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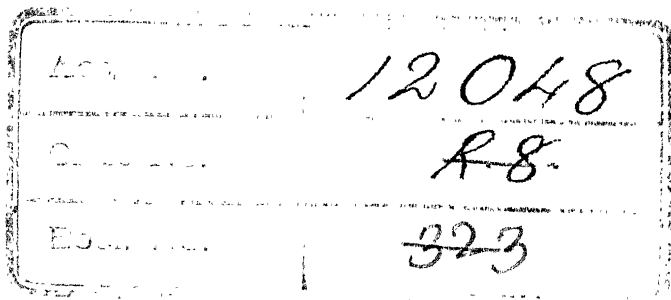


Steward—Trowbridge
VOLUME XVIII

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Steward—Trowbridge

STEWARD, IRA (Mar. 10, 1831–Mar. 13, 1883), labor leader, was born in New London, Conn. At nineteen he went from Boston to Providence, R. I., and served an apprenticeship as a machinist under the twelve-hour system. Within a year he was agitating for shorter hours and was finally dismissed by the Draper Machine Company, for which he worked, because of "his peculiar views." In the fall of 1863, as a delegate to the convention of the International Union of Machinists and Blacksmiths in Boston, he secured the passage of a resolution that for the first time demanded an eight-hour labor law; he also secured large appropriations from his own union and the Boston Trades' Assembly for legislative lobbying. Henceforth, Steward and the eight-hour movement were one.

His insistence upon legislation in contrast to purely economic action by the unions sprang from his wish to reach the masses of the unskilled, whose low living standard constantly threatened the more advanced. He proposed to work through the existing political parties and to begin by endeavoring to secure an eight-hour day upon all government work. He labored indefatigably, appearing before every session of the Massachusetts legislature, contributing constantly to reform papers, making innumerable speeches, and organizing state and local eight-hour leagues. At the time of his death he was president of both the Boston Eight-Hour League and the National Ten-Hour League. Among Steward's influential co-laborers was Wendell Phillips [*q.v.*], who in 1869 helped establish the Massachusetts Bureau of Labor Statistics, the first in the country. Under Steward's friend, George E. McNeill [*q.v.*], as deputy chief, assisted by Steward's extremely able wife (Mary B.), the bureau published pioneer work on the condition of woman and child

wage-earners. Largely at its instance, Massachusetts in 1874 passed the first effective ten-hour law for women and children. Meanwhile, with the disbanding of the army after the Civil War, a number of eight-hour laws of the all-inclusive Steward type were pushed through various legislatures—six of them by 1867; but their opponents had so hedged them about with restrictions that they proved unenforceable. Steward opposed Greenbackism, as well as the formation of a separate labor party, but believed in the solidarity of labor and an ultimate socialistic state. In 1878 he and his followers, McNeill and young George Gunton [*q.v.*], joined with leading American members of the Marxian International Workingmen's Association to form the International Labor Union, the first large-scale attempt in America to organize the unskilled.

In 1878 Steward's wife died and he was "completely unnerved." For a number of years he had been planning a book to be entitled "The Political Economy of Eight Hours." Abandoning the post he had held since the early seventies as inspector at the Boston custom-house, he began to live upon the kindness of friends, ostensibly to write, but the book never materialized. In 1880 he moved to Plano, Ill., and married his cousin, Jane (Steward) Henning, a woman of considerable means. In March of 1883 he died there, aged only fifty-two. He left his unfinished notes to George Gunton who, finding them too fragmentary to put into shape for the press, published instead his own first book, *Wealth and Progress* (1887). For this action he was bitterly blamed by Steward's disciples. The original Steward manuscript is now in the library of the State Historical Society of Wisconsin. Like all Steward's writings, the fragments are keen and epigrammatic. Of published work, aside from articles in

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the *Daily Evening Voice* (Boston), the *Labor Standard*, and other papers, Steward left only one pamphlet, *A Reduction of Hours an Increase of Wages* (1865). It was republished together with the longest fragment from the manuscript collection, "The Power of the Cheaper over the Dearer," in *A Documentary History of American Industrial Society* (vol. IX, 1910), edited by J. R. Commons and others.

Steward's philosophy was strikingly novel for his day. He held that shorter hours develop leisure-time wants, hence a demand for higher wages; higher wages force the introduction of labor-saving machinery and better technique; these make possible mass production, which, to be stabilized, requires mass purchasing power. Mass purchasing power must be protected against the down drag of the unemployed by progressively shortening hours of labor in accordance with an index of unemployment. In the long run, effective regulation requires the cooperation of the leading industrial nations, which, in the 1860's, Steward considered ripe for an eight-hour limit. Ultimately, the working class would be able to buy the capitalist out—the abundance of its accumulations forcing down his interest rate—and thus inaugurate socialism. It was at this point that George Gunton broke away from his master and developed his own conclusion of a happy ending for capitalism, contending that higher wages would indeed result but also greater concentration of business and permanently increasing profits to present owners. Steward's influence in the labor movement suffered an eclipse when the body of American labor turned its back upon politics.

[*Chicago Daily Tribune*, Mar. 14, 1883; *Boston Commonwealth*, Mar. 24, 1883; *Comrade*, Dec. 1901; *American Federationist*, Apr., May 1902; J. R. Commons and others, *Hist. of Labour in the U. S.* (1918), vol. II; D. W. Douglas, "Ira Steward on Consumption and Unemployment," *Jour. of Pol. Econ.*, Aug. 1932.]

D. W. D.

STEWARDSON, JOHN (Mar. 21, 1858–Jan. 6, 1896), architect, was born in Philadelphia, the eldest child of Thomas and Margaret (Haines) Stewardson. His great-grandfather, Thomas, had emigrated from Westmoreland, England, to Philadelphia in 1789 and died in Newport, R. I., in 1841. The boy went first to private Philadelphia schools and, from 1873 to 1877, to Adams Academy at Quincy, Mass. He entered Harvard College with the class of 1881. At the end of two years he went to Paris and began his architectural study in the Atelier Pascal. He entered the École des Beaux Arts in 1881 and remained there but one year. During these three and a half years he spent all his leisure time in traveling over

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France and sketching indefatigably. Upon his return to Philadelphia in 1882 he entered the office of T. P. Chandler. Working there and in other architects' offices until 1885, he rapidly became known for his ability and charm. In the meantime he had become acquainted with Walter Cope [q.v.], who like him was a pioneer in bringing into the garish and anarchic American architecture of the eighties a new taste, refinement, poise, and knowledge, and in 1886 they formed a partnership and entered on the career that was destined to be so important in improving the architecture of Philadelphia and the educational design of the whole country (see sketch of Cope). During this all-too-brief association of ten years, Stewardson found time for much additional travel, which undoubtedly vivified and stimulated the firm's output. He traveled in Italy and Belgium in 1888 and in England in 1894. It was on this later trip that he became so charmed with the brickwork of St. John's College in Cambridge that the University of Pennsylvania designs, then under way in the office, were changed from stone to brick stone-trimmed—the tower of the dormitory group there bears the date 1895.

He was one of those architects who are primarily artists. His many water colors, rich yet delicate, reveal the sensitiveness of his taste, which kept its basic romanticism from becoming sentimental or mawkish. Even his three years in Paris seem only to have deepened his love for the varied and fluid forms of Gothic, especially English Gothic, architecture, at a time when other Americans were being made over into good, bad, or mediocre classicists. The choir screen of St. Luke's Church in Philadelphia (erroneously attributed solely to Cope but chiefly the work of Stewardson) shows his sure Gothic sense; and the quietness of the Bryn Mawr College work and the directness of Blair Hall at Princeton University still set them off in contrast to the extravagances of much later work beside them. He had a love for people of all kinds that amounted to social genius and was attested by the many expressions of grief at his untimely death, alike from friends, office mates, and architects all over the country. In 1897 his friends collected a fund that was given to the University of Pennsylvania to endow a traveling fellowship under the auspices of the school of architecture, the Stewardson Fellowship. He was a fellow of the American Institute of Architects, one of the founders, and president, 1885–86 and 1891–92, of the T-Square Club. He was a member of the Episcopal Church. Tall and thin, he had always a passion for outdoor life of all kinds. He loved dogs and horses and rode a great deal,

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in the course of visits of inspection to works being carried on in the Philadelphia suburbs as well as for pleasure. He liked boating and skating. On a winter afternoon he went skating on the Schuylkill with some friends. In the late dusk he was separated from them; and there was heard the sound of breaking ice, and a cry, then silence. This accident seemed the more tragic because of his approaching marriage.

[Information from his brother, Emlyn Stewardson, his sister, M. M. Stewardson, and his former colleague, James P. Jamieson; manuscript of address of R. Clipston Sturgis, June 16, 1917, at the unveiling of a memorial tablet to Cope and Stewardson in Blair Hall, Princeton, in possession of Emlyn Stewardson and of author; *Third Report of . . . Class of 1881 of Harvard College* (1887); *Fifth Report . . . of 1881* (1898); *Brickbuilder*, Jan. 1896; *Am. Arch. and Building News*, Jan. 11, 1896.]

T. F. H.

STEWART, ALEXANDER PETER (Oct. 2, 1821–Aug. 30, 1908), Confederate soldier, chancellor of the University of Mississippi, was born of Scotch-Irish ancestry in Rogersville, Tenn., the son of William and Elizabeth (Decherd) Stewart. At the age of seventeen he was appointed to the United States Military Academy, graduating in 1842. He was commissioned second lieutenant in the 3rd Artillery, but after being stationed a little over a year at Fort Macon on the coast of North Carolina, he was recalled to West Point to serve as assistant professor of mathematics. In May 1845 he resigned from the army, and on Aug. 7 of that year was married to Harriet Byron Chase, of Trumbull County, Ohio. From that time until the Civil War he was professor of mathematics and natural and experimental philosophy in Cumberland University at Lebanon, Tenn., and in Nashville University.

Although a Whig who had voted against secession, Stewart volunteered early and was made a major in the Confederate army. He soon distinguished himself, especially while in command of the heavy artillery at Columbus, Ky., and at the battle of Belmont. In consequence he was commissioned brigadier-general in Cheatham's division at the battle of Shiloh, and served with this division in the Kentucky campaign and the retreat toward Chattanooga. On June 2, 1863, he was advanced to the rank of major-general and was placed in command of a division of Hardee's corps. After participating in the fighting at Chattanooga and Chickamauga, his division took part in the campaign from Dalton to Atlanta, and he was made lieutenant-general on June 23, 1864, after Gen. Leonidas Polk was killed. Stewart was wounded in the battle of Mount Ezra Church near Atlanta. At the close of the war he was in North Carolina commanding the Army of the Tennessee.

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After the war he turned for a second time from military to civil life and resumed his professorship in Cumberland University. Early in 1870 he made his only excursion into the field of business by going to St. Louis, Mo., to become secretary of the St. Louis Mutual Life Insurance Company. In 1874 he was elected chancellor of the University of Mississippi. His experience as a teacher, his prestige as a lieutenant-general, and his strong character were all needed, for the future of the university was not promising and attendance was decreasing. In private, the university students continued to refer to him as "Old Straight," the nickname first used by his soldiers during the war, both because of his military bearing and because of the impartial decisions which he strictly enforced during his twelve-year administration. Resigning in 1886, he spent the next four years partly in traveling and partly in the home of his son in St. Louis. When the Chickamauga and Chattanooga National Military Park was created in 1890, Stewart was appointed by President Harrison as the Confederate member of the controlling board of three commissioners. Taking his duties with characteristic seriousness, he moved to the reservation, supervised the laying out of roads and the placing of monuments, and had actual custody of the park for some years. In 1904 his health began to fail and two years later he moved to Biloxi, Miss., where he spent the last two years of his life. He performed his duties as park commissioner by correspondence. He was survived by his three sons, and is buried in Bellefontaine Cemetery in St. Louis.

[*Who's Who in America*, 1908–09; G. W. Cullum, *Biog. Reg. . . . Officers and Grads. U. S. Mil. Acad.* (1891); *War of the Rebellion: Official Records*, see Index; *Confed. Mil. Hist.* (1899), vol. I; *Confed. Veteran*, Sept. 1908, Jan. 1909; *Hist. Cat. of the Univ. of Miss.*, 1849–1909 (1910); New Orleans *Times-Democrat*, St. Louis *Globe-Democrat*, and Chattanooga *News*, Aug. 31, 1908.]

C. S. S.

STEWART, ALEXANDER TURNEY (Oct. 12, 1803–Apr. 10, 1876), merchant, son of Alexander and Margaret (Turney) Stewart, was born in Lisburn, County Antrim, Ireland, of Scotch Protestant parents in modestly comfortable circumstances. His father died shortly after or before the birth of Alexander, and the latter at an early age was placed under the care of his maternal grandfather. The boy was bright, orderly, and careful, and the grandfather, intending to fit him for the ministry, placed him in an academy in Belfast. After his grandfather died, young Stewart, not predisposed toward clerical duties but with no definite notion as to a career, decided to visit America. He reached New York,

perhaps in 1820, bearing letters of introduction to several prominent persons, and for some months lived a quiet and rather studious life. For a short time he taught in a private school. He returned home to claim an inheritance, which amounted to \$5,000 or more in American money. He had intended investing this in Ireland, but it is said that an American friend urged him to go into trade in New York, specifically advising him to import Irish laces. He knew little of business, but decided to follow the advice, and so invested about \$3,000 in laces, returned to New York, and late in the summer of 1823 opened a small shop on lower Broadway in a room measuring twelve by thirty feet. Shortly he moved to a larger store, and soon afterward to another.

From the first he displayed not only a canniness in observing the market and the fashions, but an exactitude in method which was uncommon at the period. During the business depression of 1837 and thereafter, he bought at auction many stocks of merchants who had failed, and made good profits on them. In 1846 he built a marble-faced building at Broadway and Chambers Street, in which he installed both wholesale and retail dry-goods business (Stokes, *post*, vol. V). In 1850 he extended the building to Reade Street, and now had the largest establishment in the city. He had gained a large trade among wealthy and fashionable folk, and his business again rapidly outgrew its quarters. In 1862 he completed a new building of steel and stone, eight stories high, covering the entire block between Ninth and Tenth Streets, Broadway and Fourth Avenue, and costing nearly \$2,750,000, and there opened what was then the largest retail store in the world. His wholesale department remained in the older building at Chambers Street. Stewart's enterprises had now become colossal for their day, and would have been remarkable at a much later date. In his new store some 2,000 persons were employed, and the current expenses were about \$100,000 a year. The total sales of his wholesale and retail stores for the three years preceding his death were \$203,000,000. During the Civil War, when he had large Army and Navy contracts, his annual income averaged nearly \$2,000,000. In carrying on this huge business, he always paid cash for purchases, though he sold on credit, as did other merchants. He built or acquired a controlling interest in numerous mills in New England, New York, and New Jersey, manufacturing cotton, silk, and woolen goods, blankets, ribbons, thread, and carpets. For the buying of foreign merchandise, he installed offices and warehouses in several cities of England, in Ireland, Scotland, France, Germany, and

Switzerland. At his death he also owned the Grand Union Hotel and a retail store at Saratoga Springs, the Metropolitan Hotel, the Globe Theater, Niblo's Garden, and other enterprises in New York City. He was a shrewd trader and a strict disciplinarian. Some of his methods of dealing with employees, notably a system of money fines for lapses, were regarded as rigid and harsh, but he drove no one harder than he drove himself. There was much criticism of him during his life, the most justifiable being of a wage policy that was low even for his time, and acridity is seen in editorial comment after his death. However, he gave largely to charity at times; he sent a shipload of provisions to Ireland during the famine of 1847, and brought the vessel back loaded with immigrants, for many of whom he found work in America. During the Civil War he offered to give to the Sanitary Commission as much as Cornelius Vanderbilt did. Vanderbilt, piqued by this challenge, raised his subscription two or three times until at length he and Stewart each drew a check for \$100,000. Stewart sent a shipload of flour to France after its war with Prussia in 1871, and in the same year gave \$50,000 to the Chicago fire sufferers. In 1862 he gave \$10,000 for the relief of English cotton mill operatives. At the time of his death he was erecting a building intended to supply working women and girls with board and lodging at cost; but the building later became the Park Avenue Hotel. Stewart's greatest semi-altruistic enterprise was the purchase of Hempstead Plains on Long Island, where he built the "model town" of Garden City for persons of modest means. He was appointed secretary of the treasury by President Grant in 1869 and confirmed, but was barred by the section of the law of Sept. 2, 1789, prohibiting the holding of the post by a man engaged in business (1 *Statutes at Large*, 67). A bill was introduced to repeal the section, and Stewart offered to turn his business over to trustees and donate its profits to charity during his incumbency, but action was indefinitely postponed. Meanwhile, George S. Boutwell was appointed to the post "to fill a vacancy."

Shortly after the Civil War Stewart erected a mansion on Fifth Avenue which was long regarded as the finest in America. There he gave sumptuous dinners and receptions, at which there were guests ranging from diplomats and millionaires to struggling artists and musicians. Stewart was a small, wiry, active man with sharp features, keen blue eyes, and reddish-sandy hair; he was always carefully dressed. He was survived for ten years by his wife, the former Cornelia Mitchell Clinch, whom he married on Oct.

16, 1823. On Nov. 7, 1878, the coffin containing his remains was stolen from the family vault in St. Mark's churchyard and held for reward, which was paid in 1880; the reinterment was at Garden City.

[Obituaries and editorials in *N. Y. Times*, Mar. 6-12, 1869, Apr. 11-14, 1876, Oct. 26, 1886; *Evening Post* (N. Y.), Apr. 10, 11, 13, 1876; *Sun* (N. Y.), Apr. 11-14, 1876; *Frank Leslie's Illustrated Newspaper*, Apr. 22, 1876; *Harper's Weekly*, Apr. 29, 1876; *Harper's New Monthly Magazine*, March 1867; A. T. Stewart Scrap Book, N. Y. Pub. Lib.; I. N. Phelps Stokes, *The Iconography of Manhattan Island*, vols. V, VI (1918-28); C. H. Haswell, *Reminiscences of an Octogenarian of the City of N. Y.* (1896); M. H. Smith, *Sunshine and Shadow in N. Y.* (1868); *The Posthumous Relatives of the Late Alex. T. Stewart. Procs. before the Surrogate. Extracts from Newspapers, etc.* (1876); New York City tax records; and Burial Certificate No. 234,380.] A. F. H.

STEWART, ALVAN (Sept. 1, 1790-May 1, 1849), lawyer, abolitionist, was born in South Granville, N. Y., the son of Uriel Stewart, who five years after the boy's birth moved to Westford, Chittenden County, Vt. Alvan attended district school and in 1809 entered the University of Vermont, leaving there in 1812 to teach in Canada. After a visit home he was arrested as a spy in Schoharie County, N. Y., and upon his release went to Cherry Valley, Otsego County, N. Y., where he taught school and studied law. In 1815 he journeyed as far West as Paris, Ky., and there spent a year teaching and studying. He then traveled in the South for a time, finally returning to Cherry Valley, where he was admitted to the bar. About 1832 he moved to Utica. Here he acquired a considerable reputation as a lawyer and was regarded as a most formidable adversary before a jury (Proctor, *post*, p. 220). Originally a Democrat, he became an aggressive protectionist, and in 1828 published a pamphlet, *Common Sense*, opposing Jackson on the tariff question.

In 1834 he joined the newly organized American Anti-Slavery Society, and at once took the lead in establishing abolitionist organizations in New York. In 1835 he issued a call for a convention, which assembled at Utica on Oct. 21, and formed the New York State Anti-Slavery Society. During the next few years, as the society's president, he labored incessantly, collecting money, organizing auxiliaries, and making speeches. These speeches, characterized by a wildfire humor and a vivid, if somewhat exuberant, imagination, earned for him the title of humorist of the anti-slavery movement. He aspired to another title, however, that of constitutionalist to the cause. Basing his argument upon the due process clause of the Constitution, he contended that slaves were deprived of their freedom with-

out due process of law, and that slavery itself was therefore in violation of the Constitution. This view he attempted to persuade the American Anti-Slavery Society at its 1838 meeting to adopt. It so outraged William Jay [*q.v.*], son of the great jurist, that he withdrew from the society; and though Stewart won over to his views a majority of the delegates, he was unable to convince the two-thirds necessary to amend the anti-slavery creed.

As president of the New York State Anti-Slavery Society, he took the position that the national society had no jurisdiction within the bounds of his organization. In the 1838 convention of the latter he proposed that agents of the national society be excluded from all the state auxiliaries, and the proposal was adopted. Furthermore, at the New York State Society headquarters, he opposed the pledging of contributions to the support of the national society. "A dollar spent at Utica," he told his constituents, "is worth three spent at New York." Erratic, independent, and intractable by nature, he placed himself at the head of the faction opposed to the operations of the American Anti-Slavery Society. More than any other abolitionist except William Lloyd Garrison [*q.v.*] he was responsible for the disruption of the national movement, which occurred in 1840.

At an early date Stewart had urged separate political anti-slavery organization. In 1840 he joined with Myron Holley [*q.v.*], the leading political abolitionist, in calling an anti-slavery political convention, which met in Albany, on Apr. 1, with Stewart as presiding officer. This convention organized the Liberty Party and nominated James G. Birney [*q.v.*] for president and Stewart for governor of New York; but in the subsequent campaign, Birney received only a few thousand votes and Stewart a few hundred. Disgusted with the outcome of political action, he returned to private life. He still served as president of the diminished New York society, and on occasion he donated his services as counsel for the slave. Before the supreme court of New Jersey, in a test case arranged by local abolitionists, he challenged the constitutionality of slavery with eloquence (*A Legal Argument before the Supreme Court of the State of New Jersey . . . for the Deliverance of Four Thousand Persons from Bondage*, 1845). In his early years he "was quite too much given to his cups," but later became an advocate of total abstinence and an effective temperance lecturer (Beardsley, *post*, pp. 159, 169). In 1835 he published *Prize Address for the New York City Temperance Society*. His wife was Keziah Holt of Cherry Val-

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ley, N. Y., by whom he had five children, three of them dying young. In 1860 *Writings and Speeches of Alvan Stewart on Slavery* was published by his son-in-law, Luther R. Marsh.

[*The Friend of Man* (Utica, N. Y.), 1835-42; *Emancipator* (N. Y. and Boston), 1833-42; Bayard Tuckerman, *William Jay and the Constitutional Movement for the Abolition of Slavery* (1893); Levi Beardsley, *Reminiscences* (1852); L. B. Proctor, *The Bench and Bar of N. Y.* (1870); G. H. Barnes, *The Anti-Slavery Impulse* (1933); D. S. Durrie, *A General Hist. of the Holt Family in the U. S.* (1864); *N. Y. Tribune*, May 3, 1849; *Oneida Morning Herald*, May 4, 1849.]

G. H. B.

STEWART, ANDREW (June 11, 1791-July 16, 1872), congressman from Pennsylvania, was born on his father's farm in German Township, Fayette County, Pa., the eldest son of Abraham and Mary (Oliphant) Stewart. Both parents were natives of Pennsylvania; the father had removed to Fayette County from York County, and the mother from Chester County before their marriage in 1789. Andrew attended the local schools, helping to defray expenses by working on a farm, teaching school, and working as a clerk in a store. He studied law in Uniontown, and on Jan. 9, 1815, he was admitted to the Fayette County bar. From 1815 to 1818 he was a member of the state House of Representatives. In 1818 he was appointed federal attorney for the western district of Pennsylvania, a position he held until his election to Congress in 1820. Believing the protective tariff and internal improvements to be the mainstays of the prosperity of the country as well as of Pennsylvania, he took up the cudgels in their behalf. He was returned to Congress continuously until 1828, when his support of Adams against Jackson led to his defeat. He was reelected in 1830 and 1832 but was again defeated in 1834. In 1842 he was elected as a Whig, and after three terms he declined a renomination. In 1848 he was a candidate for the nomination for vice-president; and because of illness he was obliged to decline an appointment as secretary of the treasury in President Taylor's Cabinet. In 1870 he ran for Congress as a Republican but was defeated.

His speeches in Congress in defense of the protective tariff and advocating internal improvements received considerable attention; many of them were printed in full in Whig newspapers; and editions amounting to several hundred thousand copies were published in pamphlet form. Of these a collection, *The American System. Speeches on the Tariff Question, and on Internal Improvements, Principally Delivered in the House of Representatives of the United States* (1872), is perhaps the most important. He was so zealous an advocate of protection that he was known to

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his contemporaries as "Tariff Andy." Tall and of vigorous build his personality lent weight to his arguments, which, not devoid of humor, are set forth in plain and understandable terms and evidence an exhaustive knowledge of his subject. Among specific enterprises that he supported were the Cumberland road, the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal, and the Pittsburgh, Connellsville, and Baltimore railroad. He was a director in the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Company. Besides his political interests he conducted an extensive private business in building and real estate; he erected and managed a blast furnace and numerous saw and flour mills; and he rebuilt a glass factory. He owned considerable property in Uniontown, on some of which he erected tenant houses; and the real estate that passed through his hands has been estimated at eighty thousand acres. In 1825 he married Elizabeth, the daughter of David Shriver of Cumberland, Md., superintendent of the eastern division of the National Road. They had six children. Stewart Township, in eastern Fayette County, was named for him.

[*Memoirs of John Quincy Adams*, vols. VII-XII (1875-77), ed. by C. F. Adams; *Biog. Dir. of the Am. Cong.* (1928); *History of Fayette County, Pennsylvania* (1882), ed. by Franklin Ellis, pp. 363, 595, 775; James Hadden, *A Hist. of Uniontown* (1913), pp. 775-778; *Biographical and Portrait Cyclopaedia of Fayette County* (1889), ed. by J. M. Gresham; *Pittsburgh Commercial and the Pittsburgh Gazette*, July 17, 1872.]

S. J. B.

STEWART, CHARLES (July 28, 1778-Nov. 6, 1869), naval officer, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., and died at Bordentown, N. J. He was the son of Charles and Sarah (Ford) Stewart, who some years prior to the American Revolution emigrated from Belfast, Ireland, to Philadelphia. The elder Charles Stewart pursued a seafaring life, and at the time of his death, in 1780, appears to have been master of a merchant vessel. His widow, left with slender funds at her disposal, subsequently had great difficulty in providing for her eight children. Charles, the youngest, soon turned to the sea, securing, at the age of thirteen, employment as a cabin boy in the merchant service. During the next few years he rose through the successive grades until he became master of a merchantman.

When the dispute between the United States and France occurred, young Stewart entered the navy. On Mar. 9, 1798, he was commissioned lieutenant and began a cruise in West Indian waters aboard the frigate *United States*. On July 16, 1800, he received command of the schooner *Experiment*, which soon captured two armed French vessels, recaptured a number of American merchantmen, and, through an error in identity, badly crippled a Bermudian privateer. The

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Experiment also provided convoy, and, near the end of the cruise, rescued a large number of women and children who had been shipwrecked after fleeing from the negro uprising in Santo Domingo. After returning to Norfolk in 1801, Stewart was for a time in charge of the frigate *Chesapeake*, but in 1802 went to the Mediterranean as first officer of the frigate *Constellation*. At the end of a year he was again in America. Receiving command of the brig *Siren*, he returned to the Mediterranean, where he participated in the destruction of the *Philadelphia* after its capture by the Tripolitans; engaged in maintaining a strict blockade of Tripoli; and distinguished himself in the numerous assaults upon the enemy during August and September 1804. At the close of the War with Tripoli he proceeded with the squadron under the command of Commodore John Rodgers, 1773-1838 [q.v.], to Tunis for the purpose of quieting that regency. The desired settlement was soon effected, and Stewart, commissioned captain, Apr. 22, 1806, returned to the United States. During a portion of the years 1806 and 1807 he was engaged in supervising the construction of gunboats at New York, and until the outbreak of the War of 1812 participated in commercial enterprises which took him to the East Indies, the Mediterranean, and the Adriatic.

At the outset of the struggle with Great Britain he urged a vigorous use of the navy. He soon received command of the brig *Argus* and the sloop-of-war *Hornet*; then, in December 1812, became commander of the *Constellation*. A superior British force kept the frigate confined at Norfolk, and during the summer of 1813 Stewart took charge of the *Constitution*, then being refitted at Boston. With her he subsequently made a brilliant record. On a cruise beginning in December 1813 he destroyed several British vessels, and in April of the following year returned to Boston after evading a strong blockading squadron. In December 1814 he again slipped out of the harbor. On this second cruise, while in the vicinity of the Madeira Islands, he separated and captured two British warships—the small frigate *Cyane* and the sloop-of-war *Levant*. A British squadron eventually recaptured the *Levant*, but Stewart succeeded in bringing the *Cyane* to the United States. In consequence of these achievements he received a great ovation from the people of New York, a sword of honor from the legislature of Pennsylvania, and a gold medal from Congress.

Stewart's service during the remainder of his life was varied. In 1816 he was given command of the ship of the line *Franklin*, and during the following year sailed to the Mediterranean,

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where he commanded a squadron until 1820. He subsequently served, until 1824, as commodore of a squadron in the Pacific; was a naval commissioner during the years 1830-32; and at various times (1838-41, 1846, 1854-61) had charge of the navy yard at Philadelphia. By act of Congress, Mar. 2, 1859, he was made "senior flag officer" (an office created for him in recognition of his distinguished and meritorious service). In 1862 he became rear-admiral on the retired list, and thereafter lived in his country house, "Old Ironsides," at Bordentown. On Nov. 25, 1813, while the *Constitution* was being refitted, he had married Delia Tudor, sister of Frederic Tudor [q.v.], and a member of an affluent and socially prominent Boston family. Two children from this union survived their father: Delia Tudor and Charles Tudor Stewart. The latter became a successful civil engineer and lawyer; the former married John Henry Parnell, and became the mother of Charles Stewart Parnell, eminent Home Rule advocate in the British Parliament.

With respect to person, Stewart has been described as about five feet nine inches in height, well proportioned, and prepossessing in appearance. He has been unstintedly praised for his coolness and courage in times of stress; for his broad and vigorous mentality, for his fund of information on a wide range of domestic and foreign subjects; and for his conversational abilities, which made him a favorite at social gatherings.

[*Stewart Clan Mag.*, Oct. 1930-31; *Biog. Sketch and Services of Commodore Charles Stewart* (1838); E. S. Ellis, "Old Ironsides," *Chautauquan*, July 1898; John Frost, *Am. Naval Biog.* (1844); Charles Morris, *Heroes of the Navy in America* (1907); C. J. Peterson, *The Am. Navy . . . and Biog. Sketches of Am. Naval Heroes* (1858); Thomas Sherlock, *The Life of Chas. Stewart Parnell* (1881); William Tudor, *Deacon Tudor's Diary* (1896); *Pub. Ledger* (Phila.), Nov. 8, 1869.]

R. W. I.

STEWART, EDWIN (May 5, 1837-Feb. 28, 1933), naval officer, was born in New York City, son of John and Mary (Aikman) Stewart, and a younger brother of John Aikman Stewart [q.v.]. His father, a native of Lewis, in the Hebrides, had come to America from Stornoway, Scotland, when a boy. Edwin attended Phillips Academy, Andover, Mass., and later entered Williams College, preparatory to the study of law. His college work was interrupted by the Civil War, however, and though he received the degree of A.B. from Williams with the class of 1862, he joined the navy Sept. 9, 1861, as assistant paymaster.

He served first in the *Pembina* in the Port Royal campaign and, after promotion to paymaster Apr. 14, 1862, in the *Richmond*. West

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Gulf Squadron, in operations on the Mississippi and at the battle of Mobile Bay. After the war, he was in the *Michigan* on the Great Lakes, 1865-68; fleet paymaster in the *Hartford*, Asiatic Squadron, 1872-75; and then for several years chiefly at New York, where in 1880-83 he was an inspector of provisions and clothing. Following duty in the *Lancaster*, European Squadron, he returned to New York as chief pay officer, and through his reports was largely instrumental in accomplishing the reform by which naval purchases, hitherto made by several bureaus, were centralized in a new bureau of supplies and accounts. He was appointed paymaster general, with the rank of commodore, and head of the bureau on May 16, 1890, and, with reappointments in 1894 and 1898, held this important post throughout the period of the Spanish-American War and up to his retirement for age May 5, 1899. He had been made pay director, then the highest rank of his corps, Sept. 12, 1891, and on May 5, 1899, he was made rear admiral. Secretary of the Navy John D. Long commended highly the work of Stewart's bureau, declaring that it was "performed with the most gratifying efficiency and promptness" (*Annual Reports of the Navy Department for the Year 1898*, I, 42). In his own report (*Ibid.*, pp. 665-670) Stewart remarked that his bureau had carried on the work of three army departments—pay corps, quartermaster general, and commissary—and that despite wartime expenditures amounting in 1898 to \$11,422,640, the prices paid "were in most cases no higher, and in many cases lower, than before the commencement of hostilities." Notable in his handling of wartime supply problems was the use of refrigerator ships with both the Cuban and Philippine forces, and his pre-war memorandum anticipating the needs of Dewey's squadron. The latter prompted the departmental order of Apr. 6, 1898, enabling Dewey to purchase within forty-eight hours the collier *Nanshan* and supply ship *Zafiro* at Hongkong and load them with five months' stores.

After his retirement Stewart lived in Washington, D. C., until 1901, and later at South Orange, N. J., where he died in his ninety-sixth year, the oldest officer on the navy list. His burial was in Arlington Cemetery. He was commander of the District of Columbia Commandery, Military Order of the Loyal Legion, in 1900, and in 1913-17 was vice commander-in-chief of the Legion's national organization. He was twice married: first, Aug. 24, 1865, to Laura S. Tufts of Andover, Mass., who died Feb. 3, 1875, during his absence on the Asiatic station; and second, May 17, 1877, to Susan Maria, daughter of Ed-

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ward Estabrook of Platteville, Wis. He had two sons by each marriage, three of whom survived him, one of them a naval officer.

[L. R. Hamersly, *The Records of Living Officers of the U. S. Navy and Marine Corps* (7th ed. 1902); *Fiftieth Anniv. Report of the Williams College Class of '62* (1913); *Who's Who in America*, 1920-21; *Army and Navy Reg.*, Mar. 4, 1933; *Army and Navy Jour.*, May 6, 1899; *Sun* (N. Y.), Feb. 28, 1933; *N. Y. Times*, Mar. 1, 1933.] A. W.—t.

STEWART, ELIZA DANIEL (Apr. 25, 1816-Aug. 6, 1908), humanitarian, advocate of temperance, was the daughter of James Daniel, a Southerner, and Rebecca (Guthery) Daniel. Her grandfather, Capt. John Guthery, an officer of the Revolution, founded Piketon, Ohio, where Eliza was born. She was orphaned at the age of twelve, and after being educated in Ohio seminaries, she earned her living by teaching school for many years. In 1848 she married Hiram Stewart, who died a few months later. During the Civil War she gathered and sent sanitary supplies to the Union armies and visited the sick soldiers, who gave her the name "Mother" Stewart, by which she was commonly known. She helped form the first woman's suffrage organization in 1869 in Springfield, Ohio, where she then lived, and was elected president. She was also active in charity work in Ohio, and was a member of the first national board of charities.

Her first and greatest interest, however, was in the fight against strong drink. In 1858 she became a charter member of the Good Templar Lodge founded in her home town, and until her death she campaigned with voice and pen against the use of liquor. Her most effective work began on Jan. 22, 1872, when she lectured on temperance in Springfield. Shortly afterwards she published in a city paper an appeal to women signed "A Drunkard's Wife." In 1872 and again in 1874, she made an eloquent and successful plea in court in a suit of a drunkard's wife against a saloon keeper, gaining wide publicity for her cause. She arranged temperance mass meetings in Springfield and other cities and in 1873 held prayer meetings in saloons, acting upon a suggestion of Dioclesian Lewis [*q.v.*], who had come West to investigate Mother Stewart's work. Under her leadership the praying "Crusade" against the drinksellers spread throughout the state and closed many drinking places—which soon opened, convincing her of the need for greater organization to secure outlawry of the liquor traffic. In December 1873 she had formed a Woman's League in Osborne, Ohio, the first organization in the Women's Christian Temperance Union movement. The next month she was made president of the new Springfield Union; then came

county organization; and soon afterwards she formed in Ohio the first state W. C. T. U. She was a leader in the rapid extension of the work into other Northern states, and in 1878 she traveled widely in the South, organizing both white and colored women. She spent five months in 1876 in Great Britain, lecturing and holding prayer meetings, which opened the "Whisky War," and resulted in the organization of the British Women's Temperance Association and the Scottish Christian Union.

In 1891 she represented the National W. C. T. U. at the World's Convention of Good Templars held in Edinburgh, and in 1895 she attended the World's W. C. T. U. Convention in London and made the opening speech. She spent the last five years of her life at Hicksville, Ohio, where she died. In addition to various articles on temperance, she wrote two books: *Memories of the Crusade* (1888), and *The Crusader in Great Britain* (1893). Mother Stewart had much personal charm, and was an original and forceful speaker. She was of medium height and ample figure, with a firm, kindly face set with piercing black eyes.

[Consult Mrs. Stewart's own works; *Who's Who in America*, 1903-05; C. C. Chapin, *Thumb Nail Sketches of White Ribbon Women* (1891); E. P. Gordon, *Women Torch-Bearers* (2nd ed., 1924); *Cyc. of Temperance and Prohibition* (1891); F. E. Willard and M. A. Livermore, *Portraits and Biographies of Prominent Am. Women* (copr. 1901); *Union Signal*, Aug. 13, 27, 1908; *Ohio State Jour.* (Columbus), Aug. 8, 1908.]

M. W. W.

STEWART, GEORGE NEIL (Apr. 18, 1860-May 28, 1930), physiologist, the son of James Innes and Catherine (Sutherland) Stewart, was born at London, Ontario, whither his parents, emigrants from Caithness, Scotland, had gone to engage in the fur trade with the Indians. After a few years, they returned to the towns of Wick and Lybster in Scotland on the North Sea, where his father engaged in the herring industry. The head-master of the village school became interested in the boy and prepared him for Edinburgh University. He matriculated in 1879, at the age of nineteen, and remained for seven years, receiving successively degrees in arts, M.A. in 1883, with honors in mathematics; in science, B.S. in 1886 and D.Sc. in 1887; in medicine, C.M. and M.B. in 1889, and M.D. in 1891; and finally, LL.D., *honoris causa*, in 1920. During his first year at Edinburgh, he served as assistant in physics to Tait, and it may be presumed that this contact with the brilliant and scholarly physicist fixed his taste for exact and experimental science and thus determined the cast of his life work. In Tait's laboratory he started his first research, and the application of physics to biology domi-

nated his earlier and much of his later investigations.

In the winter of 1886 he went to Berlin to work on electro-physiology, under the renowned Emil Du Bois-Reymond, and from 1887 to 1889 he served an excellent apprenticeship in practical teaching as demonstrator of physiology, including histology and biochemistry, at Manchester, under William Stirling. He held the George Henry Lewes scholarship in physiology at Cambridge from 1889 to 1893, and was one of the group of brilliant young investigators who worked under the guidance of Sir Michael Foster and laid the foundations and established the traditions that are the glory of British physiology. He worked chiefly on the velocity of blood flow, on temperature regulation, and on the cardiac nerves. He also took the recently established course in public health, and secured the degree of D.P.H. at Cambridge in 1890. From 1891 to 1894 he served also as external examiner in physiology at the University of Aberdeen, and thus kept in contact with medical teaching.

He came to America in 1893 as an instructor at Harvard under Bowditch, and in 1894 was appointed to the chair of physiology at Western Reserve University, Cleveland, Ohio. To this, his first independent post, he gave nine of his best years. He supplemented his admirable didactic instructions with "practical exercises" by the students, to an extent which had not been deemed feasible before, especially with mammalian experiments, and which had a profound and lasting influence on the teaching of the subject in America. He incorporated his presentation of physiology in a textbook, *A Manual of Physiology* (1896), which was widely used and reached an eighth edition in 1918. Stewart continued his investigations, at first chiefly on circulation time, and then on the electric conductivity of the blood and hemolysis, as an approach to the problem of cell permeability. In 1903 he accepted the invitation to become the successor of Jacques Loeb [*q.v.*] as head of the department of physiology at the University of Chicago. He welcomed especially the new opportunity of teaching graduate students in physiology. His own investigations in this period were on cerebral anemia, resuscitation, and the respiratory center.

In 1907, friends of Western Reserve University established the H. K. Cushing Laboratory of Experimental Medicine, with the double purpose of promoting the experimental investigation of disease, and of attracting Stewart back to Cleveland. He accepted the invitation and headed this laboratory until his death. From 1910 to 1915 he devised and applied a calorimetric method of

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measuring the blood flow, suitable for clinical use. Between 1916 and 1923, he worked intensively on the epinephrine output of the adrenal glands, with the assistance of J. M. Rogoff. Their experiments led to the conclusion that the epinephrine output is not sufficient to perform the functions of a fight-and-fright hormone which had been attributed to it. From 1924 to 1927 they investigated the course of the removal of the adrenal glands, and proved that these effects are due entirely to deficiency of the adrenal cortex. They showed that life is prolonged by pregnancy, and in 1927 definitely established the efficiency of extracts of adrenal cortex. The results of these investigations were summarized in 1926 in the eleventh Mellon lecture (*Archives of Internal Medicine*, June 1929). Up to the time of his death, they were engaged in the purification of these extracts, to increase their safety for clinical use.

Although he lived in the United States for thirty-seven years Stewart remained a British citizen. He was a prodigious worker, with a brilliant intellect, keen penetration, sound judgment, and an infinite respect for facts. A rapid thinker, he had the power of vivid and lucid presentation, based upon broad culture and deep learning, a sense of human values and a quick and apt humor. During the later years of his life he was handicapped by the developments of pernicious anemia, to which he finally succumbed at Cleveland. He was survived by three sons, a daughter, and his widow, Louise Kate (Powell) Stewart, to whom he had been married on Sept. 20, 1906.

[J. J. R. Macleod, *Nature*, June 28, 1930; Torald Sollmann, *Bull. Acad. Med.* (Cleveland), July 1930; *Science*, Aug. 15, 1930; J. M. Rogoff, *Collected Papers H. K. Cushing Lab. Experimental Med.*, Western Reserve University, vol. IX (1927-31); *Cleveland Plain Dealer*, May 29, 1930.]

T. S.—n.

STEWART, HUMPHREY JOHN (May 22, 1854–Dec. 28, 1932), organist, composer, was born in London, England, the son of Humphrey Stark of Reading, Berks County. At the age of eleven he began his career as chorister and organist, and until 1886 played the organ in various London churches. He matriculated in New College, Oxford, in 1873 and obtained the degree of B.Mus. in 1875. It is not known just when or why he changed his name to Stewart, but he did so some time between 1875 and 1886, when he came to the United States. He went immediately to San Francisco, Cal., where he became the organist at the Church of the Advent. During the following years he occupied similar positions at Trinity Church, and at the First Unitarian Church. In 1901 he was engaged for a number of organ recitals at the Pan-American Exposi-

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tion, Buffalo, N. Y., and after this engagement went to Boston, where for two years he was organist of Trinity Church. He then returned to California, and from 1902 to 1914 was organist of St. Dominic's in San Francisco. In 1915 he was appointed official organist of the Panama-Pacific International Exposition in San Francisco, and from that time until his death he served as municipal organist of San Diego. In this position he gave almost daily recitals on the organ at Balboa Park, the first out-door organ in the world. Owing to the ideal climate, the recitals were seldom interrupted by rain, and the series offered from 250 to 300 concerts each year. In 1919 the programs presented 2270 selections by 385 composers.

As a composer Stewart achieved his greatest distinction for his choral work, "The Hound of Heaven." For the Bohemian Club of San Francisco he composed the music for four of the annual "Grove-Plays"—*Montezuma* (1903), *The Cremation of Care* (1906), *Gold* (1916), and *John of Nepomuk* (1921). Other important works are *The Nativity*, an oratorio (1888); *His Majesty*, a comic opera (1890); *The Conspirators*, an operetta (1900); two orchestral suites, *Montezuma* (1903), and *Scenes in California* (1906); a mass in D minor (1907); a mass in G (1911); a romantic opera, *Bluff King Hal* (1911); and *Requiem Mass* (1919), dedicated to the pope. In addition to these major works he composed songs, shorter choruses, pieces for violin, organ, and piano, and incidental music to several plays. He received many honors, and was awarded a number of prizes. He was a founder of the American Guild of Organists and in 1899 was awarded the gold medal of that organization for an anthem. In 1907 two of his choral works won prizes, one from the Chicago Madrigal Club and the other from the Pittsburgh Male Chorus. He was accorded the official flag of the City of New York "for distinguished ability as a recital organist" in 1921, and in 1930 received from Pope Pius XI the decoration of Commander of the Holy Sepulchre. He died in San Diego, and was survived by a daughter. Elson (*post*, p. 257) called him "the leading musical reviewer of the Pacific coast."

[*Who's Who in America*, 1932-33; *Alumni Oxonienses*, vol. IV (1888); J. T. Howard, *Our Am. Music* (1931); L. C. Elson, *The Hist. of Am. Music* (rev. ed., 1925); Rupert Hughes, *Am. Composers* (rev. ed., 1914); *Musical America*, Jan. 10, 1933; *Grove's Dict. of Music and Musicians*, *Am. Supp.* (1930); C. A. McGrew, *City of San Diego* (1922), vol. II; *San Francisco Chronicle*, Dec. 29, 1932.]

J. T. H.

STEWART, JOHN AIKMAN (Aug. 26, 1822–Dec. 17, 1926), banker, was born in New

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York City. His father, John Stewart, was a native of the island of Lewis, in the Hebrides; his mother, Mary (Aikman) Stewart, was born in New York; Edwin Stewart [q.v.] was a younger brother. John attended the common schools and completed what was then called the "literary and scientific course" at Columbia College in 1840. He then took up civil engineering, being a member of the staff which surveyed the line of the New York, Lake Erie & Western Railroad in 1840-42. In 1842 he was appointed clerk of the board of education of New York City, and held the post for eight years. From 1850 to 1853 he was actuary of the United States Life Insurance Company, and is credited with having brought some new ideas into the insurance business.

Late in 1852, when he was only thirty years old, he laid before John Jacob Astor, Royal Phelps, Peter Cooper, and other prominent New York business men a plan for a novel banking institution which should serve largely in a fiduciary capacity. They saw merit in it and agreed to become stockholders; thus was born, early in 1853, the United States Trust Company. Stewart served as its secretary until the end of 1864. He was then elected president and held that office for thirty-eight years, retiring in 1902 to become chairman of the board of trustees, in which position he continued until his death. He had a personal acquaintance with all the Presidents of the United States from Lincoln to Coolidge. He was a trusted financial adviser to President Lincoln, and served as assistant treasurer of the United States under him in 1864-65. He again rendered valuable service to the country in 1894, during Cleveland's administration, when the gold reserve was dangerously depleted.

Stewart was a trustee of Princeton University from 1868 until his death, and, as senior trustee, served as president *pro tempore* of the University from October 1910, when Woodrow Wilson resigned to become governor of New Jersey, until the spring of 1912, when John Grier Hibben was chosen president. He did much for benevolence, education, and religion, was long a trustee of the John F. Slater Fund for the education of the freedmen of the South, and was one of the oldest and most zealous promoters of the American Bible Society. He was twice married: first, in 1847, to Sarah Yule Johnson of New York, who died in 1887; and second, Nov. 25, 1890, to Mary Olivia Capron of Baltimore, Md. His second wife, a son by his first marriage, and a daughter survived him. He gave up his daily attendance at his office in his latter years, but visited it frequently and kept in close touch with

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the business until shortly before his death in New York City, at the age of 104. He was slightly deaf, but read without spectacles and retained his mental faculties until the end.

[*Who's Who in America*, 1926-27; *Who's Who in New York*, 1907; *N. Y. Herald*, Aug. 26, 1921; *Trust Companies*, June 1921; *N. Y. Times and World* (N.Y.), Dec. 18, 1926; *N. Y. Herald Tribune and Wall Street Jour.*, Dec. 18, 21, 1926; records of the United States Trust Company; information concerning first marriage from John A. Stewart, Jr.]

A. F. H.

STEWART, PHILO PENFIELD (July 6, 1798-Dec. 13, 1868), missionary, college founder, inventor, was born in Sherman, Conn., the son of Philo and Sarah (Penfield) Stewart, and a descendant of Alexander Stewart who came to New London, Conn., from Ireland about 1719. At the age of ten, because of his father's death, Philo was sent to live with his grandfather Penfield in Pittsford, Vt., and when fourteen years old was apprenticed to an uncle in Pawlet, Vt., to learn harness making, serving for seven years, with the highly prized privilege of attending Pawlet Academy for three months each year. He early showed much mechanical aptitude.

Being attracted to Christian service, in 1821 he accepted appointment by the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions as an assistant missionary among the Choctaws at Mayhew, Miss. He made the journey of nearly 2,000 miles on horseback, carrying his entire outfit in a pair of saddle-bags, preaching along the way, and completing the journey at an expense to the Board of ten dollars. At the mission he superintended its manual labor, taught the boys' school, and conducted services on Sunday in various Indian settlements. Ill health took him back to Vermont in 1825, but he returned in 1827, bringing several new workers. One of these, Eliza Capen from Pittsford, Vt., he married in 1828.

His wife's impaired health necessitated their leaving the mission in 1830 and Stewart in 1832 joined his fellow student of Pawlet Academy days, John J. Shipherd [q.v.], then pastor of a church in Elyria, Ohio. Both were ardently religious and born reformers. Together they evolved the plan of a community and school where their ideas could be realized. Stewart was especially attracted by the thought of a school combining study and labor with such economy that students might defray all their expenses. The result of their efforts was the founding of Oberlin. Together they selected a tract of forest land, about nine miles from Elyria, on which Oberlin now stands. During Shipherd's absence of several months in New England to acquire title to this land and seek funds and colonists,

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the Stewarts were with the Shipherd family in Elyria. Stewart occupied himself in perfecting a cookstove, undertaken originally to meet a need in Mrs. Shipherd's kitchen, the manufacture of which he hoped might yield substantial income to the projected school. At the same time he had general supervision of the work at Oberlin, meeting and encouraging the colonists as they came from the East. When the school was opened in 1833, the Stewarts took charge of the boarding hall. They had pledged themselves to the service of the "Institute" for five years, with no compensation beside their living expenses. For the first year Stewart was also treasurer and the general manager; but, disagreeing with his associates in his opposition to radical abolitionism and to the admission of negro students (R. S. Fletcher, "Oberlin, 1833-1866," MS.), he resigned in 1836 and returned to the East.

He now tried to perfect a planing mill which had been projected at Elyria, but the financial crash of 1837 ruined the undertaking and he came into financial straits. Making his home in Troy, he returned to the stove project, which proved so successful that in thirty years more than 90,000 stoves were sold. The patent for the "Oberlin stove," granted June 19, 1834, he had deeded to the Oberlin Collegiate Institute. Other patents were issued to him on Sept. 12, 1838, Apr. 12, 1859, and Apr. 28, 1863. His attempt to found a school in Troy was unsuccessful, as was also a water-cure establishment with an original system of gymnastics which he tried to establish. In their prosperous days the Stewarts adhered strictly to their former simplicity of living. They maintained great interest in Oberlin and made contributions to its work.

[*Stewart Clan Mag.*, Dec. 1924; J. H. Fairchild, *Oberlin, the Colony and the College* (1883); D. L. Leonard, *The Story of Oberlin* (1898); *A Worker and Worker's Friend: P. P. Stewart, as a Mechanic, Teacher, and Missionary* (1873), apparently written by his wife; *Troy Daily News*, Dec. 14, 1868; information as to certain facts from Prof. R. S. Fletcher, Oberlin, Ohio.]

E. D. E.

STEWART, ROBERT (Jan. 31, 1839-Oct. 23, 1915), missionary, was born in Sidney, Ohio, the son of Dr. James Harris and Jane Abigail (Fuller) Stewart, and a descendant of George Stuart who settled in Pennsylvania at Marietta on the Susquehanna about 1717. Robert attended the public schools of Allegheny and the academies of Shirleysburg and Glade Run, Pa. In 1859 he graduated with first honors from Jefferson College, and in 1865 completed the course at the Allegheny United Presbyterian Theological Seminary. The following year, Nov. 9, he was ordained by the First Ohio Presbytery. For

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some time he served churches of his denomination at Ashland, Savannah, and Dayton, Ohio, and at Davenport, N. Y.; from 1872 to 1878 he was professor of exegetics and homiletics in the Newburg (N. Y.) Theological Seminary; and from June 1879 until November 1880 he edited for his Church the *Evangelical Repository* and *Sabbath School Helps*.

As a member of the Board of Foreign Missions of the United Presbyterian Church he visited India and Egypt in 1880 as a special commissioner, and decided to join the India Mission. Returning to the United States, he was commissioned by the Board the following year and set sail for India on Nov. 5, 1881. In Cairo, Egypt, on Dec. 1, he was married to Eliza Frazier Johnston, of St. Clairsville, Ohio. From 1883 until 1892 he was in charge of the Christian Training Institute and principal of the Theological Seminary in Sialkot, Punjab, teaching in the latter institution Biblical languages, theology, and church history, and preparing translations for educational use. From 1892 until the latter part of 1900 he was in the United States engaged chiefly in writing. In November 1900 he returned to India, and at Jhelum, Punjab, where the Seminary was then located, he remained, except for a brief furlough in 1909-10, during the rest of his life, serving as senior professor and carrying forward the work of translation. In December 1901 he was a delegate to the Alliance of Reformed Churches in India, and in December 1902 a member of the India Decennial Missionary Conference (Madras).

By 1891 he had ready for the press translations into Urdu (Punjabi) of Philip Schaff's *Ante-Nicene Christianity*, W. D. Ralston's *Talks on Psalmody*, R. H. Pollock's *The Saviour's Claim*, and other works. During his extended furlough in America he published his *Life and Work in India* (1896), a comprehensive and authoritative account of missionary activities in India. During his latter term of service in India he issued a translation (Urdu) of the Psalms. Among his other numerous works were, in English, *Filled with the Spirit* (1896), *Ancestors and Children of Colonel Daniel Fisher and His Wife Sybil Draper* (1899), *Apostolic and Indian Missions Compared* (1903), *Colonel George Stewart and His Wife Margaret Harris, Their Ancestors and Descendants* (1907), *Hinduism Historically Considered* (n.d.); in Urdu, an introduction to the books of the New Testament (1909), a Protestant catechism, and a translation of W. D. Killen's work on the Apostolic Church. His death, in his seventy-seventh year, occurred at Sialkot.

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[A sketch of Stewart appears in his *Colonel George Stewart* (1907); see also his *Life and Work in India* (1896); *Biog. and Hist. Cat. of Washington and Jefferson Coll.* (1902); *Reports of the Board of Foreign Missions of the United Presbyterian Church*, 1881-92, 1900-15; *Who's Who in America*, 1914-15; *United Presbyterian*, Oct. 28, 1915.]
J. C. A.—r.

STEWART, ROBERT MARCELLUS (Mar. 12, 1815–Sept. 21, 1871), railroad president, governor of Missouri, was born at Truxton, Cortland County, N. Y., the son of Charles and Elisabeth (Severance) Stewart. At Truxton he obtained an academic education, and then taught school and studied law. The lure of the West drew him to Louisville, Ky., and finally to St. Joseph, Mo., where he settled in 1840. Here he soon developed a satisfactory law practice, and in 1845 was chosen a delegate to the Missouri constitutional convention. The following year he was elected to the state Senate, where he served until 1857. He inaugurated and financed the preliminary survey of the Hannibal & St. Joseph Railroad, became its attorney, and by lobbying at Washington obtained a grant of some 600,000 acres of choice federal land for his company. About 1854 he was chosen the first president of the corporation, and he saw the road practically completed before the opening of the Civil War, although it did not begin operation until 1867.

After Truett Polk [*q.v.*] resigned the governorship of Missouri (in February 1857) Stewart was elected (in August) to that office as an anti-Benton Democrat. His opponents charged, and it was not denied, that he effectively used his position as head of the railroad company to gain votes in this campaign. As governor he stressed the material interests of the state, especially favoring a liberal policy toward railroad development. The problem of "bleeding Kansas" also absorbed much of his attention. In January 1859 the state assembly, at his request, voted him \$30,000 with which to protect the western border of Missouri against a "band of thieves, robbers and midnight assassins" (*Messages and Proclamations*, *post*, III, 232) from Kansas. When the secession issue grew hot, Stewart took middle ground by upholding the Crittenden compromise proposals. He asserted, however, that Southerners had a right to take their slaves into Kansas territory. In an attempt to please the other camp he ridiculed "nullification, secession, disunion and all radical Southern fire-eating propositions" (Stevens, *post*, II, 398). In his final message to the legislature (Jan. 3, 1861) he straddled the issue by asserting that: "Missouri will . . . hold to the Union so long as it is worth an effort to preserve it. . . . She cannot be frightened . . .

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by the past unfriendly legislation of the North, nor dragooned into secession by the restrictive legislation of the extreme South" (*Messages and Proclamations*, *post*, p. 144). After he retired from the governorship, he was elected a delegate to the state convention "to consider the . . . relations between the Government of the United States . . . and the Government and people of the State of Missouri" (*Journal and Proceedings of the Missouri State Convention*, 1861, p. 3), and veered round to his true convictions by taking a strong stand for the Union. He did not, however, favor coercing the seceding states.

Stewart edited the *St. Joseph Journal* until 1863 when Gov. Hamilton R. Gamble [*q.v.*] gave him a commission to recruit a brigade of Union men, but because of his excessive drinking General Halleck relieved him of his command (Rutt, *post*, p. 339). Except when his mind was clouded by alcohol, Stewart was an able executive. He was tall and handsome, with dark hair. He died unmarried, in St. Joseph, at the age of fifty-six.

[*The Am. Ann. Cyc.* . . . 1871 (1872); W. B. Davis and D. S. Durrie, *An Illustrated Hist. of Mo.* (1876); Lucien Carr, *Missouri: A Bone of Contention* (1888); J. F. Severance, *The Severans Geneal. Hist.* (1893); H. L. Conard, *Encyc. of the Hist. of Mo.* (1901), vol. VI; W. B. Stevens, *Missouri: The Center State* (1915), vol. II; *The Messages and Proclamations of the Govs. of the State of Mo.*, vol. III (1922); files of the *St. Joseph Journal*; C. L. Rutt, *The Daily News' Hist. of Buchanan County and St. Joseph, Mo.* (1898); personal notes from Mrs. Mary L. Crane, a grandniece of Governor Stewart.]
H. E. N.

STEWART, WILLIAM MORRIS (Aug. 9, 1827–Apr. 23, 1909), lawyer, United States senator, was the eldest son of Frederick Augustus Stewart and his wife, Miranda Morris. From his birthplace, Galen, Wayne County, N. Y., his parents moved during his childhood to Trumbull County, Ohio. He spent three years in Farmington Academy (Ohio), and then returned to New York State, where he taught mathematics in the Lyons high school. Intending to study law, he entered Yale College in September 1848, but left early in 1850, lured by the discovery of gold in California. Reaching San Francisco in May, he engaged in mining in Nevada County, Cal. When he had accumulated about \$8,000, he abandoned mining and began the study of law in the office of John R. McConnell, Nevada City, and was admitted to practice in 1852. The next year he was elected district attorney and wrote the first rules and regulations for quartz mining in Nevada County. In 1854 he served as acting attorney-general of the state, and formed a law-partnership in San Francisco with Henry S. Foote [*q.v.*], ex-governor of Mississippi, whose

daughter, Annie Elizabeth, he married in the spring of the following year. Three daughters were born to them.

In 1856, Stewart moved to Downieville, Sierra County, Cal., but the discovery three years later of silver mines in Nevada drew him to Virginia City and Carson City, where his energy, resourcefulness, and knowledge of mining law and practice brought him to the front. During four years of complicated litigation he successfully defended the interests of the original claimants to the famous Comstock Lode, and received \$500,000 in fees. He was president for a number of years of the Sutro Tunnel Company, founded by Adolph H. J. Sutro [*q.v.*]. Winning fame as a specialist in mining law, he was retained by one of the largest mining companies in the West.

With characteristic energy he threw himself into the turbulent politics of the nascent state of Nevada. In 1861 he was elected to the territorial council, and two years later to the constitutional convention, serving as chairman of the judiciary committee, but he led the forces that defeated the adoption of the proposed constitution because of a taxation provision obnoxious to the dominant mining interests. The following year, upon the admission of Nevada into the Union, Stewart was elected to the United States Senate as a Republican, remaining in that body until March 1875. During these years he was instrumental in securing the defeat of the proposed sale of mineral lands on the public domain to help pay the Civil War debt, and the passage of the mining laws of 1866 and 1872, which recognized and confirmed the rights of miners according to their rules and regulations. At first he supported President Johnson and his reconstruction measures, but eventually advocated Johnson's impeachment and voted for his conviction. In 1869 he was the author of the Fifteenth Amendment to the federal Constitution in the form in which it was finally adopted. Pacific railroad projects naturally received his hearty support. In 1871 he was offered, but declined, appointment to the Supreme Court (*Reminiscences*, p. 250). Returning to Nevada in 1875, he devoted the next dozen years to his mining interests and lucrative law practice.

In 1887 he was again elected to the Senate and served there continuously until 1905. He was perhaps the first member of either house to propose federal appropriations for the reclamation of Western arid lands. In 1891, with seven other Republican senators, he fought on the side of the Democrats to prevent the enactment of the Lodge Force Bill. His most distinguished efforts, however, were directed toward the re-

monetization of silver. In 1888 he was a delegate to the Republican National Convention and drafted the currency plank in the party platform. Incensed at what he regarded as Republican abandonment of this plank, he declined election as a delegate to the National Convention of 1892 and joined the Silver party; and, as a member of that party, was reelected to the Senate in 1893 and 1899. He constantly denounced the "crime of 1873," and bitterly fought the repeal (1893) of the silver-purchase clause of the Sherman Silver Act of 1890. With the fervor of an apostle, he edited and published (in Washington, 1892-98) a weekly newspaper, first called the *Silver Knight* and later the *Silver Knight-Watchman* (see *Reminiscences*, p. 321). After the nomination of Bryan upon a free-silver platform in 1896, he counseled the Populist and Silver party leaders to indorse Bryan, which they did. Later, when the unexpected discoveries of new sources of gold had convinced him that the silver question was disposed of, he returned to the Republican party, indorsed McKinley in 1900, and vigorously attacked Bryan's silver speeches in that campaign. At the expiration of his term in 1905, he declined reelection, returned to Nevada, and spent his last years at his newly established home in Bullfrog.

With John T. Boyle he was employed as counsel for the Roman Catholic prelates of California in the controversy with the Mexican government over the Pious Fund of the Californias, and as senior counsel for the claimants presented one of the winning arguments before the Permanent Court of Arbitration at The Hague in 1902 (W. L. Penfield, "The 'Pious Fund' Arbitration," *North American Review*, December 1902). He was a lifelong friend and adviser of Leland Stanford [*q.v.*], and was one of the first trustees of Stanford University. He accumulated several large fortunes which quickly disappeared, much going for charitable and educational purposes. Though no orator, he was a clear and impressive speaker. Possessed of unlimited self-confidence, colossal self-assertion, unflagging energy, and indomitable perseverance, he was a striking product of the mining frontier. Over six feet tall, of erect and massive figure, with long flowing beard and silvery hair, he was one of the most picturesque and rugged characters ever known in Washington. His first wife was killed in 1902 in an automobile accident at Alameda, Cal., and in the fall of 1903, at Atlanta, Ga., he married Mary Agnes (Atchison), widow of Theodore Cone. In 1908 *Reminiscences of Senator William Morris Stewart* was published under the editorship of George R. Brown.

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[The *Reminiscences* and *Obit. Record Grads. Yale Univ.*, 1909, give the year of Stewart's birth as 1825, but the *Biog. Dir. Am. Cong.* (1928), *Who's Who in America*, 1908-09, and E. M. Mack, *post*, in both thesis and article, give 1827. The fullest account of his public life is Effie M. Mack, "Life and Letters of William Morris Stewart, 1827-1909" (unpublished dissertation, Univ. of Cal.); the author had access to Stewart's private papers and many letters are quoted at length. A shorter account by the same author appears in *Proc. of the Pacific Coast Branch of the Am. Hist. Asso.* (1930), pp. 185-92. See also Alonzo Phelps, *Contemporary Biog. of California's Representative Men* (1881); O. T. Shuck, *Representative and Leading Men of the Pacific* (1870); Eliot Lord, "Comstock Mining and Miners," *Monograph of the U. S. Geol. Survey*, vol. IV (1883); *The Call* (San Francisco), Apr. 24, 1909; and *San Francisco Chronicle*, Apr. 24, 1909.]
P. O. R.

STEWART, WILLIAM RHINELANDER

(Dec. 3, 1852-Sept. 4, 1929), capitalist, philanthropist, was born in New York City. His parents, Lisenard and Mary Rogers (Rhineland) Stewart, were descendants of some of New York's oldest families. Young Stewart was educated by tutors and in the private schools of Dr. Anthon and Dr. Charlier. He then entered the Columbia University Law School, where he was graduated in 1873. After several years' practice of law with the firm of Platt, Gerard & Buckley, he gave up the profession and devoted his time thereafter to the management of estates as executor and trustee, and to philanthropic work.

Appointed by Gov. Alonzo B. Cornell [*q.v.*] as commissioner for the first judicial district on the state board of charities, May 31, 1882, he served with that organization for forty-seven years; from 1894 to 1903 and from 1907 to 1923 he was president of the board. Upon his retirement in March 1929, Gov. Franklin D. Roosevelt wrote: "Your record is unique in the annals of the State's history, both in length of time and in the variety and scope of your activities" (*New York Times*, Sept. 5, 1929, p. 29). In regard to juvenile reformatories, he believed in "abandoning a system based upon punishment and retribution" and substituting "one which would provide for proper classification, open grounds for play and exercise, proper industrial and scholastic education, and care of the boys and the girls in separate institutions" (*Report of the State Board of Charities*, 1929, pp. 1-2). In 1898 he was elected president of the National Conference of Charities and Corrections, and received its gold medal in recognition of his services. In 1900 he organized the New York State Conference of Charities and Corrections, of which he was elected president in 1903. In 1910 he founded the New York City Conference of Charities and Corrections. He was for several years chairman of the state commission for the establishment of Letchworth Village, a farm colony for

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the feeble-minded. During his presidency of the state board of charities, his public duties, which included much traveling among the state institutions, occupied at least half his time and sometimes more; those who knew him and his work testified that for much of his labor he received no emolument.

In 1889 he conceived the idea of building the Washington Arch in Washington Square at the end of Fifth Avenue, New York. He was treasurer of the committee appointed to further the project, did much towards raising funds, and in 1895 formally presented the Arch to Mayor Strong in a public ceremony. In 1894, after the Lexow Committee investigation of New York's city government, Stewart had been one of the Committee of Seventy who labored for the overthrow of Tammany Hall and the election of Mayor William L. Strong and a reform administration. The last task which he undertook was that of completing the tomb of General Grant on Riverside Drive, and at the time of his death he had collected \$100,000 (including a substantial donation of his own) of the \$400,000 needed. Meanwhile, on the business side, he was president of the Rhineland Real Estate Company from 1908 until 1929 and a director in two banks and several corporations. He was also a member of many scientific and other learned societies. On Nov. 5, 1879, he married Annie M. Armstrong of Baltimore, by whom he had three children, one of whom died young. She divorced him, Aug. 24, 1906, and was afterward twice married. Besides a number of pamphlets and magazine articles, Stewart wrote two books, *The Philanthropic Work of Josephine Shaw Lowell* (1911), and *Grace Church and Old New York* (1924). He died in New York City.

[*Who's Who in America*, 1928-29; *N. Y. Times*, May 4, 5, 1895, on occasion of the dedication of the Washington Arch; *The Washington Arch: its Conception, Construction and Dedication* (1895); *N. Y. Times* and *N. Y. Herald Tribune*, Sept. 5, 6, 1929; annual reports of N. Y. State Board of Charities and Corrections, 1882-1929; *N. Y. Biog. and Geneal. Record*, July 1893.]
A. F. H.

STICKNEY, ALPHEUS BEEDE (June 27, 1840-Aug. 9, 1916), lawyer, railway builder, was born in Wilton, Me., the son of Daniel and Ursula Maria (Beede) Stickney, and a descendant of William Stickney who came to Boston in 1637 and two years later settled in Rowley, Mass. Educated in common schools and academies of Maine and New Hampshire until he was eighteen, he then began the study of law in the office of Josiah Crosby in Dexter, Me. His preparation was somewhat delayed by school-teaching which he was obliged to undertake in order

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to earn money, but in 1862 he was admitted to the bar, and moved to Minnesota, where he practised law until 1869.

Railroad building was just beginning in Minnesota and neighboring states, and in 1869 Stickney moved to St. Paul, gave up practice, and became connected with railroad enterprises. His first great undertaking, in 1871, was the St. Paul, Stillwater & Taylor's Falls Railroad—later a part of the Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis & Omaha system—which he served for several years as vice-president, general manager, and chief counsel. In 1879 he became superintendent of construction of the St. Paul, Minneapolis & Manitoba Railway, which subsequently became part of the Great Northern, and the following year was general superintendent of about 500 miles of the Canadian Pacific Railway. In 1881 he organized and built the first section of the Wisconsin, Minnesota & Pacific Railroad, and in 1881-82 he was vice-president of the Minneapolis & St. Louis Railway. In 1883 he organized and began the construction of the Minnesota & Northwestern Railroad, serving as president until its union with the Chicago, St. Paul & Kansas City in 1887, and then as president of the consolidated road. This office he held until 1892, when he was elected chairman of the board of directors. In that capacity he reorganized the road as the Chicago Great Western Railway, of which he was president from 1894 to 1900 and chairman of the board of directors from 1892 to 1908. When bankruptcy came in 1908 he was appointed receiver. In 1909 he retired from active work.

In his administration of the Chicago Great Western, Stickney endeavored to apply ideas both as to financing and operation which were novel in the United States. These he set forth in a book entitled *The Railway Problem* (1891). Following the English practice, he endeavored to raise the money for financing the road from the stockholders, and to reorganize it without a funded debt. In this way the stock would represent a real investment and would have first claim on surplus earnings, instead of being junior to a heavy mortgage. This scheme, admirable as it would be in periods of depression when fixed charges become insupportable, met two difficulties: in the first place, investors did not buy the railway stock offered, and in the second place, the earning power of the road did not increase as rapidly as had been estimated. The result was that the floating debt grew to unmanageable proportions, reaching \$10,653,000 by January 1908, when the road was forced into the hands of a receiver. This experience seemed

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to show that the Stickney plan of a bankruptcy-proof railroad was not proof against insufficient earnings, and that the general creditors could put a road in the hands of a receiver as effectively as could the owners of defaulted bonds.

In the actual operations of the Chicago Great Western Stickney applied methods that were in advance of his time. Assuming that carefully analyzed statistics of past records could be made the basis for the formulation of definite policies, he worked out methods of operation and maintenance and applied them ruthlessly. It is difficult to reach a definite conclusion as to the efficacy of these methods, for the road was exposed to the severest competition, and its officials, apparently, did not always carry out the Stickney plans wholeheartedly. Stickney himself charged in 1909 that many of the railroads had resumed the practice of rebating under such subterfuges as that of allowing large claims for overcharges and damages presented by favored shippers. The charges resulted in an investigation by the Interstate Commerce Commission, before which Stickney laid a plan for revising the rate laws so as to make such practices impossible. This was set forth in a pamphlet entitled *Railway Rates* (1909).

Stickney did much to develop the Northwest, encouraging settlers to come thither and persuading Eastern and European capitalists to make investments there. During his railroad career he acquired extensive outside interests, one of the chief of which was the St. Paul union stockyards and packing houses, which he built in 1882. He was twice married: first, in October 1864 to Kate W. H. Hall of Collinsville, Ill.; and second, in 1901, to May Crosby. By his first wife he had seven children. He died at his home in St. Paul.

[M. A. Stickney, *The Stickney Family* (1869); *Who's Who in America*, 1916-17; *Railway Age Gazette*, Aug. 18, 1916; *N. Y. Times*, Aug. 10, 1916; *St. Paul Dispatch*, Aug. 9, 1916.]
E. L. B.

STIEGEL, HENRY WILLIAM (May 13, 1729-Jan. 10, 1785), "Baron von Stiegel," ironmaster, glassmaker, townbuilder, about whose eccentricities and grandiose manner of living in Pennsylvania many stories, true and apocryphal, have been told, was born near Cologne, Germany, the son of John Frederick and Dorothea Elizabeth Stiegel, and the eldest of six children. His father died in 1741. Nine years later Heinrich Wilhelm, his mother, and his brother Anthony sailed from Rotterdam in the *Nancy* and arrived at Philadelphia on Aug. 31, 1750. After a year or two in Philadelphia, the mother and brother settled in Schaefferstown, and Heinrich

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apparently secured employment with Jacob Huber, ironmaster, near Brickerville, Lancaster County. On Nov. 7, 1752, he married Huber's daughter, Elizabeth, who died Feb. 13, 1758. Two daughters were born to them. About three months after his wife's death, in partnership with Charles and Alexander Stedman of Philadelphia, he bought his father-in-law's property, added to it, and named it Elizabeth Furnace. On Oct. 24 of the same year he married Elizabeth Hölz of Philadelphia, who bore him one son. On Apr. 10, 1760, he became a British citizen, taking the name of Henry William Stiegel. The soubriquet "Baron" was doubtless given him because of his lordly manner of living.

At Elizabeth Furnace he made six-plate and ten-plate stoves and all sorts of iron castings, including kettles for potash and soap works, and stoves, kettles, and other equipment for the West Indies sugar-makers. Thousands of acres of woodland were purchased, tenant houses were erected, and by 1760 Stiegel was one of the most prosperous ironmasters in the country. He built another residence there, as well as stores, a mill, and a malt house. In 1760 he purchased another forge, which he named Charming Forge, near Womelsdorf, Berks County, selling a half interest in it to the Stedmans in 1763. On Sept. 20, 1762, he acquired from the Stedman brothers a third interest in 729 acres of land in Lancaster County, laid out the town of Manheim, built and sold houses, and conducted a real estate boom. Here in 1763 he began to build himself a third large mansion, which had in it a chapel and on its roof a platform for performances by the band of musicians he had organized among his workmen.

In 1763-64 he went to England, visited London and Bristol, and is said to have brought back with him a number of skilled glass makers. Upon his return early in 1764 he began the erection of a glass manufactory at Manheim, meanwhile experimenting in the making of bottles and window glass at Elizabeth Furnace. The first glass-making at Manheim was begun in November 1765, and by 1767 the plant was in full operation. In 1769 he built a second factory there, known after 1772 as the American Flint Glass Manufactory, where glass was made until 1774. He had agents for the sale of his products in Philadelphia, Boston, New York, Baltimore, and numerous smaller towns in Pennsylvania and Maryland. At the Manheim works, in addition to window and sheet glass, was made the beautiful Stiegel glassware that is now eagerly sought by collectors . . . bottles, funnels, water lenses, retorts, flasks, measures, drinking glasses,

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scent bottles, and toys . . . some of it engraved or enameled, in white, light green, deep emerald, olive, wine, amethyst, and the blue that was a favorite of the day. Thin and light in weight, with a brilliant surface and uniform color, it has great beauty of form and, as it was made largely by hand, an exquisite variety in proportion. The Metropolitan Museum of Art, New York, contains the large Hunter Collection, and there is a good one in the Pennsylvania Museum of Art, Philadelphia.

Though Stiegel was one of the wealthiest men in Pennsylvania, he was careless and happy-go-lucky, with a self-confidence so great that he could scarcely envisage the possibility of failure, and he wasted much of his substance both in extravagant living and in over-ambitious business ventures. A passionate lover of music and a connoisseur of beauty as well as mechanically skilful, he has been described as cursed with the "ironic gift of too great facility." Certainly his career was a meteoric one. Apparently prosperous enough in 1770-71, he began to suffer hard times in 1772, and in 1773 instituted a lottery in hope of recouping his fortunes. By 1774 he was obliged to sell his property (much of which he had mortgaged for the sake of his glass factories), became a bankrupt, and in the later months of the year spent some weeks in a debtor's prison. From that time his fortunes declined rapidly, and his hopes vanished. For a while he had a more or less self-assumed position as caretaker at Elizabeth Furnace and then was employed there by the new owner as foreman. In 1779, partially dependent on his brother, he turned country schoolmaster and music teacher at Brickerville and Schaefferstown, with an interval as clerk at the Reading Furnaces, Berks County. When his wife died in Philadelphia in 1782, she was buried there for lack of funds to bring her body to Schaefferstown. Three years later Stiegel himself died in poverty at Charming Forge, then in the hands of his nephew, and was buried in an unmarked grave.

[In the record of the ship *Nancy*, given in facsimile in R. B. Strassburger, *Pa. German Pioneers* (1934), vol. II, 155 C, Stiegel signed his name as Henderick Willem Stiegel. F. W. Hunter, *Stiegel Glass* (1914), contains by far the best biog. of Stiegel and includes a bibliog., geneal., lists of deeds, employees, purchasers of glass, etc. See also T. P. Ege, *Hist. and Geneal. of the Ege Family . . . 1738-1911* (1911); W. A. Dyer, *Early Am. Craftsmen* (1915); Rhea M. Knittle, *Early Am. Glass* (copr. 1927); Mrs. N. H. Moore, *Old Glass, European and Am.* (1924); F. W. Hunter, "Baron Stiegel and Am. Glass," *Bull. Met. Museum of Art*, Dec. 1913; Nat. Soc. Colonial Dames of America, Pa. Soc., *Forges and Furnaces in the Province of Pa.* (1914); A. S. Brendle, *Henry William Stiegel* (1912); and J. T. Faris, *The Romance of Forgotten Men* (1928), a popular account. Many of Stiegel's ledgers,

daybooks, journals, etc., are in the colls. of the Hist. Soc. of Pa.] W.A.D.

STILES, EZRA (Nov. 29, 1727 o.s.—May 12, 1795), scholar, Congregational clergyman, president of Yale College, was born in North Haven, Conn., then a part of New Haven, where his father, Isaac, was for more than thirty-five years pastor of the Congregational church. He was a descendant of John Stiles who emigrated from England and settled in Windsor, Conn., in 1635. Ezra's mother, Kezia, daughter of the Rev. Edward Taylor of Westfield, Mass., died five days after the child's birth, and the following year his father married Esther, daughter of Samuel Hooker, Jr., of Hartford. Prepared at home, Ezra was ready for college at the age of twelve, but did not enter until 1742, when he enrolled at Yale College. Here he distinguished himself in all branches of learning but showed special fondness for mathematics, astronomy, and Biblical history. After his graduation, in 1746, he remained in New Haven, devoting himself to intellectual pursuits, particularly to the study of theology, and on May 30, 1749, was licensed to preach by the New Haven Association of Ministers. The week before, he had been appointed tutor at Yale.

For six years he filled this position with more than ordinary acceptability, but his time and thought were by no means confined solely to its duties. His mental equipment and abilities as a speaker were such that he was the natural choice for orator on important public occasions. In 1750 he delivered the funeral oration in honor of Governor Jonathan Law [q.v.]; in 1753, an oration in memory of Bishop Berkeley; and in 1755, one in compliment of Benjamin Franklin during his visit to New Haven. All these were in Latin. Franklin, in 1749, had sent an electrical apparatus to Yale, and Stiles had engaged in some of the first electrical experiments carried on in New England. The two became friends and corresponded for the remainder of Franklin's lifetime. During his tutorship Stiles had doubts as to the advisability of his entering the active ministry. From childhood he had been of frail constitution, but an even more important reason for his hesitation was uncertainty of mind as to some of the dogmas of the Christian religion. Accordingly, he studied law and in November 1753 was admitted to the bar. His attitude toward religion at this time was not due to disbelief, but rather to an intellectual honesty which would not permit him to accept anything as true until thorough investigation had convinced him of its verity. A long and patient study of the Scriptures, carried on with every help available,

at length brought him to a firm belief in the truth of revelation. His openness of mind is evinced by the fact that during visits to Newport, Boston, New York, and Philadelphia in 1754, he attended Quaker meetings and Episcopal, Reformed Dutch, and Roman Catholic services, in order to acquaint himself at first hand with the merits of different forms of worship. Several invitations to settle in the ministry came to him, and attempts were made to draw him into the Anglican communion, the Episcopalians of Stratford, Conn., urging him in January 1755 to succeed Dr. Samuel Johnson [q.v.] as their rector. He was disposed to continue the practice of law, but when in the early summer of 1755 the Second Congregational Church of Newport, R. I., called him to become its pastor, the attractiveness of that town with its foreign contacts—it was then a shipping center of importances—its Redwood Library, the prospect of leisure for study, his love of preaching, and the advice of his father and friends led him to accept. Resigning his tutorship, he was ordained and installed there on Oct. 22, 1755. On Feb. 10, 1757, he married Elizabeth, daughter of Col. John Hubbard of New Haven.

During the many years Stiles resided in Newport his interests and activities were amazingly varied. In 1756 he became librarian of the Redwood Library and continued as such as long as he remained in the town. He sought information on all manner of subjects, and his correspondence with prominent people at home and abroad was voluminous. Visitors to Newport of any importance inevitably found their way to his door. In 1765, upon the recommendation of Franklin, the University of Edinburgh conferred on him the degree of doctor of divinity. Although he was an ardent antiquarian, his interest in contemporary conditions was almost equally keen, and he gathered and recorded a great variety of statistics. His taste for scientific inquiry remained; he made observations of the comet of 1759 and of the transit of Venus ten years later, studied other natural phenomena, and carried on experiments in chemistry. Recognized as probably the most learned man in New England, he was made a member of the American Philosophical Society on Jan. 26, 1768, and in 1781 was elected a councilor. Having neglected Hebrew in college, in 1767, when forty years old, he set to work acquiring a thorough knowledge of that language; he also studied Arabic, Syriac, and Armenian, becoming for his day a very competent orientalist. Subsequently, he took a few lessons in French and was soon perusing works by French authors. When he began his diary,

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January 1769, he was working on an ecclesiastical history of New England and British America, which he left incomplete. He was much interested in promoting the manufacture of silk and recorded in his diary, June 4, 1771: "I have now Three Thousd Silkworms hatched." Based on his experiments and investigations in this field, he wrote "Observations on Silk Worms," a sizable manuscript which has been preserved. He found time, also, to supervise the early education of his children: "Ezra," he records in his diary, Jan. 9, 1769, "began to learn hebrew about this time, Æt. 10." He did not neglect the Bible or permit any of his family to do so. Reviewing his fidelity in this respect at a much later date, July 21, 1793, he wrote: "Besides read^s in course privately in my Study, I read thro' the Bible in my Fam^y at Morning Prayers from 1760 to 1791, Eight times, or once in 4 years. My Fam^y have had full opport^y of being acquainted with the sacred Contents of the Bible."

In spite of his varied intellectual pursuits and the hours spent in writing, he performed his ministerial duties with the utmost conscientiousness. In 1771 he made 926 pastoral calls and the following year, 1030. He gave much attention, also, to catechising the children. The spiritual welfare of the many slaves in Newport—Stiles himself owned one whom he later set free—was a matter of concern to him. On Feb. 24, 1772, he wrote: "In the Evening a very full and serious Meeting of Negroes at my House, perhaps 80 or 90: I discoursed to them on Luke xiv, 16, 17, 18, . . . They sang well. They appeared attentive and much affected." He was on intimate terms with the Jews of Newport, frequently attending their synagogue, and had friendly relations with Christian denominations other than his own. With Rev. Samuel Hopkins [*q.v.*], pastor of the First Congregational Church, he cooperated cordially, though he was not in sympathy with many of the views of that noted theologian. To President Clap of Yale he wrote protesting against the removal of deistical books from the college library, urging the vanity of trying to suppress such writings and the danger of suppressing truth. "The only way is," he maintained, "to come forth into the open field and dispute the matter on an even footing" (Holmes, *post*, p. 79). For the Church of England in America, however, he had no liking. "It is grievous to think," he complained, "that when our Pious Ancestors came over into this Land when an howling wilderness, to enjoy y^e Gospel in y^e purity & simplicity of it y^e the Chh of England should thrust it self in among us" (*Diary*, I, 125). Later, he declared that as he had ob-

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served it in New England, it was "inspired with a secular principle, unanimated with the Love of Jesus so much as with the Love of Dignities & Preeminence, making the Chh. an asylum for polite Vice & Irreligion" (*Ibid.*, II, 113).

While in Newport he had an important part in the founding of Rhode Island College (Brown University). As early as January 1762 he had been considering the possibility of a third New England college, and when James Manning [*q.v.*] came to Rhode Island in the summer of 1763 with a project for establishing a Baptist institution of learning, Stiles gave it his support. It was agreed that the new college should be under Baptist control but that representatives of other denominations should have a share in its management. The work of drawing up a charter was committed to Stiles, since he was regarded by the Baptists as better fitted for that task than any of their own members. Accordingly, he prepared a document which provided for a board of thirty-five trustees, nineteen of whom were to be Baptists, seven Congregationalists, five Friends, and four Episcopalians; and a board of twelve Fellows, eight of whom were to be Congregationalists. The trustees were to elect the president, but practically all other control of the institution was left to the Fellows, subject to the sanction of the trustees. The charter was approved by the committee in charge of the project, but Providence Baptists in the Rhode Island Assembly objected to it on the ground that it provided for an essentially Congregational college, and Stiles was charged with playing a trick on the Baptists, though, as a matter of fact, they were given the final decision in all matters. Before the charter was granted by the Assembly, however, it was so changed as to insure a majority of Baptists on both the board of trustees and the board of Fellows. Stiles was named as one of the original Fellows but declined the office. In 1765 he was again elected and again he declined.

He was a stanch advocate of American rights and liberties, and prophesied that British oppression would force the colonies to declare their independence. Writing to Benjamin Franklin, Oct. 23 and Nov. 6, 1765, he said that he disapproved of the Stamp Act, but that after it was passed he remained loyal and had nothing to do with the mob violence that resulted in the resignation of the Newport stamp officer. Charges that he encouraged violence, he ascribed to the Episcopalians, who disliked him. When the Revolution broke out, however, he gave it wholehearted support. He followed its course with intense interest, and recorded in his diary much

valuable information, including accounts of movements and battles, often illustrated by maps.

The Revolution brought to an end what was probably the happiest period of his life. Fearing that Newport would fall into the hands of the British, many of the inhabitants fled elsewhere for safety. On Oct. 10, 1775, Stiles wrote: "How does this Town sit solitary that was once full of People! I am not yet removed, altho' three quarters of my beloved Chh & Congregation are broken up and dispersed" (*Diary*, I, 624). In March 1776 he took his family and goods to Dighton, Mass., where he resided about fourteen months, supplying the church there and making occasional visits to Newport and other places. In the meantime, he was asked to take charge of churches in Taunton, Mass., and Providence, R. I.; Dr. Charles Chauncy, 1705-1787 [*q.v.*], also invited him to become his assistant in the work of the First Church, Boston. In May 1777, at the request of the First Church, Portsmouth, N. H., he removed to that town, but the following September was elected president of Yale College. It was some months before he made up his mind to accept. He had no illusions about the office: "At best," he wrote, "the Diadem of a President is a Crown of Thorns" (*Ibid.*, II, 209), and he was not disposed to occupy the seat of authority until he was sure of "sitting as easy in the Chair, as such a Cella Curulis would admit of" (*Ibid.*, II, 226). Finally, in March 1778 he signified his acceptance and on July 8 he was installed as president and as professor of ecclesiastical history. It is significant of the affection in which he was held by his Newport parishioners that they were unwilling to dismiss him and that he remained technically their pastor until May 18, 1786.

The unsettled state of the country during Stiles's presidency of Yale made his position an especially difficult one; furthermore, the funds of the college were practically exhausted. Stiles nevertheless carried the institution through the period with reasonable success. In addition to his administrative duties he bore a heavy burden of teaching, giving instruction in Hebrew, ecclesiastical history, philosophical and scientific subjects, and, for a time, in theology. He loved academic forms and ceremonies and introduced them whenever occasion permitted. An amusing incident of his New Haven career was occasioned by the support he gave to a dancing master. He permitted about seventy-five students to attend his classes and three of his own children as well. This, he says, produced "a great Combustion" and after "Violent Proceeds" the dancing master had to leave town (*Diary*, III,

10-11, 15). The most notable event of his administration was a change in the college charter, whereby several of the state officials were made *ex officio* members of the corporation with all the rights of the original Fellows, and certain financial aid from the state was secured. He preached often and took an active part in ecclesiastical matters; he was also the first president of the society for the abolition of slavery formed in Connecticut in 1790.

He died of "bilious fever," at his home in New Haven, in his sixty-eighth year, after a few days' illness. His first wife had died on May 20, 1775, having borne him two sons and six daughters, of whom one son, Isaac, and four daughters survived him; Isaac was lost at sea a few months after his father's death; a daughter, Ruth, was the mother of Ezra Stiles Gannett [*q.v.*]. On Oct. 17, 1782, Stiles married Mary (Cranston) Checkley, widow of William Checkley and daughter of Benjamin Cranston of Newport.

The almost incredible amount of work that Stiles accomplished was carried on in spite of physical handicaps. His son-in-law, Abiel Holmes [*q.v.*], describes him as "a man of low and small stature; of a very delicate structure; and of a well proportioned form. . . . The delicacy of his frame requiring a special care of his health, he was prudently attentive . . . to its preservation. . . . Having carefully studied his own constitution, he was generally his own physician. By regulating his diet, exercising daily in the open air, and using occasionally a few simple medicines, he was, by the divine blessing, enabled, with but very small interruptions, to apply himself assiduously to study, and to discharge the various duties of public and of domestic life" (*Life, post*, pp. 349, 350). Although he wrote much, he published little. A few of his sermons appeared in printed form, among them *The United States Elevated to Glory and Honor* (1783), an election sermon preached at Hartford, May 8, 1783; and his *History of Three of the Judges of King Charles I* was issued in 1794. Stiles bequeathed some of his manuscripts to Abiel Holmes, who in 1798 published, with many extracts from them, *The Life of Ezra Stiles, D.D., LL.D.* To his successor in the presidency of Yale College he also bequeathed a large number of manuscripts. From these have been printed *The Literary Diary of Ezra Stiles, D.D., LL.D.* (3 vols., 1901), and *Extracts from the Itineraries and Other Miscellanies of Ezra Stiles . . . with Selections from His Correspondence* (1916), both edited by Franklin B. Dexter [*q.v.*], and both of much historical value. Manuscripts more recently presented to Yale College are published

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in *Letters & Papers of Ezra Stiles* (1933), edited by Isabel M. Calder.

[Besides sources mentioned, see J. L. Kingsley, "Life of Ezra Stiles," in Jared Sparks, *The Lib. of Am. Biog.*, vol. XVI (1847); F. B. Dexter, *Biog. Sketches Grads. Yale Coll.*, vol. II (1896); W. B. Sprague, *Annals of the Am. Pulpit*, vol. I (1857); H. R. Stiles, *The Stiles Family in America* (1895); W. E. Channing, *A Discourse Delivered at the Dedication of the Unitarian Congregational Church in Newport, July 27, 1836* (1836); G. A. Kohut, *Ezra Stiles and the Jews* (1902); W. C. Bronson, *The Hist. of Brown Univ.* (1914); Ebenezer Baldwin, *Annals of Yale Coll.* (1831); T. D. Woolsey, *An Hist. Discourse* (1850); A. P. Stokes, *Memorials of Eminent Yale Men* (1914), vol. I; *Atlantic Mo.*, Aug. 1844. Constance Rourke, in *Trumpets of Jubilee* (1927), pp. 5-11, gives a gay and not too reverent appreciation; C. D. Ebeling, in *Amerikanisches Magazin* (Hamburg), I (1795), 172-73, publishes an obituary and tells of Stiles's kindness in sending him an account of early Connecticut history.] H. E. S.

STILES, HENRY REED (Mar. 10, 1832-Jan. 7, 1909), physician, genealogist, historian, was born in New York City. His father, Samuel Stiles, head of a bank-note engraving company, was descended from John Stiles, one of four brothers who emigrated from Bedfordshire, England, to Windsor, Conn., in 1635. His mother was Charlotte Sophia (Reed), daughter of Abner Reed, to whom Samuel had been apprenticed to learn engraving.

Stiles studied for one year at the University of the City of New York and in 1849 entered Williams College as a sophomore. Ill health interrupted his studies and he did not graduate, but a quarter of a century later Williams granted him an honorary degree (1876). In 1855 he graduated from the Medical Department of the University of the City of New York, and also from the New York Ophthalmic Hospital. He practised medicine for a few months, first in New York City and then in Galena, Ill. During 1856, after his marriage (Jan. 31) to Sarah Woodward, he edited the *Toledo Blade*. For the next two years he was a partner in the firm of F. C. Brownell of Hartford and New York, publishers of educational books and the *American Journal of Education*. In 1857, when ill health made it inadvisable for him to apply himself closely to business, he began tracing the genealogy of his family among the early records of Windsor, Conn. The history of the ancient town soon engrossed him. From the records of town acts, tax lists, registers, old wills, petitions, letters, journals, newspapers, and church records, as well as from the memories of aged inhabitants, he collected a mass of historical and genealogical material which he published in a volume of a thousand pages, *The History of Ancient Windsor, Connecticut* (1859). Largely made up of extracts from old documents, this *History* is not a readable narrative, but as a source book of

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genealogical and historical fact it is extremely valuable. A new edition, revised and greatly enlarged, *The History and Genealogies of Ancient Windsor, Connecticut* (2 vols.), appeared in 1891.

Stiles's interest in publishing the vital statistics, public documents, and personal papers of early New England and New York, begun thus casually, persisted throughout the remaining fifty years of his life and occupied fully half of his time. He compiled and published *A History of the City of Brooklyn* (3 vols., 1867-70), *The Stiles Family in America: Genealogies of the Connecticut Family* (1895), and *The History of Ancient Wethersfield, Connecticut* (2 vols., 1904) based on the collections of Sherman W. Adams; he assisted in compiling and edited *Letters from the Prisons and Prison-ships of the Revolution and Account of the Interment of the Remains of American Patriots Who Perished on the British Prison-ships*, both in the Wallabout Prison-Ship Series (1895); *The Civil, Political, Professional and Ecclesiastical History . . . of the County of Kings and the City of Brooklyn* (1884); *Joutel's Journal of La Salle's Last Voyage, 1686-7* (1906), and the genealogies of several families; and contributed articles to historical periodicals and biographical series. He was editor of the *Historical Magazine* from January to June 1866, and of the *New York Genealogical and Biographical Record* from 1900 to 1902. His genial, kindly manner, enthusiasm, and industry enabled him to interest others in the preservation of valuable historical material and made him a successful organizer and officer of historical and genealogical societies.

He carried on his professional career somewhat intermittently, practising medicine until 1863 and holding minor public medical offices from 1868 until 1877 when he took charge of the Dundee (Scotland) Homeopathic Dispensary and, for the first time, occupied himself solely with medical work. His health failed after four years here and he returned to New York City, where he maintained a consulting practice which gave him considerable time for historical compilation. From 1888 until his death he conducted a sanatorium at Hill View on Lake George, New York.

[Stiles's own publications: *The Stiles Family in America* (1895), Preface to *The Hist. of Ancient Windsor, Conn.* (1859), and *The Hist. and Geneals. of Ancient Windsor, Conn.* (1891), II, 712-14; T. A. Wright, "Henry Reed Stiles," *N. Y. Geneal. and Biog. Record*, Apr. 1909; *Brooklyn Daily Eagle*, Jan. 9, 1909.]

V. L. S.

STILL, ANDREW TAYLOR (Aug. 6, 1828-Dec. 12, 1917), founder of osteopathy, was born

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in Jonesboro, Va., the son of Abram and Martha Poage (Moore) Still. His father, a Methodist preacher, removed his family in 1834 to Newmarket, Tenn., and then to Macon County, Mo., to Schuyler County, Mo., and in 1845 back to Macon County. Young Andrew during this period led a typical frontiersman's life, gaining what education he could from local schools. On Jan. 29, 1849, he married Mary M. Vaughn. Four years later, he removed with her to Wakarusa Mission, Kan., where she died in 1859. He devoted himself to farming, doctoring Indians, and studying anatomy on the bodies of dead Indians, obtained by grave snatching (*Autobiography, post*, p. 94). According to his own account, he took a course of medicine in the Kansas City School of Physicians and Surgeons, and fought with John Brown in the border warfare. In October 1857 he was elected as the Free-State candidate to the territorial legislature from Douglas and Johnson counties. On Nov. 15, 1860, he married Mary E. Turner. Enlisting in 1861, he obtained a captain's commission in 1862, and later in the same year, a major's commission in the Kansas militia.

On his return from the war, he was stimulated by a desire to aid alcoholic and drug addicts, who in their plight, appealed in vain to so-called regular doctors. He meditated over this and allied topics until, finally, the truth dawned on him "like a burst of sunshine" that he was "approaching a science by study, research, and observation" (*Autobiography, post*, p. 95). This great truth was reinforced by the personal tragedy of losing three children in an epidemic of cerebro-spinal meningitis in 1864, a tragedy that impelled him to the conclusion that "all the remedies necessary to health exist in the human body . . . they can be administered by adjusting the body in such condition that the remedies may naturally associate themselves together, hear the cries, and relieve the afflicted" (*Ibid.*, p. 100). On this doctrine he built and for twenty-five years sustained osteopathy, which, however, has been influenced also by other practitioners, by state laws, and by the development of general scientific knowledge and practice. He attempted to introduce the new system in Baker University of Baldwin, Kan., but met with so much opposition and ridicule that, in 1875, he removed to Kirksville, Mo., where he developed a considerable practice, in which he used both drugs and osteopathy. Up to 1892, he moved about a good deal, from Kirksville to Henry County, Mo., to Hannibal, to Macon, and finally back to Kirksville, all the while practising and spreading the teachings of osteopathy. As aids in this work,

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he had three sons and a daughter, a quack pile doctor, and a lightning-rod peddler, all of whom he had indoctrinated in the new science and art (*Autobiography, post*, pp. 144-45). On Oct. 30, 1894, he incorporated the American School of Osteopathy in Kirksville, Mo. One year after the founding of the school, he vigorously assaulted the doctrine of healing drugs with his assertions that he was "as much afraid of Dover's powders as a darkey is of a skeleton. If I should give calomel, I would do it with my eyes shut, and keep them shut for nine days, so uncertain would I be as to results" (*Autobiography, post*, p. 288). In 1894 he also established the *Journal of Osteopathy*. From this time up to his death, he busied himself with teaching at the school, writing for the journal, and treating patients who came in numbers to consult him. In 1897 he published privately his *Autobiography* (revised ed., 1908), dictated to Mrs. Annie Morgan, as amanuensis (p. 172). He also published *Philosophy of Osteopathy* (1899), *The Philosophy and Mechanical Principles of Osteopathy* (1902), *Osteopathy, Research, and Practice* (1910).

[*Autobiog.*, ante, indispensable for understanding Still and the beginnings of osteopathy; C. P. McConnell, *Clinical Osteopathy* (1917), esp. for development and present status of osteopathy; D. W. Wilder, *The Annals of Kan.* (new ed., 1886), p. 193; articles on "A. T. Still" and "Osteopathy," in *Encyc. Am. and Encyc. Brit.* written by practitioners of osteopathy; Morris Fishbein, *The Medical Follies* (1925), destructively critical; correspondence with the editor of the *Jour. of the Am. Osteopathic Asso.*] M. G. S.

STILL, WILLIAM (Oct. 7, 1821-July 14, 1902), reformer, negro leader, was the son of Levin Steel, a former Maryland slave, who had gone North after purchasing his freedom. Subsequently, Levin was joined by his wife Sidney and their children, who had been recaptured by slave-hunters upon their first attempt to escape. To thwart further pursuit the family changed its name to Still—the mother also discarding the name Sidney for that of Charity—and settled among the sparsely inhabited pine lands at Shamong, Burlington County, N. J. Here William was born, the youngest of eighteen children. From an early age he worked on his father's farm, and his educational opportunities were few. In 1841 he left home and three years later moved to Philadelphia. In 1847 he married Letitia George by whom he had two sons and two daughters. The same year he became a clerk in the office of the Pennsylvania Society for the Abolition of Slavery.

Deeply impressed by his own family's experience, Still as clerk did all that lay in his power to help runaway slaves to freedom. Nineteen

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out of every twenty escaped slaves that passed through Philadelphia stopped at his house. In the decade 1851-61 he was the chairman and corresponding secretary of the Philadelphia branch of the Underground Railroad. The experiences of all those who had successfully fled from bondage he jotted down carefully, and in 1855 he made an extended tour through Canada to ascertain how the slaves that had made their way were faring. His *The Underground Railroad*, published in 1872, is one of the best accounts of how runaway slaves made their way to freedom. In 1859 he sheltered John Brown's widow and daughter when they passed through Philadelphia on their way to visit the leader of the Harpers Ferry raid before his execution. After the outbreak of the Civil War Still resigned as clerk and embarked first in the stove and then in the coal business. In February 1864 he was appointed post sutler at Camp William Penn for colored soldiers near Philadelphia. Methodical in his habits, he prospered in his business ventures.

Always intent on promoting the welfare of his race, in 1861 Still helped organize and finance a social, civil and statistical association to collect data about the colored people. Previous to this, in a remarkably well-expressed letter written on Aug. 30, 1859, to the *North American and United States Gazette*, he had begun a campaign against the regulation of the Philadelphia street car lines compelling all persons of color to ride on front platforms. This resulted in the Pennsylvania legislature ending this discrimination in 1867. Still's course during this controversy was bitterly assailed in colored circles so that he defended his attitude in a public address afterwards published in pamphlet form (*A Brief Narrative of the Struggle for the Rights of the Colored People of Philadelphia in the City Railway Cars*, 1867). The same procedure he followed in 1874 when he became unpopular among his own people by supporting the Democratic candidate for mayor of Philadelphia, publishing *An Address on Voting and Laboring*. In reporting against the establishment of a colored men's bank in Philadelphia he again displayed courage and independence. He served on the Freedmen's Aid Commission and was made a member of the Philadelphia board of trade. A devout Presbyterian he became superintendent of one of the denomination's Sunday schools in 1880 and the same year he founded the first colored Young Men's Christian Association. In welfare work he helped manage homes for aged colored persons and for destitute colored children; and also an orphan asylum for the children of negro soldiers and sailors.

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[*Underground Railroad Records* (1886), a third edition of Still's book, contains a sketch of the author; see also *Appletons' Ann. Cyc.* . . . 1902 (1903); W. J. Simmons, *Men of Mark* (1887); J. W. Gibson and W. H. Croghan, *The Colored American* (1902), pp. 490-98; *Pub. Ledger* (Phila.), July 15, 1902; A. S. Norwood, "Negro Welfare Work in Phila. as Illustrated by the Career of William Still," unpublished thesis, Univ. of Pa.]

H. G. V.

STILLÉ, ALFRED (Oct. 30, 1813-Sept. 24, 1900), physician, was born in Philadelphia, son of John and Maria (Wagner) Stillé and elder brother of Charles Janeway Stillé [q.v.]. He attended good preliminary schools and spent some time at Yale College, but left as the result of the "conic section rebellion" to transfer to the University of Pennsylvania, where he was graduated A.B. in 1832, A.M. in 1835, and M.D. in 1836. Fourteen years later he received the degree of M.A. from Yale, and was then enrolled as a member of the college class of 1832. Upon graduating in medicine he became house physician at "Blockley," now the Philadelphia General Hospital. Here he had the opportunity to study the typhus cases brought to the hospital during the epidemic of 1836 under Dr. William Wood Gerhard [q.v.], whose observations of these same cases led him to proclaim typhus as fundamentally different from typhoid fever. After a short service, however, Stillé resigned to spend two and a half years in study in Europe, a considerable part of the time in Paris, where he was profoundly influenced by Louis.

Returning to Philadelphia, he served as resident physician in the Pennsylvania Hospital, 1839-41, and then entered upon private practice. From 1849 to 1877 he was a visiting physician to St. Joseph's Hospital. In 1845 he began to lecture on pathology and the practice of medicine for the Philadelphia Association for Medical Instruction, and continued until 1851. In 1854 he was elected to the chair of practice of medicine in the Pennsylvania Medical College, continuing until 1859. In 1864 he succeeded the elder William Pepper [q.v.] as professor of the theory and practice of medicine in the University of Pennsylvania, holding this office until 1883, when he retired and was made professor emeritus. At this time he gave his valuable medical library to the University.

Stillé's first important writing, and the first American book on the subject, *Elements of General Pathology*, appeared in 1848. In 1860 he published *Therapeutics and Materia Medica* (1860). Probably his most striking literary production, written in collaboration with Professor John M. Maisch [q.v.], was the *National Dispensatory* (1879), an enormous work of 1628 pages. Of his numerous monographs and papers,

Epidemic Meningitis or Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis, published in 1867, is still looked upon as classic. He was president of the Philadelphia County Medical Society in 1862, one of the founders of the Philadelphia Pathological Society and its president from 1859 to 1862, one of the founders of the American Medical Association, its first secretary, and its president in 1871, a fellow of the College of Physicians of Philadelphia and its president in 1883.

Stillé was born and educated, lived, taught, and died in Philadelphia. He was always a proponent of higher standards of education. As a professor he was a perfect type of the old school—highly cultured and purely didactic. His high sense of morality and dignity can be divined from the closing sentence of his valedictory address: "Only two things are essential; to live uprightly, and to be wisely industrious." His lectures, scientifically correct, were polished literary essays, read to his classes year after year without addition or alteration. They were entirely lacking in inspiration, and since he had no connection with any hospital to which he could take his students, he could hold no clinics or ward classes by which to compensate for their deficiencies. In his later years he was a strikingly handsome old gentleman with delicate, sensitive, well-chiseled features, long white hair that curled about his collar, and a full white beard of considerable length. His appearance was venerable, benevolent, and patriarchal. He began to manifest the infirmities of age in his sixties and retired from his professorship and other activities at seventy, to live for seventeen years more, a recluse in his own home, where only a few friends visited him. He died in his eighty-seventh year, almost forgotten.

In 1841 he had married Caroline Barnett, who afforded him brief companionship and then acquired a mental disease from which she suffered for many years. After her death, he married, in June 1899, Katharine A. Blackiston of Chestertown, Md., who survived him, and according to instructions contained in his will published a small volume entitled *Fragments* (1901), composed of excerpts from his writings and letters. By his first marriage there were two sons and a daughter.

[C. W. Burr, "A Sketch of Alfred Stillé," *Univ. Med. Mag.*, Jan. 1901; William Osler, "Memoir of Alfred Stillé," *Trans. Coll. of Phys. of Phila.*, 3 ser. XXIV (1902), pub. also in *Univ. of Pa. Med. Bull.*, June 1902; E. E. Salisbury, *Biog. Memoranda Respecting . . . the Class of 1832 in Yale Coll.* (1880); *Obit. Record Grads. Yale Univ.*, 1901; J. W. Jordan, *Colonial Families of Phila.* (1911), vol. II; Katharine Blackiston Stillé, *Fragments* (1901); J. W. Croskey, *Hist. of Blockley* (1929); *Pub. Ledger* (Phila.), Sept. 25, 1900.]

J. McF.

STILLÉ, CHARLES JANEWAY (Sept. 23, 1819–Aug. 11, 1899), educator and historian, brother of Alfred Stillé [q.v.], was the son of John and Maria (Wagner) Stillé. His father was a descendent of Oloff Stillé, one of the Swedish settlers on the Delaware, who, arriving in 1641, established a home near Upland, now Chester, Pa., and later moved to Passyunk. His descendants were successful merchants in Philadelphia. Stillé's mother was descended from the Rev. Tobias Wagner of Reading, Pa., member of a Lutheran family in Württemberg, who emigrated to Pennsylvania in 1742.

Charles prepared for Yale College at a school conducted by the Rev. Dr. Steele at Abington, Pa., and the Edge Hill School near Princeton, N. J. He entered Yale in 1835, and upon graduation in 1839 delivered a valedictory oration, *The Social Spirit* (1839), which showed the ideals and ethical standards that were to characterize his life and writings. After studying in the office of Joseph Reed Ingersoll, he was admitted to the bar. His interests led him, however, rather to develop his taste for history and literature, in pursuance of which he visited Europe repeatedly.

During the Civil War he published a pamphlet entitled *How a Free People Conduct a Long War* (1862), drawing a comparison between the current conflict and the long struggle of Great Britain against the French Revolution and Napoleon; unusually free from harshness, it was pervaded with enlightened patriotism, and half a million copies of it were distributed. He was asked to serve as a member of the United States Sanitary Commission and as corresponding secretary of its Executive Committee, and had much to do with the success of the great "Sanitary Fair" held in Philadelphia in 1864, at which \$1,000,000 was raised for the work of the Commission. After the war he published *History of the United States Sanitary Commission* (1866). These activities taught him, he said, "to look upon important public questions in a large and liberal way" (*Reminiscences of a Provost*, p. 4) and thus prepared him for the responsibilities that soon came to him. Without having had previous experience in teaching, he was appointed in 1866 to the professorship of English literature and belles-lettres in the University of Pennsylvania. When he assumed his duties, the course of study in the college was substantially that of a century before, and the only gift of money the institution had received in over eighty years was one of \$5,000. With characteristic zeal Stillé began at once to advocate the establishment of elective courses of study, which in

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1867 were introduced into the upper classes of the college.

In 1868 he became the tenth provost of the University of Pennsylvania. His inaugural address, *The Claims of Liberal Culture in Philadelphia* (1868), presented the needs of the University as the center of the higher education of the community. The twelve years of his administration proved his unusual qualities as an educational leader and a practical executive. It was not easy to find support for his projects in the self-perpetuating Board of Trustees, long established in set grooves of action, yet he succeeded in obtaining their approval for marked changes. He aroused the interest of the community, enlisted the cordial cooperation of the faculty, and won the devoted affection of the students. New departments—of science (1872), music (1877), and dentistry (1878)—were created. Through the Provost's persistent efforts the city was induced in 1870 to sell on reasonable terms ten acres of land in West Philadelphia, where adequate facilities could be provided for the expansion of the University. There the cornerstone of College Hall, the first of the new buildings, was laid on June 15, 1871. The following year the city made a grant of five and a half acres for the erection of University Hospital, which was opened in 1874. Untiring in his efforts to put the University upon a sound financial basis, Stillé fell short of his high aim, but nevertheless he did obtain, among other gifts, the endowment of the Towne Scientific School, the John Welsh Chair, and the Bloomfield Moore scholarships for women, as well as a sum to found the Tobias Wagner Library. A notable means adopted for bringing the University into closer relationship with the city was the establishment of scholarships for graduates of the Philadelphia public schools. The extraordinary progress begun in his administration initiated the great expansion that was to continue under his immediate successors.

Stillé resigned the provostship in 1880 for reasons which he set forth in *Reminiscences of a Provost, 1866-1880* (n.d.); disagreeing with the board of trustees, he contended that the Provost should be a member of the board, that powers of discipline over students should be vested in the faculty, and that a great, united effort should be made to put the University finances on a stable basis. In 1881 he retired also from the John Welsh professorship, of which he was the first incumbent, and thereafter devoted himself to historical studies. In addition to a number of pamphlets, he published *Studies in Mediaeval History* (1882); *The Life and Times of John*

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Dickinson (1891); and *Major-General Anthony Wayne and the Pennsylvania Line in the Continental Army* (1893). On his second visit to Sweden, in 1888, he discovered the whereabouts of the records of the Swedish colonists on the Delaware. Abstracts of these, in translation, he afterwards presented to the Historical Society of Pennsylvania, of which he was president for eight years (*Pennsylvania Magazine of History and Biography*, January 1892). The Gloria Dei Church of Philadelphia, founded by Swedish Lutherans, deeply interested him and became the beneficiary of one-third of his residuary estate. On Apr. 21, 1846, he had married Anna Dulles, who survived him. They had no children but adopted Mrs. Stillé's niece as their daughter; she died in 1896. Stillé's death occurred at Atlantic City, N. J.

[Besides Stillé's *Reminiscences* mentioned above, see *Proc. Hist. Soc. of Pa. on the Death of Charles Jane-way Stillé* (1900); *Obit. Record Grads. Yale Univ.*, 1900; J. W. Jordan, *Colonial Families of Phila.* (1911), vol. II; J. B. McMaster, *The Univ. of Pa. Illustrated* (1897); G. E. Nitzsche, *Univ. of Pa.* (1916); H. M. Lippincott, *The Univ. of Pa.* (1919); *Public Ledger* (Phila.), Aug. 12, 1899.]

A. L. L.

STILLMAN, JAMES (June 9, 1850-Mar. 15, 1918), banker and capitalist, was born at Brownsville, Tex. His parents, Charles and Elizabeth Pamela (Goodrich) Stillman, both came from families long settled at Wethersfield, Conn. Thither in 1703 had gone George Stillman, the first of the line in America, who had settled in Hadley, Mass., in 1690. Charles Stillman, as a young cotton merchant, had ventured into the Rio Grande valley before the Mexican War, settling at Matamoros, Mexico, and later at Brownsville on the Texas side of the river, where he acquired large tracts of land. About 1855 or 1856 the boy was brought to Connecticut and there he got his early schooling. Before the Civil War the family settled in New York City. During the war James continued his studies in private schools at Cornwall-on-Hudson and Sing Sing (now Ossining), N. Y. At sixteen he went to work with the mercantile firm, Smith, Woodward & Stillman, of which his father had long been a member and which had traded in cotton during the war. Young Stillman consorted with older men and in particular gained much from consultation with Moses Taylor [*q.v.*], the president of the National City Bank.

Charles Stillman having been forced by impaired health to retire from business, the son early assumed many responsibilities of the family's head. On June 14, 1871, he married Sarah Elizabeth Rumrill. She bore him three sons and two daughters, all of whom survived him; sepa-

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rated from him in 1894, she was not mentioned in his will. In 1872 Stillman received from his father a power of attorney. He became a member of the cotton firm, which enjoyed prosperity over a long period. As his surplus gradually increased and his outside investments were expanded, he naturally formed contacts with financiers and industrialists. In the directorate of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway he met William Rockefeller [q.v.], then one of the magnates of the petroleum industry. The friendship between the two men, beginning in 1884, lasted throughout Stillman's lifetime. Both of Stillman's daughters married sons of Rockefeller.

Personally known to only a few of his business associates and not at all to the general public, Stillman reached and passed his fortieth year. One of his early ambitions he had achieved; he held a directorship in the National City Bank. On the death of Moses Taylor in 1882 his son-in-law, Percy R. Pyne, had succeeded to the presidency of that institution. In his final illness Pyne's choice for his own successor was Stillman, who was promptly elected by the directors in 1891. Everything Stillman did on assuming the office indicated adherence to the code and practice of Taylor, his first mentor in finance. The bank's reserves were increased far beyond the technical requirements. Gold accumulated in its vaults and the huge surplus caught the attention of conservative business men. Deposits grew with the surplus (in a few years they more than quadrupled) and the National City rose from the second to the first rank among Wall Street institutions. While it was being built up through the application of old and tried banking principles, it became a leader in a new field, as the foremost bank in the service of the great industrial and financial combines that marked the last decade of the nineteenth century and the first of the twentieth. Early in that era of consolidation Stillman allied himself with the Standard Oil group of financiers headed by H. H. Rogers [q.v.] and William Rockefeller. In 1899 the sales of stock of the Amalgamated Copper Company and the Consolidated Gas Company of New York were both conducted by the National City, although even Wall Street gasped when a national bank engaged in such promotions. The copper operation, designed to secure a monopoly, proved disastrous and became notorious (John Moody, *The Truth about the Trusts*, 1904, pp. 3-44). Stillman also developed close relations with E. H. Harriman [q.v.] in western railroad operations. There was considerable rivalry between the Harriman-Stillman-Rockefeller-Schiff group and the Morgan-Hill combination until

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1907, when a greater "community of interest" developed.

In connection with the money panic of that year, Stillman, though overshadowed in the popular mind by J. P. Morgan [q.v.], was one of the more influential leaders, being particularly notable for his advocacy of the support of weaker New York banks by the stronger. (For an interesting contrast between Stillman and Morgan, see Corey, *post*, p. 260.) Two years later he retired from the presidency of the bank, retaining the chairmanship of the board of directors, and for several years passed most of his time in France, where he was able more fully to gratify his esthetic tastes. In the World War he identified himself fully with the Allied cause, giving generously from his private fortune in support of French effort. Late in 1917 he returned to America and for a few months devoted himself to the management of the bank while its presidency was busy in Washington. On Mar. 15, 1918, in New York City, he died of heart disease. His estate, valued at \$50,000,000, went to his family (will in *New York Times*, Mar. 24, 1918). Much had been given to public causes during his lifetime; but in the main such gifts had been successfully concealed. The man's unusual reticence and hatred of publicity may have hidden even from associates his real character. There were those who thought they detected, beneath an affected hardness of manner, a vein of emotionalism, but he gave the general impression of coldness.

[Edgar Stillman, 1654-1903, *Hist. and Genealogy of George Stillman, 1st, and His Descendants* (1903), following another line, but giving information about original American ancestor; H. R. Stiles, *The Hist. of Ancient Wethersfield, Conn.* (1904), II, 667-84; Anna R. Burr, *The Portrait of a Banker: James Stillman, 1850-1918* (1927), a highly uncritical biography, reviewed by Edwin Le Fevre, in *Saturday Rev. of Literature*, Nov. 26, 1927; John Moody, *The Masters of Capital* (1919); Lewis Corey, *The House of Morgan* (1930); J. K. Winkler, *The First Billion. The Stillmans and the National City Bank* (1934), undocumented, popular, and critical; F. A. Vanderlip, "From Farm Boy to Financier," *Saturday Evening Post*, Dec. 22, 1934, Jan. 19, Mar. 30, 1935; obituaries in N. Y. newspapers, Mar. 16, 1918.] W. B. S.

STILLMAN, SAMUEL (Feb. 27, 1737, o.s.-Mar. 12, 1807), Baptist clergyman, was born in Philadelphia, Pa. The family moved to Charleston, S. C., where Samuel attended Rind's Academy and studied theology for one year under the Rev. Oliver Hart, pastor of the Baptist church with which he had united. He was ordained on Feb. 26, 1759, and preached for two years at James Island, in the vicinity of Charleston. In May 1759 he was married to Hannah Morgan, of Philadelphia, and they had fourteen children, only two of whom survived their father. Condi-

tions of health led him northward and for two years he lived at Bordentown, N. J., where he supplied two churches. He received the honorary degree of Master of Arts from the College of Philadelphia in 1761, and the same degree, *ad eundem*, that same year from Harvard, and from Brown in 1769. The last-named University conferred on him the degree of Doctor of Divinity in 1788.

In 1763 Stillman visited Boston, where he was engaged by the Second Baptist Church as assistant pastor. After about a year he was called to the pastorate of the First Baptist Church, a position he retained for the rest of his life. He was installed on Jan. 9, 1765, by a council to which only "orthodox," *i.e.*, Congregational, churches were invited. At that time the First Baptist Church was not in very amicable relations with other Baptist churches; but, except with the Second Church, from which a number of members withdrew to follow Stillman, better relations were soon established. He brought his church into the Warren Association and became one of the outstanding leaders in that influential organization, in spite of the facts that the first half of his pastorate was very definitely handicapped by the strained relations with the Second Baptist Church. By the time he settled in Boston he was already interested in the movement to found Rhode Island College (Brown University), and was named among the original trustees in 1764. A year later, he became a fellow of the College, retaining the position for life. He was in constant association with James Manning and Hezekiah Smith [*qq.v.*], and his influence penetrated the religious and educational interests of the Baptists of New England for forty years.

He early acquired a reputation for intellectual ability. His preaching, prevailingly Calvinistic and evangelical, was not unmindful of the application of fundamental gospel principles to the public life of the day. One of his early sermons in Boston, *Good News from a Far Country* (1766), had its inception in the repeal of the Stamp Act. The General Court invited him to preach the annual election sermon in 1779 when the most vital public concern was the policy of the constitutional convention. Stillman frankly argued the necessity of inserting in the constitution of the state a Bill of Rights and provision for the separation of church and state, since only by this procedure could the sacred rights of conscience be secured. The citizens of Boston elected him as one of their twelve delegates to the convention for the ratification of the federal Constitution, and, on the first observance of Independence Day after the institution of the new

government, they requested him to preach the anniversary sermon. In 1808 his addresses were published under the title *Select Sermons on Doctrinal and Practical Subjects*. He was an active proponent of the Baptists and other dissenters in the famous Pittsfield case of 1779, but this was merely a continuation of his activities as chairman of the Baptist Committee on Grievances.

[In a funeral discourse preached by Dr. Thomas Baldwin, reference is made to Stillman's diary, but it does not seem to be extant. This discourse gives numerous biographical facts as does N. E. Wood, *The Hist. of the First Bapt. Ch. of Boston* (1899). There is a brief sketch in Stillman's *Select Sermons* (1808). David Benedict, in his *Gen. Hist. of the Bapt. Denomination* (2 vols., 1813), gives facts much used in the later sketches. See also *Hist. Cat. of Brown Univ.*, 1764-1914 (1914). Wm. Cathcart, ed., *The Bapt. Encyc.* (1881), adds little, but Wm. B. Sprague, *Annals Am. Pulpit*, vol. VI (1860), gives a detailed list of his published works, chiefly sermons, and personal recollections by two of his contemporaries.] W. H. A.

STILLMAN, THOMAS BLISS (May 24, 1852-Aug. 10, 1915), chemist, educator, was born at Plainfield, N. J., the son of Dr. Charles Henry and Mary Elizabeth (Starr) Stillman. His early schooling at Plainfield was supplemented by studies at the grammar school of Madison University, Hamilton, N. Y., and at Alfred University, Alfred, N. Y. In 1870 he entered Rutgers College, from which he graduated in 1873 with the degree of B.S. He then pursued a special course in analytical chemistry at Rutgers, where he also assisted in teaching this subject.

In the spring of 1874 he was appointed chemistry assistant to Prof. A. R. Leeds of the Stevens Institute of Technology, Hoboken, and two years later went abroad to study analytical chemistry under the celebrated Dr. R. Fresenius at Wiesbaden, Germany. Here he remained two years, then, declining the offer of a position as instructor by Fresenius, returned to the United States and opened an analytical laboratory in New York City in 1879. He also became consulting chemist of the Sawyer-Mann Electric Light Company, associate editor in the science department of the *Scientific American*, and manager of the assay department of the *Mining Record*. In 1882 he resumed his connection as assistant to Professor Leeds at Stevens Institute, performing post-graduate studies for which he received the degree of Ph.D. in 1883. In 1886 he was appointed professor of analytical chemistry at Stevens and in 1902, upon the death of Professor Leeds, became head of the chemical department with the title of professor of engineering chemistry.

In addition to his work as a teacher, Stillman

conducted an outside consulting practice, serving as chemical expert to various municipalities in their water-supply problems, of which subject he had made a special study. He took also an active interest in the improvement of the milk supply of cities, and for a number of years was chemist to the Medical Milk Commission of Newark, N. J. In connection with his teaching and his consulting practice he published *Engineering Chemistry, a Manual of Quantitative Chemical Analysis for the Use of Students, Chemists and Engineers* (1897), a standard work which has gone through six editions and has long been used as a college textbook and practical treatise. In 1909 Stillman retired from his professorship at Stevens in order to devote all his time to consulting and chemical engineering practice. He became senior member of the firm of Stillman & Van Siclen, chemical experts, in New York. In 1911 he was appointed city chemist of Jersey City and Bayonne, a position which he continued to occupy until his death, four years later.

In addition to his *Engineering Chemistry*, Stillman published *Examination of Lubricating Oils* (1914) and was the author of more than thirty journal articles relating to chemical analysis and various chemical engineering subjects. He patented several processes, for manufacturing fertilizers, illuminating gas, *et cetera*, and attracted considerable attention by the "synthetic" dinner which he gave at the Hotel Astor, New York, on Feb. 21, 1906, at which he prepared many courses of the menu from synthetic products. He was a member of the American Chemical Society, American Electro-Chemical Society, American Institute of Mining Engineers, and chemical societies in Germany, Great Britain, and France. Though a man of genial disposition, he had a capacity for hard work. In 1881 he married Emma L. Pomplitz of Baltimore, Md., who survived him with three children.

[*Stevens Indicator*, Oct. 1915, with portrait and bibliography; *Jour. Industrial and Engineering Chemistry*, Sept. 1915; B. P. Starr, *A Hist. of the Starr Family of New England* (1879); *N. Y. Times*, Aug. 11, 1915.]
C. A. B.

STILLMAN, THOMAS EDGAR (Mar. 23, 1837–Sept. 4, 1906), lawyer, was born in New York City, the son of Alfred and Elizabeth Ann (Greenough) Stillman. He successively attended public school No. 2, in New York City, the Free Academy of New York, and Alfred Academy (now Alfred University) at which latter institution he finished his secondary education and completed two years of college work. In 1857 he entered Madison College (now Col-

gate University), Hamilton, N. Y., where he attained a creditable scholastic record, graduating two years later. He remained in Hamilton for the next three years, studying law in the office of Joseph Mason, later county judge and member of Congress. Under the tutelage of Mason, his brother Charles Mason, who subsequently became a judge of the New York court of appeals and was then a justice of the New York supreme court, and David J. Mitchell, a prominent attorney, he received a thorough training for the profession. During this period he took part locally in Lincoln's campaign of 1860. Having been admitted to the bar in 1862, Stillman moved to New York, where, after a brief period of independent legal activity, he joined the firm of Barney, Butler & Parsons as managing clerk. Shortly afterwards he was admitted as junior partner, Barney and Parsons withdrew, and Thomas H. Hubbard [*q.v.*] joined the firm, which from 1874 until the date of Stillman's retirement in 1896, was known as Butler, Stillman & Hubbard.

Beginning his career in the field of commercial and general practice, Stillman soon began to give special attention to admiralty problems, gradually forging to the front of the admiralty bar by his able handling of important suits pertaining to this branch of jurisprudence. The first of these litigations was the case of the *Circassian* (*Fed. Cas. No. 2723*) in which he unraveled the tangled skein of legal troubles so successfully as to establish his reputation as an admiralty lawyer. Following that of the *Circassian* he took part in many maritime *causes célèbres*, some of which established new principles of American maritime law, such as those of the *Scotland* (105 U. S., 24), the *Pennsylvania* (19 Wallace, 125), and the *Atlas* (93 U. S., 302). From his admiralty practice Stillman passed into the field of corporation law, especially as it concerned railroads, and thus gravitated naturally into corporation management. This he first undertook in connection with the administration of the Mark Hopkins estate, valued in the neighborhood of \$19,000,000, part of which represented substantially one-fourth ownership of the Southern Pacific Company. In fact, during his later years Stillman gradually withdrew from the practice of law to devote more time to corporate affairs, becoming president of the San Antonio & Aransas Pass Railway Company (1893–1900) and director of the Southern Pacific Company, of the United States National Bank, and of many minor companies.

From the personal standpoint Stillman appears to have led a well-rounded and active existence,

passing an exceptionally happy family life with his wife, the former Charlotte Elizabeth Greenman, whom he had married on Jan. 10, 1865, and enjoying the society of a wide circle of friends. He was a man catholic in his tastes, with a wide interest in literature, art, and history,—public spirited, kindly, and charitable. Following his retirement from active business he devoted much of his time to travel, spending every summer in Europe. It was while traveling through France that he met his death as the result of injuries sustained in an automobile accident. He was survived by four daughters.

[T. H. Hubbard, "Memorial of Thomas Edgar Stillman," in *Asso. of the Bar of the City of N. Y.—1907* (1907), abridged in *Report . . . Am. Bar. Asso.*, 1908; *N. Y. Times*, *N. Y. Tribune*, and *World* (N.Y.), Sept. 5, 1906.] L. M. S.

STILLMAN, WILLIAM JAMES (June 1, 1828–July 6, 1901), artist, journalist, and diplomat, was born in Schenectady, N. Y., the son of Joseph and Eliza Ward (Maxson) Stillman. After graduating from Union College in 1848, he studied landscape painting in New York during part of the next winter under Frederick Edwin Church [*q.v.*], and in December 1849 sailed for England, where, during his brief stay, he met J. M. W. Turner and began his long friendship with John Ruskin. In 1851 or 1852, after his return to America, he joined Kossuth and was sent to Hungary on a special mission, which, owing to Kossuth's incompetence in giving directions, failed. After a brief stay in France he opened a studio in New York and became art critic for the *Evening Post*. In January 1855 he founded the *Crayon: A Journal Devoted to the Graphic Arts, and the Literature Related to Them*. Although it was a literary success (numbering among its contributors James Russell Lowell), Stillman at the end of 1856 severed his connection with the paper because of financial difficulties and ill health. Through the *Crayon*, however, he had formed valuable acquaintances among the *literati* of Cambridge and Concord, and he now removed to Cambridge, where for a time he continued his landscape painting and was instrumental in forming the Adirondack Club, whose roster included the names of Emerson and Agassiz. In 1860 he was again in Europe pursuing his art and enjoying the company of Dante Gabriel Rossetti and Ruskin. Soon after the outbreak of the Civil War he became American consul at Rome (appointment confirmed, Feb. 19, 1862), where he and his wife, Laura Mack, whom he had married on Nov. 19, 1860, lived until 1865. At that time he received a consular appointment to Crete, and there soon found himself in the midst of the Cretan insur-

rection of 1866. He at once sided with the Cretans, but by his kindness to the natives he so incurred the enmity of the pasha that his own life and that of his family were much endangered. By 1868 the strain had become so great that he abandoned the consulate and removed to Athens, where his wife died the following year. He soon settled in London. For the next few years he engaged in literary pursuits. In 1871 he married Marie Spartali, daughter of the Greek consul-general in London. In 1875 he set out for Herzegovina, then on the point of insurrection, as a volunteer correspondent for the *London Times*, and he soon extended his activities into Montenegro and Albania. He spent much of his remaining life in the employ of the *Times* as a special correspondent, with his residence in Rome. In 1898 he retired on a pension and removed to Surrey, where three years later he died.

As a landscape painter, he had quite exhausted his enthusiasm by 1860, although during the ten preceding years he exhibited pictures at the National Academy and was elected an associate of that body in 1854. The critical influence of Ruskin, whom he regarded with utmost reverence, seems in a measure to have run counter to Stillman's native artistic bent and may have helped to silence his genius. But his ultimate abandonment of painting was probably due to the fact, as he himself hints, that his theoretic knowledge of his art surpassed his executive ability. His literary work reflects both his honesty and versatility. Of himself he once wrote that he had never published a book except from a desire to contribute to human knowledge. For *Old Italian Masters Engraved by Timothy Cole* (1892) he wrote the biographical and descriptive material; and for *Venus & Apollo in Painting and Sculpture* (1897), a series of handsome reproductions from photographs, he produced an introduction and notes. His interest in art and archaeology found further expression in *The Acropolis of Athens* (1870), a splendid group of illustrations from photographs taken by Stillman himself; in *On the Track of Ulysses* (1888); in the *Report of W. J. Stillman on the Cesnola Collection* (1885); and in letters appended to the first and second annual reports of the Archaeological Institute of America. Many autobiographical data went into the making of such historical works as *The Cretan Insurrection of 1866–7–8* (1874), *Herzegovina and the Late Uprising* (1877), *The Union of Italy, 1815–1895* (1898), and *Francesco Crispi: Insurgent, Exile, Revolutionist, and Statesman* (1899). As an essayist he is to be remembered as the author of *Poetic Localities of Cambridge* (1876) and

The Old Rome and the New and Other Studies (1898). His love of animals, of whose immortality he was firmly convinced, was responsible for two charming narratives, *Billy and Hans* (1897) and *Little Bertha* (1898). In 1901 appeared *The Autobiography of a Journalist*.

An innate spirit of inquiry led him ever to seek fresh fields of thought as well as endeavor. Hostile in early life to the teachings of evolution, he ultimately accepted the scientific creed of Darwin. And he so far freed himself from the dogmas of Calvinism as fully to accept the tenets of Spiritualism, although deprecating the professional medium. "Perhaps his material prosperity and success might have been more signal," wrote the *London Times* when he died, "had his tastes and gifts been fewer. Certainly his life would have been less full, and the man less engaging."

[W. J. Stillman, *The Autobiog. of a Journalist* (2 vols., 1901); *Who's Who in America*, 1899-1900; Sophie S. Martin, *Mack Geneal.* (1903), vol. I; cats. of the exhibitions of the Nat. Acad. of Design, 1851-58; C. E. Norton, ed., *Letters of James Russell Lowell* (2 vols., 1894), *passim*; H. E. Scudder, *James Russell Lowell* (2 vols., 1901), *passim*; obituaries in *Evening Post* (N. Y.), July 8, and *Times* (London), July 9, 1901.]

N. F. A.

STILWELL, SILAS MOORE (June 6, 1800-May 16, 1881), lawyer and writer on financial topics, was born in New York City, the fifth of six children of Stephen and Nancy (Moore) Stilwell. He was descended from Nicholas Stillwell [*sic*], who was in Manhattan as early as 1645 and may have been in Virginia previously. Stephen Stilwell, a merchant and veteran of the Revolution, moved his family in 1804 to Glasco, Ulster County, N. Y., where he bought a glass factory and iron foundry. After investing heavily in Western lands, he went bankrupt in 1810. Silas entered Woodstock Free Academy, but left at the age of twelve to become a clerk in a New York hardware store. Two years later he went West to work with land surveyors. At twenty-two he was a member of the Tennessee legislature, soon afterward moved to Virginia, and in 1824 was admitted to the bar. He practised successfully for several years and served as member of the House of Burgesses. In 1828 he returned to New York where he continued his political activities. Elected in 1829 to the Assembly on the National Republican ticket, he served three terms, 1830-33. The demands of the new Workingman's Party enlisted his sympathy, particularly the abolition of imprisonment for debt. On this issue, says Thurlow Weed (*post*), Stilwell staked his political future, and as a result of his efforts the Stilwell Act, abolishing the penalty,

was passed in 1831. In 1834 he ran, unsuccessfully, for lieutenant-governor on the ticket headed by William H. Seward [*q.v.*]. Two years later, as candidate for alderman in New York City he was successful and as chairman of an evenly divided board he exercised great authority in appointments.

Banking reform next attracted him. Disapproval of Jackson's withdrawal of government deposits from the Bank of the United States caused Stilwell to break with his party and join the Whigs. On his interest in the revision of banking laws in New York State has been based the claim that he was the author of the Free Banking Law of 1838. A pamphlet which he published at this time, however, *A System of Credit for a Republic, and the Plan of a Bank for the State of New-York* (1838), shows that what he had in mind was radically different from the plan adopted. The election of Harrison to the presidency brought Stilwell into touch with national politics. He is said to have refused a cabinet post because of his large losses in the panic of 1837, but President Tyler appointed him United States marshal for the southern district of New York in 1841 and sent him on a special mission to The Hague.

Stilwell's claim to authorship of the National Banking Act is not recognized by historians of American banking. During 1861 and 1862 he was in Washington, where he was in close contact with Secretary Salmon P. Chase [*q.v.*] and with Edward Jordan, solicitor of the treasury. He prepared a pamphlet, published by the government, *A System of National Finance: Notes Explanatory of Mr. Chase's Plan of National Finance* (1861), and worked with Jordan on a preliminary draft of the banking bill, but his contribution to the Act as it finally emerged seems to have been less important than that of Elbridge Gerry Spaulding [*q.v.*] and Samuel Hooper (Helderman, *post*, pp. 136-42). From 1861 to 1872 he wrote articles on financial topics for the *New York Herald* under the pseudonym Jonathan Oldbuck. He published in 1866 a lecture, *National Finances: A Philosophical Examination of Credit*, and in 1879, *Private History of the Origin and Purpose of the National Banking Law*. In later life he changed parties a second time, becoming again a staunch Democrat. A romantic episode in his career was his courtship of Caroline Norsworthy, the daughter of a rich New York merchant and landowner, whom he married in defiance of parental wishes. She brought him a considerable fortune and with what he had himself acquired he was regarded at one time as a rich man. He had four children,

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three of whom survived him. After his wife's death he became deeply interested in Spiritualism and prepared the manuscript of a book in its defense. He died in New York City.

[Dewitt and Lamont Stilwell, *Hist. and Geneal. Record of One Branch of the Stilwell Family* (1914); J. E. Stilwell, *The Hist. of Lieut. Nicholas Stilwell* (1929) and *The Hist. of Capt. Nicholas Stilwell and His Descendants* (1930); D. S. Alexander, *A Pol. Hist. of the State of N. Y.*, vol. I (1906); F. W. Seward, *Autobiog. of Wm. H. Seward . . . with a Memoir of His Life* (1877); *Autobiog. of Thurlow Weed* (1883), ed. by H. A. Weed; *A Report of Two Interviews with the Hon. Silas M. Stilwell* (1874); A. M. Davis, "The Origin of the National Banking System," in *Reports of the National Monetary Commission*, vol. XXXV (1910), being *Sen. Doc. 582*, 61 Cong., 2 Sess.; L. C. Helderman, *National and State Banks* (1931); *N. Y. Herald*, May 17, 1881.] P. W. B.

STILWELL, SIMPSON EVERETT (Aug. 25, 1849–Feb. 17, 1903), scout, peace officer, best known as "Jack" Stilwell, was born in Tennessee, the son of William and Clara Stilwell. While he was still a youth the family moved to Missouri and afterward to eastern Kansas. At the age of fourteen he left school and joined a wagon-train for Santa Fé, and for several years remained in New Mexico. On June 18, 1867, at Fort Dodge, Kan., he engaged for his first service as a scout, and on Aug. 28, 1868, he joined Maj. G. A. Forsyth's company of fifty scouts, operating from Fort Wallace in search of hostile Indians. On Sept. 17, on the Arikaree Fork of the Republican River, this company was suddenly surrounded by a force of 900 Cheyennes and Sioux, under Roman Nose, and a desperate battle followed, continuing until the arrival of a relief force eight days later. On the first night, Stilwell, with a companion, crept through the hostile cordon, and three days later reached Fort Wallace with the news. For this exploit he became famous. During the next thirteen years, enrolled under the names Simpson E. Stilwell, J. E. Stilwell, and Jack Stilwell, he was irregularly employed as a scout, serving under Custer, Miles, Mackenzie and others, and was often detailed to exceptionally hazardous ventures. His scouting service ended on Jan. 22, 1881. On hearing that his brother Frank, who had become an outlaw in Arizona, had been shot to death by Marshal Wyatt Earp at Tucson in March 1882, he started for the scene to avenge the killing, but it seems that on learning the facts of the case he quietly returned.

For a time he was a United States deputy marshal at the Cheyenne-Arapaho agency, in the present Oklahoma. On the opening of Indian territory to settlement, he made his home at El Reno, where he was elected a police judge. In 1894 he was appointed a United States commissioner, with station at Anadarko, and was re-

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appointed in 1897. In the meantime he had studied law and had been admitted to the bar. His health failing, he resigned his post on Nov. 10, 1898, and accepted an invitation from William F. Cody [q.v.] to move to the new town of Cody, Wyo. On Jan. 14, 1899, he was again appointed a United States commissioner. He was cared for in his last years on the ranch of "Buffalo Bill," and died at Cody. He had been married, at Braddock, Pa., on May 6, 1895, to Esther Hannah White, who survived him. In his scouting days he was slight and lithe, though later he became somewhat corpulent. His intelligence, daring, and resourcefulness are highly praised by all his commanders. He had an excellent command of Spanish and a workable knowledge of most of the languages of the plains Indians. He was modest in manner, and, as a rule, reticent of speech.

[J. E. Stilwell, *Hist. of Capt. Jeremiah Stilwell . . .* (1931), vol. IV of the *Stilwell Geneal.*; G. A. Custer, *My Life on the Plains* (1874); G. A. Forsyth, *Thrilling Days in Army Life* (1900); N. A. Miles, *Personal Recollections* (1896); R. G. Carter, *The Old Sergeant's Story* (1926); D. L. Spotts, *Campaigning with Custer* (1928); H. W. Wheeler, *Buffalo Days* (1925); service record from the Quartermaster-General's Office; information from his widow, Mrs. Carl Hammitt, Cody, Wyo., and from Dan W. Peery, Oklahoma City; *N. Y. Herald*, Sept. 21, 1902.] W. J. G.

STIMPSON, WILLIAM (Feb. 14, 1832–May 26, 1872), naturalist, was born in Roxbury, Mass., the son of Herbert H. and Mary Ann (Brewster) Stimpson. His early education was in the common schools of Boston, and in his sixteenth year he entered the upper class of the Boston High School, from which he was graduated in July 1848. At an early age William became interested in natural history. The possession of a copy of *Report on the Invertebrata of Massachusetts* (1841), presented to him by the author, Augustus A. Gould [q.v.], laid the foundation for a strong friendship between the distinguished conchologist and the young naturalist, and this connection brought him to the notice of Jean Louis Rodolphe Agassiz [q.v.], from whom he received great encouragement. His parents were desirous that he should go into business and his excursions to the seashore and other nature pursuits were looked upon as a waste of time. As a compromise he was permitted to study civil engineering, but his employer reported that he was more interested in hunting land snails than in surveying, and advised that the boy be permitted to enter upon a career more in accord with his inclinations. Accordingly, he was allowed to enter the Boston Latin School in 1848. The following summer he went on a fishing smack to Grand Manan, collecting and studying the marine ani-

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imals of that region and later was associated with the workers in Agassiz's laboratory. Through the aid of friends he received an appointment as naturalist to the North Pacific Exploring Expedition in 1852, and all parental opposition to his career as a naturalist was finally removed. He spent four years with the expedition, and returned to the United States in 1856 to begin the classification of the immense amount of material gathered during these fruitful years. His headquarters were in the Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D. C. Nine years were thus occupied, in the course of which he visited Europe to collect comparative data, making many friends among European scientists. The results of his work were published in 1907 as volume XLIX of the *Smithsonian Miscellaneous Collections*.

Stimpson was called to the directorship of the Chicago Academy of Sciences in 1865 by his friend, Robert Kennicott [*q.v.*], while the latter was away upon the expedition to Alaska and the Yukon from which he never returned. Here, in a new building believed to be fire-proof, Stimpson assembled his great collection of manuscripts, drawings, and material loaned by institutions and collectors from many parts of the world. The Smithsonian collections, those of Louis François de Pourtalès [*q.v.*], and specimens from many eastern naturalists, were placed at his disposal. Priceless volumes in large number were loaned for his study, and manuscripts in preparation as well as some ready for publication were here assembled. It is probable that, previous to this time, no single depository contained as much valuable scientific material as did the Chicago Academy of Sciences in the latter part of 1871, when, in the great fire of October, the building and its treasures were destroyed. All that was left of William Stimpson's life work were some pieces of mound-builder pottery. From this tragic blow he never recovered. He had long been a sufferer from weakness of the lungs and his attempt to study the Gulf Stream with the Coast Survey in 1871-72 completely broke his health. He died at Ilchester, Md., scarcely eight months after his loss through the Chicago fire.

Stimpson's works were written in Latin, a noteworthy accomplishment in his day. He published many papers on mollusca and crustacea, among them being *A Revision and Synonymy of the Testaceous Mollusks of New England* (1851), *The Crustacea and Echinodermata of the Pacific Shores of North America* (1857); *Notes on North American Crustacea* (1859); *Prodromus Descriptionis Animalium Evertetorum* (1857-60); *Researches upon the Hydro-*

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biinae and Allied Forms, Smithsonian Miscellaneous Collections, vol. VII (1865). He was honored by membership in the National Academy of Sciences in 1868, and in many other scientific societies, both at home and abroad. At his death he was survived by his wife, Annie Gordon, of Ilchester, Md., to whom he had been married on July 28, 1864, and several children.

[W. H. Dall, "Some American Conchologists," *Proc. of the Biological Soc. of Washington*, vol. IV (1888); *Proc. Chicago Acad. Sci.*, 1872; *Am. Naturalist*, vol. VI (1872); *Chicago Tribune*, June 12, 1872.]

F. C. B.

STIMSON, ALEXANDER LOVETT (Dec. 14, 1816-Jan. 2, 1906), expressman and author, was born in Boston, Mass., the son of Lovett and Sally (Fisher) Stimson. His father was a dancing master. Little is known of Stimson's early youth, but in 1840 he was in Georgia, working as a rodman on the survey of the Georgia Railroad under his elder brother, John K. Stimson, a civil engineer. During his stay in Georgia he studied law. Now and then in those earlier years he had a try at the newspaper business—in New York, in Boston, and in New Orleans—but did not remain in it for long periods. It gave him an itch for writing, however, and throughout life he produced articles and stories in large numbers for various periodicals. In 1846 he took a position as clerk in the New York office of Adams & Company, an express company, and this determined his future career. In 1850 he and his brother John launched an express line of their own, Stimson and Company's New Orleans and Mobile Express, operating by steamboat from New York to New Orleans and Mobile, but it was soon absorbed by Adams & Company.

In 1852 Stimson founded a magazine devoted to this youthful business, the *Express Messenger*, the first journal of its kind, and operated it as proprietor and editor for several years. It was during this period that he manifested his greatest literary activity. He wrote a history of the Mercantile Library Association of Boston and his two longest pieces of fiction, *Easy Nat; or The Three Apprentices* (1854), later republished as *New England Boys* (1856), and *Waifwood* (1864), a novel. In 1858 first appeared the work by which he is best known, his *History of the Express Companies: and the Origin of American Railroads*. It reappeared in 1881, largely rewritten, as *History of the Express Business, Including the Origin of the Railway System in America, and the Relation of Both to the Increase of New Settlements and the Prosperity of Cities in the United States*. His idea, originated in 1851, that express companies might act as pur-

chasing agents, led to the development of order and commission departments in express companies. During the Civil War he served as representative of the Adams Express Company at various places in the South. Later he was with Wells Fargo & Company and the American Express Company. For several years in the latter part of his life he was attorney for the National Express Company. During this time he continued to write frequent articles for newspapers and express periodicals. His wife was Mary Jerome of Syracuse, N. Y., whom he married in New York City in 1844. She died in 1881. Stimson died in 1906 at Glens Falls, New York, where he had been living for six years. He was survived by one son.

[See *Express Gazette*, Jan. 1881, Jan. 15, 1906; Stimson's *Hist. of the Express Business* (1881), which contains a number of references to his own career; and obituary in *Glens Falls Morning Post*, Jan. 3, 1906. His death is recorded in the Vital Statistics Bureau, Albany, N. Y. Information has been supplied by the American Antiquarian Society.]

A. F. H.

STIMSON, LEWIS ATTERBURY (Aug. 24, 1844–Sept. 17, 1917), surgeon, was born in Paterson, N. J., the son of Henry Clark and Julia Maria (Atterbury) Stimson. On his father's side he was descended from John Stimson who emigrated from England and settled in Watertown, Mass., in 1635; on his mother's from Elias Boudinot, 1740–1821 [q.v.]. When he was barely fifteen he entered Yale College, the baby of his class. After graduation in 1863, he visited Europe. In 1864 he entered the Union army as a captain and rendered excellent service, but was invalided home near the end of the war with a severe typhoid fever that nearly ended his career. He soon entered his father's banking office, becoming a member of the New York stock exchange. On Nov. 9, 1866, in Paris, France, he married Candace T. Wheeler, daughter of Thomas M. Wheeler of New York. Having acquired a keen taste for a scientific life he began to study medicine in 1871, for the most part in Paris but with a year in the Bellevue Hospital Medical School, where he took the degree of M.D. in 1874. He then began practice in New York. In 1875 he won the James Wood prize with a paper entitled *Bacteria and Their Influence upon the Origin and Development of Septic Complications of Wounds* (1875), which showed the influence of his association with Louis Pasteur in Paris. In 1876, appointed visiting surgeon to the Presbyterian Hospital, he was one of the first in America to use antiseptics and to operate by the Lister spray method. He became visiting surgeon to Bellevue Hospital in 1879. He was professor of physiology (1883–85), professor of

anatomy (1885–89), and professor of surgery (1889–98) in the Medical College of the University of the City of New York (later New York University). In 1898 he became professor of surgery in the Cornell University Medical College, a position he held until his death. With Dr. William Mecklenburg Polk he was instrumental in founding this college and in securing an endowment and a building from Oliver Hazard Payne [q.v.], his friend and classmate at Yale. In 1889 he resigned from the Presbyterian Hospital to become surgeon to the New York Hospital and its Chambers Street branch, where he gained much of his experience in traumatic surgery that formed the basis of his best-known book, *A Practical Treatise on Fractures and Dislocations* (1899), a classic in the subject. He also published *A Manual of Operative Surgery* (1878); *Clinical Lectures on Surgery* (1878), from the French of Léon Gosselin; *The Growth of a People, a Short Study in French History* (1883), from the French of Paul Lacombe; and edited *The Principles of Surgery and Surgical Pathology* (1894), from the German of Hermann Tillmanns. He was a much-admired and respected teacher. He was regent of the state of New York, 1893–1904, a member of the Société de Chirurgie of Paris, a founder of the New York Surgical Society, and a member of the New York Academy of Medicine.

The death of his wife, by whom he had a son and a daughter, occurred early in his surgical career (June 1876). Overwhelmed by this loss, he survived it "by years of constant grinding work." Sailing his 87-foot schooner yacht, *Fleur-de-Lys*, which he used for trips to Norway, Iceland, Labrador, and the Mediterranean, was his keenest pleasure. In *The Cruise of the Fleur-de-Lys in the Ocean Race* (1905) he describes the race for the Kaiser's Cup, in which he came in seventh at Falmouth. He was a man of fine presence and strong personality, and his reserve and self-restraint, once penetrated, showed a warm friendly nature. His convictions were clear and strongly held and expressed; he fought his opponents hard, but without venom or malice. On Sept. 17, 1917, he was out on the Shinnecock Hills, near his summer home, in full vigor, when death overtook him suddenly.

[L. E. and A. L. de Forrest, *The Descendants of Job Atterbury* (1933); F. A. Virkus and A. N. Marquis, *The Abridged Compendium of Am. Geneal.*, vol. I (1925); *Who's Who in America*, 1916–17; *Obit. Record Grads. Yale Univ.* (1918); E. L. Keyes, in *Civil War Memories of Lewis A. Stimson* (1918); D. B. Delavan, *Early Days of the Presbyterian Hospital, New York* (priv. printed, 1926); *Surgery, Gynecology, and Obstetrics*, Apr. 1927; and obituary in *N. Y. Times*, Sept. 18, 1917.]

G. W.

Stiness

STINESS, JOHN HENRY (Aug. 9, 1840–Sept. 6, 1913), jurist, was born in Providence, R. I., the son of Philip Bessom and Mary (Marsh) Stiness. His grandfather, Samuel Stiness of Marblehead, is said to have fought in the Revolution and later to have taken part in the War of 1812. His father was a manufacturer of screws. He received his education in Providence at the old University Grammar School, and in Brown University, 1857–59. For two years he taught grammar school, intending to return to college, but when the Civil War began he enlisted in the Union army. Appointed second lieutenant in the 2nd New York Artillery, he served a year and a half, part of the time as adjutant, and also as judge advocate. He was discharged because of illness in November 1862. Since a boyhood experience as page in the Rhode Island General Assembly, he had made up his mind to become a lawyer. Without returning to the university to finish his course, in January 1863 he began the study of law in the office of a Providence firm. In 1865 he was admitted to the bar and made marked progress from the start. He was married on Nov. 19, 1868, to Maria Williams, and had a son and a daughter, both of whom survived him. In 1874 he became a Republican member of the state House of Representatives, and was chairman of the committee to appoint a successor to the retiring Senator William Sprague of Rhode Island. In the long-continued contest which resulted in the election of Gen. Ambrose E. Burnside he played an active part. On Apr. 13, 1875, he was elected a member of the supreme court of Rhode Island, an office which he occupied with distinction for twenty-nine years, twenty-five years as associate, and four as chief justice. His retirement from the bench occurred in 1904. That same year he became Republican nominee for representative in Congress, but was defeated in a close election.

Outside his legal activities, he had many interests. He was particularly devoted to the concerns of the Episcopal Church of Rhode Island and served it in various capacities. An authority on canon law, he acted as counsel for the church, notably so in the trial of Algernon Sidney Crapsey [q.v.] for heresy. In 1897 he was appointed by the governor on a commission to revise the state constitution, and, since that formidable task dragged on, was again appointed to a similar commission in 1912. He was awarded two honorary degrees by Brown University, and in 1897 he was elected a fellow. A lover of books and a keen student of history, he collected a fine library, and was the author of various articles and

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pamphlets on law and Rhode Island history. Among the better known are *Two Centuries of Liquor Legislation in Rhode Island* (1882), *A Century of Lotteries in Rhode Island* (1896), and *Civil Changes in the State* (1897). He was a ready, effective speaker and a genial raconteur. His outstanding characteristic was his extraordinary quickness and clarity of thought. His success on the bench was largely due to his ability to strip a case of its confusing features and to penetrate swiftly to the essential issues. The same clearness of expression was evident in his writing.

[See *Who's Who in America*, 1912–13; *Proc. R. I. Hist. Soc.* 1913–14 (1914); *The Biog. Cyc. of Representative Men of R. I.* (1881), p. 566; *Providence Daily Jour.*, Oct. 11, 1904; obituary in *Providence Sunday Jour.*, Sept. 7, 1913. His opinions as judge are to be found in 11–26 *R. I. Reports.*] E. R. B.

STIRLING, LORD WILLIAM [See ALEXANDER, WILLIAM, 1726–1783].

STITH, WILLIAM (1707–Sept. 19, 1755), historian, minister, and third president of the College of William and Mary, was born in Virginia, the son of Capt. John Stith of Charles City County and Mary (Randolph) Stith, the daughter of William Randolph of "Turkey Island," Henrico County, and the grand-daughter of William Randolph [q.v.]. After attending the grammar school attached to William and Mary, of which his mother had become matron following her husband's death, he matriculated at Queen's College, Oxford, on May 21, 1724. There he is entered on the register as seventeen years old and, by an error, the son of John Stith "of the Virgin Islands." On Feb. 27, 1727/28 he received his B.A. degree from the university, was ordained a minister of the established church, and on Apr. 12, 1731, having received the King's Bounty for clergymen to Virginia, returned to Williamsburg. "The Visitors and Governors of the College" elected him master of the grammar school, Oct. 25, 1731, and the next day he qualified for the office by assenting to the Thirty-nine Articles and by taking the customary oath *de fidei administratione*. Concomitantly with this position, he acted as chaplain to the House of Burgesses. Several of his sermons before that body were published at its request, *A Sermon Preached Before the General Assembly* (1745/46), *The Sinfulness and Pernicious Nature of Gaming* (1752), and *The Nature and Extent of Christ's Redemption* (1753). In July 1736, supported by indorsements from Governor Gooch and Commissary Blair, he was called to the charge of Henrico Parish, in Henrico County, where he remained for sixteen years, marrying

meanwhile, on July 13, 1738, his first cousin Judith, the daughter of Thomas Randolph of "Tuckahoe," Henrico County, by whom he had three daughters.

In his leisure hours at the glebe near Varina he composed the only completed portion of his *History of the First Discovery and Settlement of Virginia* (Williamsburg, 1747; London, 1753), the earliest important secondary account of the colony from its beginnings through 1624 and one that has influenced most subsequent interpretations of the history of Virginia under the London Company. Although drawing upon John Smith's and Beverley's narratives for parts of his own—Smith's writings he considered "confused," but "of unquestionable Authority, for what is related, whilst he staid in the Country" (preface)—Stith, with systematic scholarship, likewise scrutinized the official records of the company, which were made accessible to him by William Byrd, and the public papers collected by his uncle, Sir John Randolph. His sympathies are strongly with the Sandys-Southampton faction in their defense of the company's chartered rights against the "arbitrary Proceedings and unjust Designs" (*Ibid.*) of James I; but as his case is built around the partisan and somewhat varnished Virginia court minutes his findings are necessarily one-sided. Significant and penetrating, nevertheless, is his consciousness of the importance of Virginia's early history and traditions, while his sturdy outspokenness against regal usurpations is an earnest of the developing spirit of American independence.

Late in 1751, having been chosen minister of St. Ann's, he resigned from his Henrico pastorate; but before his resignation became effective he succeeded his brother-in-law William Dawson as president of the College of William and Mary and qualified on Aug. 14, 1752. As a consequence of his having opposed Governor Dinwiddie's pistole levy for land grants, he was not appointed commissary to the Bishop of London and member of the governor's council as his predecessors had been. During his presidency, however, he served also as minister of York-Hampton parish, in York County. His brief administration was uneventful, save for the meeting of the clergy at the college in 1754, which resulted in providing a fund for the families of deceased clergymen.

[L. G. Tyler, *Williamsburg* (1907); W. F. Craven, *Dissolution of the Virginia Company* (1932); *William and Mary College Quart.*, esp. Apr. 1897, p. 244, Oct. 1898, pp. 99, 123, Jan. 1913, p. 185; L. W. Burton, *Annals of Henrico Parish* (1904), ed. by J. S. Moore; *Alumni Oxonienses* (1888), ed. by Joseph Foster, vol. IV.]

A. C. G., Jr.

STOBO, ROBERT (1727-c. 1772), soldier, was born and reared in Glasgow, the sole heir of William Stobo, a merchant. His mother was the daughter of James Mitchell of Balmore, descended from the family of the earls of Montrose. Stobo is said to have entered the University of Glasgow (*Memoirs, post*, p. 14), but after a brief time emigrated to Virginia where, as a merchant, he enjoyed the patronage of Governor Dinwiddie, and as a genial member of society gained considerable personal popularity. A captain in the Virginia militia, he fought with Washington at Fort Necessity, July 3, 1754, and was held as a hostage by the French under the terms of capitulation which were later violated by both parties. Convinced that he was no longer on parole, he dispatched secretly by Indians two letters to Washington containing a map and a description of Fort DuQuesne and urging immediate attack. The letters were carelessly circulated, and the French, hearing of their contents, refused to release Stobo and confined him in Quebec. One of his letters was captured by the French in Braddock's baggage, whereupon Stobo was tried for treason and on Nov. 8, 1755, sentenced to be executed. This sentence was never confirmed, however, and after several unsuccessful attempts he succeeded in escaping, with Lieut. Simon Stevens and others. After a hazardous thirty-eight days' flight down the Saint Lawrence River during April, May, and June 1759, he reached the British forces at Louisbourg. He immediately joined the expedition against Quebec, and from July 10 until Sept. 7, when he returned to General Amherst with dispatches, he ably assisted Wolfe, leading the attack on Pointe aux Trembles, and pointing out the Foulon where Wolfe later landed for the ascent to the Plains of Abraham.

In November he returned to Virginia, there to receive a vote of thanks of the House of Burgesses, a gift of £1,000, and his back pay as a major—a commission voted him while he was a prisoner in Canada (*Journals of the House of Burgesses of Virginia, 1758-1761*, 1908, pp. 150-52). After a brief visit to England, he returned to join Amherst, who on Pitt's recommendation commissioned him a captain in the 15th Regiment of Foot with which he served until 1770 in Canada, the West Indies, the Lake region, and England. On June 4, 1767, he purchased land on Lake Champlain apparently with the intention of settling there. He returned with his regiment to England, however, in July 1768, and before the end of August had made the acquaintance of Tobias Smollett, who wrote a very generous letter recommending him to David

Hume (E. S. Noyes, *The Letters of Tobias Smollett, M.D.*, 1926, pp. 103-04). After 1770 his name disappeared from the Army List. About this time, Washington made repeated efforts to find him, in order to purchase his claim to 9,000 acres of land on the Ohio River, due him as land bounty for military services. In the absence of records, it may be conjectured either that Stobo died in England or that he returned to America, settling on Lake Champlain or on the Little Kanawha River in what is now West Virginia.

Although Stobo played no large rôle in the events in which he participated, his adventurous career has formed a basis for romantic narrative. Some years after his death, *Memoirs of Major Robert Stobo of the Virginia Regiment* (1800) was published in London. In Sir Gilbert Parker's *The Seats of the Mighty* (1896), he appears as Robert Moray (Robert Stobo in the first version, a serial in the *Atlantic Monthly*, beginning March 1895); and he was probably the model for Tobias Smollett's great Scotch character Lis-mahago in *The Expedition of Humphry Clinker* (1771).

[*Memoirs of Major Robert Stobo* (1854), ed. by N. B. Craig, a reprint of the London edition of 1800, often incorrect; B. M. Nead, *Some Hidden Sources of Fiction* (1909); J. C. Fitzpatrick, *The Writings of George Washington*, vols. I, III (1931); S. M. Hamilton, *Letters to Washington and Accompanying Papers*, vols. I (1898), III (1901); E. B. O'Callaghan, *Docs. Rel. to the Colonial Hist. of the State of N. Y.*, vol. X (1858); *Rapport de l'Archiviste de la Province de Québec*, 1920-21, 1922-23, 1923-24, 1924-25, 1928-29; *Bulletin des Recherches Historiques* (Lévis), Oct. 1903, May-June 1908, Dec. 1925; *An Hist. Jour. of the Campaigns in North America for the Years 1757 . . . 1760 by Capt. John Knox* (3 vols., 1914-16), ed. by A. G. Doughty; *Journal du Marquis de Montcalm . . . de 1756 à 1759* (1895), ed. by H. R. Casgrain; *A Jour. of Lieut. Simon Stevens* (1760); J. M. Le Moine, *Maple Leaves* (Quebec), 4 ser. (1873), 6 ser. (1894), 7 ser. (1906); Stobo's letters describing Fort Duquesne in *Minutes of the Provincial Council of Pa.*, VI (1851), 141-43, 161-63; and his map in *Pa. Archives*, II (1853), 146.]

G. M. K.

STOCKBRIDGE, HENRY (Sept. 18, 1856-Mar. 22, 1924), jurist, the descendant of John Stockbridge who emigrated from England about 1635 and settled in Scituate, Mass., and son of Henry Smith Stockbridge [q.v.] and Fanny E. (Montague) Stockbridge, was born in Baltimore, Md., and was always identified with that city. He was the nephew of Levi Stockbridge and the cousin of Horace Edward Stockbridge [q.v.]. He went to Overlea School near Catonsville, to Williston Seminary, Easthampton, Mass., and graduated from Amherst College in 1877. He received the LL.B. degree from the law school of the University of Maryland the following year. The succeeding January he was taken into partnership in his father's law office and remained in active practice until his eleva-

tion to the bench. In 1882 he received the appointment as examiner in equity in the Baltimore courts and served six years. He also found time for some political writing for the *Morning Herald* in 1882-83 and during 1887-88 for editorial articles for the *Baltimore American*. He was married on Jan. 5, 1882, to Helen M. Smith of Hadley, Mass. They had two sons. In 1888 he won the congressional seat from Isidor Rayner [q.v.] after a stubborn fight, in which, for the first time since the Civil War, the Republicans of Baltimore City elected a representative to Congress, and he served one term. He was a member of the state Republican committee for two years and gave his advice in the formulation of party strategy during the nineties. He accepted the position of commissioner of immigration for Baltimore from 1891 to 1893, a non-salaried position involving the organization of the service. In 1896 he became associate judge of the supreme bench of Baltimore. In April 1911 the Democratic governor, Austin Crothers, appointed him to the court of appeals, and the following fall he was elected with virtually no opposition. Failing health prevented the completion of his fifteen-year term, and he withdrew from active work in December 1923. His opinions from the bench (*Md. Reports*, 115-45) reveal the extent of his legal erudition, his perception of justice, his capacity for clarity of statement and for logical application of the rules of law and evidence—qualities that have made them a guide for other jurists. His associates recognized in him the sturdiness, energy, thrift, and conscientiousness characteristic of his New England strain, while his deep conservatism aroused the antagonisms of organized labor.

His judicial duties did not debar him from manifold other activities. He lectured at the University of Maryland from 1899 to 1914; he served as regent of the university from 1907 to 1920, as president of the board of trustees of the endowment fund from 1905 to his death, and as provost for a brief period in 1912. Trustee of Enoch Pratt Free Library for many years, member of innumerable learned societies, he was particularly active in patriotic organizations. He directed the efforts of the Society of the Sons of the American Revolution to the Americanization of immigrants, himself preparing an excellent handbook on the subject. Under congressional charter he became one of the incorporators and chairman of the Maryland branch of the Red Cross. He served with such distinction as a member from Maryland on the commission on uniform state laws that he was made president from 1920 to 1922. He had a long and useful con-

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nection with the Maryland Historical Society. For many years active in the Congregational Church, he withdrew his membership and became a member of the Presbyterian Church.

[Scrapbook in possession of his wife; M. P. Andrews, *Tercentenary Hist. of Md.* (1925), vol. III; E. F. Cordell, *Univ. of Md.* (2 vols., 1907); L. R. Meekins, *Men of Mark in Md.* (1910), vol. II; C. H. Forrest, *Official Hist. of the Fire Department of . . . Baltimore* (1898); *Md. Hist. Mag.*, June 1924; *Biog. Record of the Alumni . . . of Amherst College*, vol. II (1901), ed. by W. L. Montague; *Report of the Eighteenth Ann. Meeting of the Am. Bar Asso.* (1895); J. M. Smith, *Hist. of . . . Sunderland, Mass.* (1899); *Minute Man*, June 1924; *Baltimore American*, Mar. 23, 1924; *Sun* (Baltimore), Mar. 12, 1911, Mar. 23, 1924.] E. L.

STOCKBRIDGE, HENRY SMITH (Aug. 31, 1822–Mar. 11, 1895), lawyer, was born in North Hadley, Mass., the brother of Levi Stockbridge [q.v.] and the son of Abigail (Montague) and Jason Stockbridge, a farmer of considerable wealth and a man of sufficient influence to serve in the state legislature in 1835 and 1836. He was the descendant of John Stockbridge who emigrated from England about 1635 and settled in Scituate, Mass. After spending his early years on the farm, the boy entered Amherst College, where he graduated in 1845. Instead of returning to his native environment, he went immediately to Baltimore and studied law in the office of Coleman Yellott. Admitted to the bar in 1848, he soon formed a partnership with Silas Morris Cochran, which was dissolved only when the latter was elected in 1861 to the court of appeals. On Aug. 31, 1852, he married Fanny E. Montague of Sunderland, Mass., by whom he had one son, Henry Stockbridge [q.v.]. His nephew was Horace Edward Stockbridge [q.v.]. In the twelve years before the Civil War, when the Murray Institute was a flourishing forum in Baltimore, he first attracted attention as a leader in its proceedings. Originally a member of the Whig party, after its dissolution he acted with those opposed to the Know-Nothing party. In 1859 he offered himself as a Reform candidate for the state legislature and led the ensuing contest for the seats of the city representatives. A certain degree of victory crowned his efforts, for in the closing days of the session the election was held a nullity. He also served as counsel for William G. Harrison in the latter's congressional contest for the seat of Henry Winter Davis. His earliest inclination toward the Republican party was manifested in his vote for Fremont in 1856. From the outbreak of the Civil War he proved a staunch Unionist. In 1862 he was appointed by Gov. Augustus W. Bradford one of the commissioners of the draft, and he served as a special district attorney for the war department. In 1864 he entered the Maryland

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legislature, where he became chairman of the committee on the judiciary. In this position he drafted the bill to summon the constitutional convention of that year. When that body convened, he was made chairman of its judiciary committee and thus obtained opportunity to contribute largely to the form of the constitution that abolished slavery in Maryland. He took the stump afterward to insure its adoption. He was made a vice-president of the Republican National Convention in 1868. Active participation in politics lapsed then until 1879, when he accepted the post of chairman of the Republican state committee, where he continued to serve until 1883.

During all these years of political activity he pursued an active private practice. In 1865 he served by appointment as judge of the Baltimore County court. In 1867 he failed to be elected to the court of appeals. For a time he was counsel for the Freedmen's Bureau of Maryland and fought the cause of colored children in the cases arising from apprentice laws that threatened to evade the emancipation clause. What might be termed his extra-professional activities were varied and important. For many years he was first vice-president of the Maryland Historical Society and chairman of its publication committee. From its beginning he served as president of the West Baltimore Improvement Association. He served on the board of trustees of Howard University, was the first governor of the Society of Colonial Wars, and helped to erect the Humphrey Moore Institute, which proved a life-long interest.

[*The Biog. Cyc. of Representative Men of Md. and the District of Columbia* (1879); C. H. Forrest, *Official Hist. of the Fire Department of Baltimore* (1898); *Report of the Eighteenth Ann. Meeting of the Am. Bar Asso.* (1895); *Biog. Record of the Alumni . . . of Amherst College*, vol. I (1883), ed. by W. L. Montague; Sylvester Judd, *Hist. of Hadley . . . Also Family Geneal.* by L. M. Boltwood (1905); L. E. Blauch, "Education and the Maryland Constitutional Convention, 1864," *Md. Hist. Mag.*, Sept. 1930; *Baltimore American*, *Sun*, *Morning Herald*, and *Baltimore News*, Mar. 12, 1895.] E. L.

STOCKBRIDGE, HORACE EDWARD (May 19, 1857–Oct. 30, 1930), agricultural chemist, college president, and agricultural editor, son of Levi [q.v.] and Joanna (Smith) Stockbridge, was born and passed the first ten years of his life on his father's farm at Hadley, Mass., one of the largest in the Connecticut Valley. His father, the first professor of agriculture in the Massachusetts Agricultural College at Amherst and later its president, moved to Amherst in 1867. Horace prepared for college in the public schools and in 1874 entered the Massachusetts Agricultural College, graduating with

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the degree of B.S. in 1878. He then did graduate work at Boston University for two years, and, following in his father's footsteps, specialized in agricultural chemistry.

In the summer of 1880 he was employed for a short time in the United States Department of Agriculture under Dr. Harvey W. Wiley, chief of the division of chemistry. In 1881 he was appointed instructor in the Massachusetts Agricultural College. The following year he went to Germany to study at the University of Göttingen, where he received the degree of Ph.D. in 1884, being the first graduate of an American agricultural college to be awarded it. He then returned to the Massachusetts Agricultural College as associate professor of chemistry but almost immediately thereafter was selected by the Japanese government as one of the Americans to undertake the higher education of the Japanese students in that country. Accordingly, in the spring of 1885, having received an appointment as professor of chemistry and geology at the Imperial College of Agriculture and Engineering, he went to Sapporo, Japan. From 1887 to 1889 he was also chief chemist to the Japanese government. Along with other activities he began extensive agricultural experiments, some of which had important results. After four years' service he was given a six-month leave of absence at full pay, with the privilege of resigning at the end of that time. Before going to Japan he had married, on Mar. 30, 1885, Belle Lamar of Americus, Ga. On account of their children they decided that it was best to take up their residence again in the United States.

Soon after his return, Stockbridge accepted the appointment of director of the Indiana Agricultural Experiment Station at Lafayette. He organized the work but remained there only a few months, resigning in 1890 to accept the presidency of the North Dakota Agricultural College and directorship of the experiment station, both of which institutions were yet to be established. He selected the location, named the entire faculty and staff, and planned the buildings. Resigning in 1894, he moved to Americus, Ga., to give his personal attention to the old Sumter County plantation which he had purchased a few years earlier. He also became interested in a Florida orange grove, and in 1897 the trustees of the Florida Agricultural College and Experiment Station offered to create a department in that institution expressly for him. Thus persuaded to undertake work there, he remained as professor of agriculture and director of state farmers' institutes until 1902. He also

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served as secretary of the Florida state agricultural society and Florida state fair.

In the summer of 1906 he became agricultural editor of the *Southern Ruralist*, published in Atlanta, Ga. This position he held for sixteen years, meanwhile continuing to operate his plantation in Sumter County. During 1916-17 he served as president of the Farmers' National Congress. He refused to support the second Liberty Loan in 1917, because he objected to increased second-class postal rates, and Secretary of the Treasury William G. McAdoo published a letter of rebuke to him (*New York Times*, Oct. 8, 1917). In 1918 he was a trustee of the University of the South, Sewanee, Tenn. Resigning from the *Southern Ruralist* in 1922, he became editor of the *Southern Farm and Dairy*, which position he held until his retirement from work on account of failing health. He was the author of *Rocks and Soils* (1888, 1895, 1902), *Land Teaching, a Handbook of Soils, Gardens, and Grounds* (1910), and numerous reports and magazine articles. In politics he was a Republican and was treasurer of the Georgia Republican campaigns, 1920-24. For many years, until his health compelled him to withdraw, he was successively warden and vestryman of St. Philip's Cathedral, Atlanta, and served in many benevolent and religious activities connected with the Episcopal diocese. He died and was buried in Atlanta, survived by his wife, three sons, and a daughter.

[*Gen. Cat., Mass. Agriculture Coll.* (1896); *Who's Who in America*, 1930-31; *Am. Agriculturist*, July 1890; *Atlanta Constitution*, Oct. 31, 1930, and *Boston Transcript*, Oct. 30, 1930.]

C. R. B.

STOCKBRIDGE, LEVI (Mar. 13, 1820-May 2, 1904), agriculturist, educator, was born in Hadley, Mass., son of Deacon Jason and Abigail (Montague) Stockbridge and elder brother of Henry Smith Stockbridge [q.v.]. The responsibilities of the home farm early fell to him. After the district school he had attended Hopkins Academy, and his keen intellectual curiosity drove him to spend his evenings and rainy days in further study. For several winters he taught the district school and in the local Lyceum trained himself as a speaker and writer. Seeing clearly the need of improved farming methods and of greater knowledge of underlying scientific principles, he studied the works of Liebig, of Lawes and Gilbert, and of Johnson, and while still a young man, won for himself more than local repute as a pioneer in agricultural experiment.

His active interest in civic and political affairs brought about his election as a representative in the Massachusetts legislature in 1855,

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1870, 1883, and as state senator in 1865-66. From 1869 to 1891 he served continuously as cattle commissioner, winning distinction by his vigorous and determined work in the control of contagious disease. For twelve years a member of the State Board of Agriculture, he was a powerful advocate of agricultural education and was associated from its earliest inception with the work of securing an agricultural college for the state.

When the Massachusetts Agricultural College took form at Amherst in 1867, he became its farm superintendent and instructor in agriculture. The public trials of plows and mowing machines which he conducted drew entries from manufacturers in all parts of the country, and did much for the improvement of farm implements. His years of experience as farmer and business man served him well in shaping for the students a course of instruction combining classroom lectures with practical work on the farm, a plan for which no pattern existed and few textbooks were available. Friend and counselor to "his boys," he won the respect and affection of all students. Tall, spare, bearded, with keen, compelling eye, he blended in his speech the English of the King James Bible with the forceful pungency of Yankee diction. Not only did many students receive from him aid in completing the college course, but even the College itself was at least once carried through a financial crisis by money raised on his personal notes.

As professor of agriculture from 1869 to 1880, and as president of the College, 1880-82, he carried out investigations on the origin of dew, on the value of the soil mulch, and, with the second lysimeter in the country, on the leaching of plant food from the soil. His most important publications, dealing with these investigations, were "Experiments in Feeding Plants," (*Thirteenth Annual Report of the Massachusetts Agricultural College*, 1876), and "Report to the Directors of the Massachusetts Experiment Station" (*Sixteenth Annual Report . . .*, 1879). His experiments with fertilizers led to the publication of the Stockbridge Formulas, the first effort by any agricultural investigator to compound for each crop a fertilizer which should contain nitrogen, phosphoric acid, and potash as well, in the required proportion. The first \$1,000 received for the use of his name in the manufacture and sale of these fertilizers was used for the experimental work which laid the foundation for the later establishment of the Massachusetts Experiment Station.

Resigning from the College in 1882, Stockbridge was made honorary professor of agricul-

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ture. His activity in all town matters continued, however, until the end of his life. A firm believer in cooperative enterprise, he led in the organization of the Amherst Grange (1873), and of the Grange Store (1877). He was selectman during the years 1870, 1883-87, and 1889-90, was assessor for many years, and was many times moderator of town meeting. He married, first, Jan. 20, 1841, Syrena Lamson, who died in 1850; second, Nov. 4, 1853, Joanna Smith, who died in February 1882; and third, Oct. 23, 1883, Elizabeth (Ashcroft) Strong, who survived him. His son, Horace Edward Stockbridge [*q.v.*], also won distinction in agriculture, as investigator, writer, and editor.

[Private papers of Levi Stockbridge, in Mass. State College Hist. Collection; reports of the Mass. State Board of Agric., 1859-74; reports of the Mass. Agric. Coll., 1866-82; W. H. Bowker, *A Tribute to Levi Stockbridge* (1904), address at memorial exercises, Amherst, repr. in part in *Levi Stockbridge and the Stockbridge Principle of Plant Feeding* (1911); L. B. Caswell, *Brief Hist. of the Mass. Agric. Coll. . . . 1917* (n.d.); F. P. Rand, *Yesterdays at Mass. Agric. Coll.* (1933); J. M. Smith, *Hist. of the Town of Sunderland, Mass.* (1899), p. 461; *Springfield Republican and Greenfield Recorder*, May 4, 1904; *Amherst Record*, May 11, 1904.]

C. H. T.

STOCKDALE, THOMAS RINGLAND

(Mar. 28, 1828-Jan. 8, 1899), congressman from Mississippi, the sixth child of William and Hannah (McQuaid) Stockdale and a grandson of James Stockdale who came to America at the close of the Revolution, was born on a farm near West Union Church, in Greene County, Pa. After overcoming economic obstacles in securing an education, he graduated from Jefferson (now Washington and Jefferson) College in 1856. In the same year he went to Mississippi, where he supported himself by teaching and devoted his spare time to reading law. This he did with such diligence that he was able to complete the two-year law course of the University of Mississippi in one year, graduating and being admitted to the bar in 1859. He began to practise at Holmesville, Pike County, in the southern part of the state. The young Pennsylvanian must have found a satisfactory place for himself in Mississippi before 1861, for upon the outbreak of the Civil War in April of that year he enlisted as a private in the Quitman guards. Before the close of the war, transferring from the infantry to the cavalry, he rose to the rank of lieutenant-colonel. Most of his service was in Mississippi. In May 1865, he was paroled from the army of Gen. N. B. Forrest [*q.v.*] and returned to his law practice at Holmesville. On Feb. 13, 1867, he married Fannie Wicker, the daughter of a planter of Amite County.

During the reconstruction period Stockdale

continued to ally himself with the native white people of Mississippi. In 1868 he represented Mississippi in the National Democratic Convention. The next year, now a resident of Lawrence County, he ran for the state Senate but with all the other Democrats of the county suffered defeat. During the campaign he spoke in opposition to Gov. J. L. Alcorn [*q.v.*], but most of his hearers were negroes and gave him scant attention. In 1872 and 1884 he was a presidential elector on the Democratic ticket. In 1886 he was elected to Congress, and served continuously for eight years (Mar. 4, 1887–Mar. 3, 1895). In the House he continued in his allegiance to the South, and used the fact of his Northern birth and education to drive home several telling blows in the course of sectional discussions. While not fluent, he spoke with rugged common sense and some humor. On May 5, 1888, he made a speech on the tariff, in which he pointed out that much of the burden of protection fell, in the form of increased cost of living, upon the negroes in agricultural work (*Congressional Record*, 50 Cong., 1 Sess., App., pp. 82–88). This argument was a unique weapon for a Southern representative to wield against Northern defense of the tariff. At the end of four terms in Congress he was defeated for renomination, but found some solace in being appointed, in 1896, an associate judge of the state supreme court, to complete a term which expired in May 1897. Two years later he died at his home in Summit, where he had resided for many years. A son and a daughter survived him.

[*Biog. Dir. Am. Cong.* (1928); *Publ. Miss. Hist. Soc.*, vol. XI (1910); *Biog. and Hist. Memoirs of Miss.* (1891), vol. II; Dunbar Rowland, *Mississippi* (1907), vol. II; *Biog. and Hist. Cat. of Washington and Jefferson Coll.* (1902); *Hist. Cat. of the Univ. of Miss.* (1910); *Daily Democrat* (Natchez, Miss.), Jan. 10, 1899.]

C. S. S.

STÖCKHARDT, KARL GEORG (Feb. 17, 1842–Jan. 9, 1913), Lutheran clergyman, was born at Chemnitz, Saxony, the eldest of the four children of Julius Adolf and Rosalie (Liebster) Stöckhardt. His father, a distinguished chemist and teacher, was descended from five generations of Lutheran pastors, and in his only son the clerical instincts welled up with renewed force. He studied theology, 1862–66, at the universities of Erlangen and Leipzig, became an active member of the Christian (non-duelling) student corps, Wingolf, and, after taking his theological examinations, waited seven years for an appointment. Meanwhile, he taught till 1870 in a girls' school at Tharandt, studied for short terms at Berlin and Marburg, assisted for a few trying months of 1870 at the Église des Billettes in Paris, served as chaplain in the hospitals of Sedan, and latterly

became a teacher in the Gymnasium at Erlangen, at the same time holding a repetent's position in the University. Finally, in October 1873, he was made deacon of the State Church congregation at Planitz, near Zwickau, probably because it was thought that his zeal and orthodoxy would check the influence of Friedrich K. T. Ruhland, the Missouri-trained leader of the Saxon Free Church, who was pastor of St. John's in Niederplanitz. The easy-going ways of the State Church were utterly repugnant to Stöckhardt's nature, however; he was soon at loggerheads with his ecclesiastical superiors and with the greater part of his parish; and in 1876 he quit the State Church amid a blaze of polemics and joined Ruhland's party. He founded a paper, *Die Freikirche*, to continue the argument and, having charged the State Church with apostasy, was soon indicted for libel and blasphemy. At this juncture C. F. W. Walther [*q.v.*] came to his rescue, and in the early autumn of 1878 Stöckhardt left Germany to become pastor of Holy Cross Church, St. Louis, Mo. Some months later he was tried and convicted *in absentia* and sentenced to eight months in jail, but in 1891 and again in 1909 he revisited his old home and even preached from his old pulpit without molestation.

His thirty-four years in St. Louis, interrupted only by a severe illness in 1900–01 and by the two trips to Germany, were busy, happy, and rich in achievement. He was pastor of Holy Cross until 1887 and professor in Concordia Theological Seminary, in which he had given instruction in Biblical exegesis since 1879, from 1887 until his death. His literary productions included *Die Kirchliche Zustände Deutschlands* (1892); *Das Schlachtfeld von Sedan: Erinnerungen aus dem Kriegsjahr* (1914); three volumes of sermons—*Passionspredigten* (2 vols., 1884) and *Adventspredigten* (1887); and a series of exegetical works—*Kommentar über den Propheten Jesaja, Kap. I–XII* (1902), *Die Biblische Geschichte des Alten Testaments* (1896), *Die Biblische Geschichte des Neuen Testaments* (1898); *Kommentar über den Brief Pauli an die Römer* (1907); *Kommentar über den Brief Pauli an die Epheser* (1910); *Kommentar über den Ersten Brief Petri* (1912); *Ausgewählte Psalmen Ausgelegt* (1915); and numerous contributions to the periodicals and other publications of the Missouri Synod. He was editor, also, with E. W. Kähler, of Vol. X, *Die Catechetische Schriften* (1892), of the St. Louis edition of Luther's works. Within the limits set by his adherence to the old Lutheran doctrines of plenary inspiration and his consequently too simple view of the problems of date and authorship, Stöck-

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hardt was a Biblical scholar of no mean stature, and his commentaries on Romans, Ephesians, and First Peter are masterpieces of their anachronistic kind. Frequent homiletic, devotional, and polemical passages enhance the interest and practical usefulness of his work, which still continues to shape the teaching and preaching of the Missouri Synod. Stöckhardt was twice married: in 1873 to Anna König of Tharandt, who died in 1898; and in 1901 to Mary Kohne of Pittsburgh, who survived him. He had two sons by adoption. His death came, without warning, of an apoplectic stroke.

[See Otto Willkomm, *D. Th. Georg Stöckhardt: Lebensbild eines deutsch-amerikanischen Theologen* (Zwickau, 1914); three articles by W. H. T. Dau, in *Theol. Quarterly* (St. Louis), Apr., July 1913, Jan. 1914; Franz Pieper, obituary and funeral address, *Der Lutheraner* (St. Louis), Jan. 21, 1913; *St. Louis Globe-Democrat*, Jan. 10, 1913. For Stöckhardt's father see the article by B. Lepsius, *Allgemeine Deutsche Biographie*, vol. XXXVI (Leipzig, 1893).] G. H. G.

STOCKTON, CHARLES G. (Aug. 27, 1853–Jan. 5, 1931), physician, was born at Madison, Lake County, Ohio, the son of Charles Lewis and Sarah (Shaver) Stockton and a descendant of Richard Stockton who was in Flushing, L. I., in 1656, through his son Richard who settled at Princeton, N. J. His father, a practising physician, moved his family to Northampton County, Va., where the boy was educated in the local schools. Later, he attended Westfield Academy at Westfield, N. Y., and then took his medical courses at the University of Buffalo, graduating in 1878. He began practice in Buffalo, early specializing in diseases of the gastro-intestinal tract. In 1883 he was appointed professor of materia medica and therapeutics in the medical department of Niagara University, transferring in 1887 to the chair of medicine and clinical medicine at the University of Buffalo, which post he held until 1918, when he became professor emeritus. He attained an exceptional success as a practitioner of internal medicine and became one of the foremost consultants in the country. When in 1901 President McKinley was shot in Buffalo, Stockton was called in consultation and participated in the care of the dying President. During the greater part of his professional career he served on the medical staff of the Buffalo General Hospital and for years he was consultant physician at the Buffalo City Hospital and the state Hospital for Crippled and Deformed Children.

In addition to professional societies, he belonged to the American Society for the Advancement of Science, the Washington Academy of Sciences, the Buffalo Society of Natural Sciences, the Buffalo Society of Artists, and the

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Buffalo Historical Society. He contributed much to the literature of his specialty. In 1903 he published *Diseases of the Stomach*, a translation from the German of Franz Riegel, and was himself the author of *Diseases of the Stomach and Their Relation to Other Diseases* (1914). He was the editor of *Selected Papers, Surgical and Scientific, from the Writings of Roswell Park* (1914), containing "Roswell Park: A Memoir" written by Stockton and published in the *Buffalo Historical Society Publications* (vol. XXII) in 1918. The bulk of his writings appeared as journal literature and contributions to various systems of medicine. Among the latter were J. C. Wilson and A. A. Eshner, *An American Text-book of Applied Therapeutics* (1896); A. L. Loomis and W. G. Thompson, *A System of Practical Medicine* (4 vols., 1897–98); G. M. Gould, *A Cyclopedic of Practical Medicine and Surgery* (1900); and the *Oxford Medicine* (6 vols., 1920–21), edited by H. A. Christian and Sir James MacKenzie. A personal friend of Dr. William Osler [*q.v.*], he wrote the introduction to the section on diseases of the digestive apparatus for Osler's *Modern Medicine, Its Theory and Practice* (7 vols., 1907–10). He was also a contributor to *Nelson Loose-leaf Medicine*. He was a pioneer in his conception of social medicine, and his presidential address before the state medical society in 1910 was prophetic of the changes in medical practice which have taken place since that time. For years he was surgeon, with the grade of major, of the 74th Infantry, New York National Guard. During the World War he was chief of advisory boards of a district covering western New York. On Nov. 23, 1875, he married Mary L. Taylor of Westfield, N. Y. He died suddenly at his home in Buffalo from the rupture of an abdominal aortic aneurism.

[T. C. Stockton, *The Stockton Family* (1911), gives Stockton's middle name as Gleason, but a letter from Stockton himself in the Cat. Div., Lib. of Cong., states that "Charles G." was his baptismal name. For biog. data see *Jour. Am. Med. Asso.*, Jan. 24, 1931; *N. Y. State Jour. of Medicine*, Feb. 15, 1931; *Who's Who in Am. Medicine* (1925); *Who's Who in America*, 1930–31; *Buffalo Evening News*, Jan. 6, 1931.]

J. M. P.—n.

STOCKTON, CHARLES HERBERT (Oct. 13, 1845–May 31, 1924), naval officer, was a descendant of Richard Stockton who was in Flushing, Long Island, in 1656. Charles was born in Philadelphia, the son of Rev. William Rodgers Stockton, an Episcopalian clergyman, and Emma Trout (Gross) Stockton. After schooling at the Germantown Academy and the Freeland Academy (Collegeville, Pa.), he was appointed in November 1861 midshipman at the Naval Academy, then located at Newport, R. I.

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In 1864 he saw his first active service, on board the *Macedonian* during her pursuit of the Confederate steamers *Florida* and *Tallahassee*. After his graduation in the following year he was ordered first to the *Dacotah*, then to the *Chattanooga*, and finally to the *Mohican*, in which he sailed for the Pacific, where he served three years. In the meantime he had been promoted ensign (1866), master (1868), and lieutenant (1869). In 1870 he joined the *Congress* and made an extensive cruise embracing the West Indies, the coast of Greenland, and the Mediterranean. In 1874-75, on board the *Swatara*, he made a voyage around the world, assisting on the Asiatic Station with the observations of the transit of Venus. After a year at the Hydrographic Office in Washington he was sent in 1876 to the *Plymouth* of the North Atlantic Squadron and served on board her until 1879, when he was ordered to the New York navy yard. The summer of 1880 he spent at the Torpedo Station, Newport, and in November was made a lieutenant commander.

From 1882 to 1885 he was again in the Pacific, this time serving as the executive officer of the *Iroquois* and taking part in the suppression of a riot on shore at Panama as commander of a battalion of seamen. A pamphlet entitled *Origin, History, Laws, and Regulations of the United States Naval Asylum*, which he compiled while attached to the Bureau of Yards and Docks, was published by the Navy Department in 1886. In the summer of 1887 and 1888 he lectured at the Naval War College, Newport, and in the latter year he served on the commission that located the Puget Sound navy yard, Bremerton, Wash. In 1889-91 he commanded the *Thetis* and made a cruise with the whaling fleet in Bering Sea and the Arctic Ocean. On his return home he was assigned to special duty at the Naval War College. While there he attained a proficiency in international law which led to his lecturing on that subject during several summers. In 1898-1900 he was president of the College. In 1898 he prepared and arranged for publication a book entitled *International Law: A Manual Based upon Lectures Delivered at the Naval War College by Freeman Snow*, and in 1904 his paper on the "United States Naval War Code" and his volume *International Law: Recent Supreme Court Decisions and Other Opinions and Precedents* were issued.

In the meantime he had been promoted commander (April 1892) and captain (July 1899) and had served on the Asiatic Station as commander of the *Yorktown* (1895-97). In 1901-03 he commanded on that station in the battleship

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Kentucky, and in 1903-06 he served as naval attaché in London, having a small part in the work of the Alaska Boundary Commission. On Jan. 7, 1906, he was promoted rear admiral. While holding that rank he was president of the board of inspection and survey and also of the naval examining and retiring boards and commander of a special service squadron sent to Bordeaux, France, for the Maritime Exposition. He was retired on Oct. 13, 1907.

Stockton's usefulness by no means came to an end with his retirement from the navy. In 1908-09 he was first delegate at the Declaration of London Conference. From 1910 to 1918 he served, without salary, as president of the George Washington University during a crucial period in the history of that institution. The university was reestablished on a new site, its fiscal affairs were systematized, and the number of students was doubled. For more than a decade he lectured at the university on international law. In 1911 a new edition of the manual on international law was published, and in 1914 he brought out his standard work, *Outlines of International Law*. He also continued to add to his special studies in this field various articles contributed to periodicals.

A devout member of St. John's Episcopal Church in Washington, Stockton found time to act as vestryman and committeeman and in other administrative capacities. He was twice married: on June 23, 1875, to Cornelia A. Carter of New York, who died on July 1, 1876; and on Nov. 23, 1880, to Pauline Lentilhon King, also of New York. He had a daughter by his first wife and a son and daughter by his second. The Admiral was of robust constitution, stocky, a little below average stature—a friendly and genial man who throughout a long life was always adding to his attainments.

[Record of Officers, Bureau of Navigation, Washington, 1864-93; Navy Registers, 1862-1907; Marcus Benjamin, *Charles Herbert Stockton: An Eminent Churchman* (1925); *Who's Who in America*, 1924-25; T. C. Stockton, *The Stockton Family of N. J.* (1911); *Army and Navy Jour.*, June 14, 1924; *Evening Star* (Washington), June 1, 1924.]
C. O. P.

STOCKTON, FRANK RICHARD (Apr. 5, 1834-Apr. 20, 1902), novelist and story-writer, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., the third of nine children of William Smith and Emily (Drean) Stockton. The Stockton family, descended from Richard Stockton who came to Long Island before 1656, had been conspicuous and influential in New Jersey since the seventeenth century, and another Richard Stockton [*q.v.*] had been a signer of the Declaration of Independence. William Smith Stockton of the Burlington branch,

though a layman, was eminent in Methodist affairs, a leader in the schism which resulted in the Methodist Protestant Church, and a voluminous writer on theological subjects. In secular matters he was a temperance advocate and an abolitionist. His son by an earlier marriage, Thomas Hewlings Stockton, was a clergyman of their denomination, chaplain in turn of both houses of Congress. The children of Emily Drean Stockton, who had been born in Leesburg, Loudoun County, Va., inclined less to theology than to literature. John Drean Stockton, at first a steel-engraver, was editor and later a proprietor of the *Philadelphia Post*. A sister, Louise Stockton (Aug. 12, 1839–June 12, 1914), a writer of children's stories, also was associated with the newspaper, as was, in some unidentified capacity, their brother Francis Richard, who seems always to have been called Frank R. Stockton.

The most talented of the three, unwilling to study medicine as his father desired him to, after his graduation at eighteen from the Central High School in Philadelphia Frank chose to learn wood-engraving, for which before the days of photo-engraving there was a large demand. He worked at his craft, in Philadelphia and New York, until 1866 and possibly later. On Feb. 20 of that year, Stockton, who then had an office in New York, patented an engraving tool of which he said: "The object of my invention is to furnish a graver by means of which both sides of a line is cut at the same time and by the same tool" (quoted from the original letters patent). He is said to have been an expert craftsman, but his wood-engravings for the *Poems* (1862) of his clerical half-brother are undistinguished. Stockton had won prizes for writing while still at school. Having married Marian Edwards Tuttle, of Amelia County, Va., in 1860, he published the same year a pamphlet called *A Northern Voice for the Dissolution of the United States of North America*. But while he remained a wood-engraver, what he wrote was, on the whole, hardly more than so much text for pictures. In 1867 he contributed to the *Riverside Magazine for Young People* the stories collected in 1870 as *Ting-a-Ling*, and he followed this with the abundantly illustrated *Round-About Rambles in Lands of Fact and Fancy* (copyright 1872).

He began to write for *Hearth and Home* in 1869, served for a few months on the staff, and became a frequent contributor to *Scribner's Monthly* (afterwards the *Century Magazine*). When in 1873 the *St. Nicholas Magazine* was founded, under the editorship of Mary Elizabeth Mapes Dodge [*q.v.*], Stockton was made assist-

ant editor. In this post he remained until 1881, when he retired from editing to live entirely by writing. As editor he had been primarily a writer. His experiences with *Hearth and Home* had led him to compile, in collaboration with his wife, a straightforward handbook on *The Home: Where It Should Be and What to Put in It* (1873). By his colleagues of *Scribner's* and *St. Nicholas* he had been, it appears, regarded as amusing, eccentric, and gifted, and encouraged to write for both magazines. During these years he published *What Might Have Been Expected* (1874), *Tales Out of School* (1875), *Rudder Grange* (1879), *A Jolly Fellowship* (1880), *The Floating Prince and Other Fairy Tales* (1881).

The quick success of *Rudder Grange*, of which an episode had appeared in *Scribner's* five years before, and others since, determined Stockton's subsequent career. At forty-five he was almost entirely unknown except for his stories for children, of which the *Ting-a-Ling* tales were as admirable as the later *Floating Prince* and *The Bee Man of Orn and Other Franciful Tales* (1887) were to be. After 1880 he wrote largely for adults, out of the vein of absurd invention which he had discovered that he had and that the public liked in him. He followed *Rudder Grange* with two sequels, *The Rudder Grangers Abroad* (1891) and *Pomona's Travels* (copyright 1894), as he followed his masterpiece *The Casting Away of Mrs. Lecks and Mrs. Aleshrine* (copyright 1886) with *The Dusantes* (copyright 1888), and *The Adventures of Captain Horn* (1895) with *Mrs. Cliff's Yacht* (1896). He said that he valued Defoe and Dickens most among "all who have created fiction" ("My Favorite Novelist and His Best Book," *Munsey's Magazine*, June 1897). But Stockton had the blunt verisimilitude of Defoe no more than he had the huge exuberance of Dickens or the moral earnestness of either of them. However circumstantial Stockton might be, his imagination worked in a world of cheerful impossibility, as easy-going as a fairy-tale or a Gilbert and Sullivan opera.

His novels are, in effect, loose-knit comic operas in prose without music. Even when the scenes are plausibly localized and the characters ostensibly actual, the stories have a farcical irresponsibility. In *Rudder Grange* the heroine, elaborated from a maid in Stockton's own household, marries a man who is shaking with ague, spends part of her honeymoon as a guest in a lunatic asylum and later has a child to which her mistress gives so much time that her master hires another child to occupy himself with. The *Rudder Grangers* live for a time in a canal boat.

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They leave their house for a tent on their own estate, and then take refuge in the house, which has been deserted by the tenants, who have moved into the tent. In *The Casting Away of Mrs. Lecks and Mrs. Aleshine*, two middle-aged women, also studied from actual persons whom Stockton knew, are shipwrecked in the Pacific, paddle their way in life-preservers, using oars as if they were brooms, to a deserted island on which they find a comfortable house, and there live much as they would do at home, each week depositing in a ginger jar a sum for board and lodging from which they subtract a charge for doing the housework. When Stockton's invention is at its most fantastic his manner is at its gravest. He is Sindbad and Munchausen lying about domestic adventures as roundly as about events at the end of the earth. Though *Rudder Grange* established his reputation, and *Mrs. Lecks and Mrs. Aleshine* was without much doubt the top of his achievement, he made his chief stir in the world with the short story "The Lady or the Tiger?" which first appeared in the *Century* in November 1882 and furnished the title to a volume of stories in 1884. It owed its vogue to its posing of a dilemma which started insoluble arguments. Would a barbaric princess, forced to a decision by her father, give her lover up to another lady who must marry him or to a tiger which would certainly destroy him? Stockton ingeniously set the problem and stubbornly refused an answer. The chattering debate which the story roused became a nuisance and a handicap to Stockton, who could neither equal the invention nor live it down. Yet such other stories by him as "The Transferred Ghost" (1882), "The Remarkable Wreck of the 'Thomas Hyke'" (1884), "A Tale of Negative Gravity" (1884), and in general the stories in his own collection called *A Chosen Few* (1895) are almost equally ingenious. He survives by them, by one or two novels, and by some of his stories for children.

Stockton was the principal humorist of the genteel tradition during the 1880's. In the midst of all the crowding issues of the decade he remained gaily aloof, letting his lively fancy go its happy way in many books, some of them dictated while he lay at ease in a hammock. Though attached by his profession to New York, where his slight, limping figure and his swarthy face were always welcomed by his few close friends, he lived most of his later life in suburban New Jersey, at Nutley and at Convent Station. At the latter he was a neighbor of the congenial Arthur Burdett Frost [q.v.], Stockton's own favorite among his illustrators. His last three years he passed at a house which he had bought in West

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Virginia not far from Harpers Ferry. He was as sharp-eyed for Virginia singularities, for example in *The Late Mrs. Null* (1886), as for those he studied with greater variety in New Jersey. Always a traveler, he was one of the earliest Americans to write about the charms of Nassau in the Bahamas ("An Isle of June," in *Scribner's*, November 1877); his *Personally Conducted* (1889) was devoted to European travel. "The Lady or the Tiger?" was made into an operetta by Sydney Rosenfeld (Wallack's Theatre, May 7, 1888) and *The Squirrel Inn* (1891) into a play with the help of Eugene W. Presbrey, who produced it in 1893 (Theatre of Arts and Letters). Neither of them had notable success. Stockton's best book outside his fiction, *Buccancers and Pirates of Our Coasts* (1898), handles a grim subject in a spirit both comic and romantic, as does *Kate Bonnet; The Romance of a Pirate's Daughter* (1902). A collected edition of his fiction, *The Novels and Stories of Frank R. Stockton*, was published in twenty-three volumes, 1899-1904. He died in Washington, D. C., survived by his wife. There were no children.

[Stockton lived reticently and has not been made the subject of the biography he deserves. A memorial sketch by his wife, prefixed to the posthumous volume, *The Captain's Toll-Gate* (1903), which also contains a bibliog., is the chief source of information but is lacking in detail. There are accounts of his editorial years in W. W. Ellsworth, *A Golden Age of Authors* (1919), R. U. Johnson, *Remembered Yesterdays* (1923), and L. F. Tooker, *The Joys and Tribulations of an Editor* (copr. 1924). See also T. C. Stockton, *The Stockton Family* (1911); C. C. Buel, in *Century*, July 1886; Julius Chambers, in *Author*, July 15, 1891; obituary in *N. Y. Times*, Apr. 21, 1902. The present account is based in part upon personal information, with particular indebtedness to Walter L. Pforzheimer.]

C. V-D.

STOCKTON, JOHN POTTER (Aug. 2, 1826-Jan. 22, 1900), senator, attorney-general of New Jersey, was born at Princeton, N. J. The son of Commodore Robert Field Stockton [q.v.] and Harriet Maria (Potter), he came of a distinguished line. After graduating from the College of New Jersey in 1843, he read law in the office of his cousin, Richard Stockton Field [q.v.], and was licensed as attorney in 1847 and admitted to the bar in 1850. His family connections brought him numerous opportunities for advancement. He was appointed one of the commissioners to revise and simplify legal procedure in New Jersey, and later he became reporter of the court of chancery, publishing *Reports of Cases . . . in the Court of Chancery, and on Appeal, in the Court of Errors and Appeals of . . . New Jersey* (3 vols., 1856-60). While his father's influence was at its height he secured from President Buchanan, June 15, 1858, appointment as minister resident to the Papal States. During

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the Civil War he conducted a law practice at Trenton and, as a Democrat, made his first serious attempt to enter politics. In 1862 he was sufficiently prominent to report at the state Democratic convention the resolutions extending to the Administration support in the "speedy suppression of the rebellion by all Constitutional means" but objecting to the suspension of the writ of *habeas corpus*, to the restriction of freedom of speech and of the press, and to the emancipation of slaves.

Three years later Stockton's election as United States senator gave rise to a celebrated contest. In the New Jersey legislature the Democrats and Union Republicans were so closely matched that the houses could organize only after a series of compromises. Stockton was elected on Mar. 15, 1865, but not until the legislature in joint session had substituted for the majority rule one making a plurality of votes sufficient to a choice. His right to his seat was promptly challenged, but the issue was not settled for a year. On Mar. 26, 1866, the judiciary committee of the United States Senate reported in his favor by a vote of 22 to 21, Stockton himself casting the decisive vote; but upon further protests, the next day he withdrew his vote and the committee unseated him, 23 to 21. The case attained great notoriety throughout the nation and led to a considerable pamphlet war. If Stockton, a Democrat, had retained his seat, the Senate might not have overridden President Johnson's veto of the Civil Rights Act. Indignant at the alleged flouting of New Jersey's sovereignty, the legislature—of which the Democrats had by now obtained control—attempted ineffectively to withdraw New Jersey's ratification of the Fourteenth Amendment, and the federal Congress was moved to regulate for the first time the election of senators (Act of July 25, 1866). In 1869 Stockton was again a candidate, and this time was elected without a question, but at the end of his term (1875), despite public respect for his name and family, he was superseded by another Democratic leader, Theodore Fitz Randolph [*q.v.*]. His hopes for the governorship were disappointed by the choice of Gen. G. B. McClellan [*q.v.*], and he had to be contented with the post of attorney-general, which from 1877 he held for twenty years.

Contemporaries describe Stockton as a convincing speaker, with a melodious voice and facile diction. His dignified manner does not seem to have been suited, however, to the increasingly urban Democracy of New Jersey, and he was further handicapped by residence in Mercer County whereas the party strength lay in the

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northeastern counties. Thus, although he continued to take part in state politics, he was never a determining factor, and he held his place largely through family influence. After retiring from office in 1897, he practised law in Jersey City. He married Sarah Marks and had two sons and a daughter, all three of whom survived him.

[C. M. Knapp, *N. J. Politics during the Period of the Civil War and Reconstruction* (1924); W. E. Sackett, *Modern Battles of Trenton*, vol. I (1895); C. P. Smith, "Personal Reminiscences" (MS. in N. J. State Lib.); John Whitehead, *Judicial and Civil Hist. of N. J.* (1897); T. C. Stockton, *The Stockton Family of N. J.* (1911); *Biog. Dir. Am. Cong.* (1928); *N. Y. Times*, Jan. 23, 1900.]
H. M. C.

STOCKTON, RICHARD (Oct. 1, 1730–Feb. 28, 1781), lawyer, signer of the Declaration of Independence, son of John and Abigail (Phillips) Stockton, was born at Princeton, N. J., whither his grandfather, also Richard, had removed in 1696 and acquired a large tract of land. The first of his line in America was his great-grandfather, another Richard, who was in Flushing, L. I., as early as 1656. John Stockton was for many years presiding judge of the court of common pleas of Somerset County, N. J., and a liberal patron of the College of New Jersey, being largely instrumental in securing its removal from Newark to Princeton. Richard Stockton received his preparatory education at the academy conducted by the Rev. Samuel Finley [*q.v.*] in Nottingham, Md., and entered the College of New Jersey at Newark, from which he was graduated in 1748. He took up the study of the law in the office of David Ogden [*q.v.*] of Newark, was licensed in 1754 as an attorney, in 1758 as a counselor, and in 1764 as a sergeant. In the course of a decade he built up a large practice and became generally recognized as one of the most eloquent members of the bar in the middle colonies. Among his legal protégés who received their training in his busy office were Elias Boudinot, William Paterson, and Joseph Reed [*qq.v.*].

For some years Stockton had little time or inclination for politics. In a letter to Joseph Reed in 1764, he stated his position: "The publick is generally unthankful, and I never will become a Servant of it, till I am convinced that by neglecting my own affairs I am doing more acceptable Service to God and Man" (Reed, MSS., *post*, I, 47). Shortly afterward, however, he was drawn into public affairs. As a trustee of the College of New Jersey, he was requested by the board in 1766 to tender the presidency to John Witherspoon [*q.v.*], then residing at Paisley near Glasgow. Received in London by the King and the Marquis of Rockingham with every mark of re-

spect and given the freedom of the city of Edinburgh at a public dinner (*New York Journal or General Advertiser*, June 4, 1767), he was yet unable at first to persuade Mrs. Witherspoon to consent to her husband's accepting the call. Undaunted, however, Stockton wrote his wife: "I have engaged all the eminent clergymen in Edinburgh and Glasgow to attack her in her intrenchments and they are determined to take her by storm, if nothing else will do" (Hageman, *post*, I, 80). Finally, after prolonged negotiations, in which the aid of young Benjamin Rush [*q.v.*] was enlisted, Mrs. Witherspoon yielded and Stockton's mission was successful (V. L. Collins, *President Witherspoon*, 1925, I, 72-81). Stockton always maintained a close attachment to his alma mater, was one of its chief financial advisers throughout his lifetime, and held the opinion that great changes would occur when the colleges had "thrown into the lower House of Assembly men of more foresight and understanding than they now can boast of" (Reed MSS., Oct. 8, 1764).

On his return home in 1767 he immediately took a prominent rôle in provincial politics. In 1768 he was appointed to the Council, which position he retained until the end of the royal government. A year later, during the rioting directed against lawyers because of the costs, abuses, and multiplicity of law suits, he took a vigorous stand and brought about the resumption of orderly judicial process in Monmouth County (Smith, *post*, p. 40). In 1774 he was commissioned one of the justices of the supreme court. Such leisure time as he enjoyed in this period was devoted to the improvement of his extensive landed estate, "Morven," at Princeton, where he bred choice horses and cattle and gathered art treasures and a considerable library.

His early position on the differences between the colonies and the mother country had been that of a moderate. In 1764 he suggested, as the readiest solution of the troubles, the election of some able Americans to Parliament (W. B. Reed, *Life and Correspondence of Joseph Reed*, 1847, I, 30), but a year later, during the controversy over the Stamp Act, he maintained positively that Parliament had no authority over the colonies (Keasbey, *post*, I, 308). Under date of Dec. 12, 1774, he drafted and sent to Lord Dartmouth "An Expedient for the Settlement of the American Disputes," in which he "suggested substantially a plan of self-government for America, independent of Parliament, without renouncing allegiance to the Crown" (Nelson, *post*, p. 429). Immediate measures would have to be taken, he averred, or else there would be an

"obstinate, awful and tremendous war" (T. B. Myers, *post*, pp. 176-77; *Historical Magazine*, November 1868, p. 228). This appeal is regarded as having been the basis, in part at least, of the petition of the Continental Congress to the King, July 8, 1775 (Justin Winsor, *Narrative and Critical History of America*, vol. VI, 1887, p. 108 n.). He was elected to the Continental Congress, June 22, 1776, and took his seat six days later in time to hear the closing debate on the Declaration of Independence. During his attendance at the subsequent sessions his name was brought forward by his friends at home as a candidate for governor, and on the first ballot in the legislature (Aug. 30, 1776) the votes were equally divided between Stockton and William Livingston [*q.v.*]. The next day Livingston was chosen governor and Stockton first chief justice of the new state, which position he declined, preferring for the time being the more active career in Congress.

During the summer and fall of 1776 Stockton served on numerous important committees of Congress. On Sept. 26 he was appointed with George Clymer [*q.v.*] to visit the northern army. Writing from Saratoga, Oct. 28, he reported that the New Jersey soldiers were "marching with cheerfulness, but great part of the men barefooted and barelegged. . . . There is not a single shoe or stocking to be had in this part of the world, or I would ride a hundred miles through the woods and purchase them with my own money" (Peter Force, *American Archives*, 5 ser. II, 1851, pp. 561, 1256, 1274). During his absence on this journey, Nov. 23, he was appointed as one of a committee "to devise . . . measures for effectually reinforcing General Washington, and obstructing the progress of General Howe's army" (*Journals of the Continental Congress*, vol. VI, 1906, p. 975). Before he could reach Princeton, however, the enemy had invaded New Jersey. He placed his family in the home of a friend, John Covenhoven, in Monmouth County, for safety, but while there was betrayed by Loyalists, dragged in bitterly cold weather to Perth Amboy, and confined in jail. Removed subsequently to New York, he was imprisoned and subjected to indignities which provoked a formal remonstrance from Congress (Jan. 3, 1777), and efforts to secure his exchange. His release found him in shattered health, his beautiful estate wantonly pillaged, and his fortune greatly depleted. He remained an invalid until his death at Princeton, Feb. 28, 1781, in his fifty-first year.

Stockton married Annis Boudinot, a talented poetess, the sister of Elias Boudinot who in 1762

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married Stockton's sister, Hannah. Of Stockton's two sons, the elder, Richard [q.v.], became eminent at the bar, and of his four daughters, the eldest, Julia, married Dr. Benjamin Rush.

[Sources include: *New Jersey Gazette*, Mar. 7, 1781; Samuel Stanhope Smith, *A Funeral Sermon on the Death of the Hon. Richard Stockton* (1781); John Sanderson, *Biog. of the Signers to the Declaration of Independence*, vol. III (1823); R. S. Field, *The Provincial Courts of N. J.* (1849); W. A. Whitehead, "Sketch of the Life of Richard Stockton," *Proc. N. J. Hist. Soc.*, 2 ser. IV (1877); T. B. Myers, in *Orderly Book of Sir John Johnson during the Oriskany Campaign, 1776-77* (1882), pp. 173-78; William Nelson, in "Documents Relating to the Colonial History of the State of New Jersey," *Archives of the State of N. J.*, 1 ser. X (1886), 427-30 n.; E. Q. Keasby, *Courts and Lawyers of N. J.* (1912), I, 307-09; T. C. Stockton, *The Stockton Family of N. J.* (1911); J. F. Hageman, *Hist. of Princeton* (2 vols., 1879); letters of Stockton among the Reed MSS. in the N. Y. Hist. Soc. and the Green MSS. at Princeton Univ. Charges by William Gordon, *The Hist. of the Rise . . . of the U. S.* (1788), II, 300, that Stockton's defeat for the governorship was due to his refusal to furnish horses for public use are stoutly denied by other writers (see Hageman, *ante*, I, 118-19, and references there given).]

R. B. M.

STOCKTON, RICHARD (Apr. 17, 1764-Mar. 7, 1828), lawyer, politician, gentleman farmer, son of Richard [q.v.] and Annis (Boudinot) Stockton, was born at the family estate, "Morven," near Princeton, N. J. He was tutored privately and attended the College of New Jersey, where he graduated in 1779 and received a master's degree in 1783. At this time the young man expressed his determination to retire to "Morven" which he had inherited and there attend to his books, cultivate friendship, and be untroubled by the affairs of the world (Richard Stockton to Walter Stone, May 26, 1783). After studying law in Newark with his uncle, Elisha Boudinot, however, he was admitted to the bar in 1784 and by 1792 was able to write that he was "engaged in all the causes of importance to come on at the Supreme Court" (Stockton to Robert Watts, Aug. 17, 1792). In 1804 and 1805 he was arguing before the United States Supreme Court the case of *Graves and Barnewell vs. Boston Marine Insurance Company* (2 *Cranch*, 419). In the meantime he had served a short time in 1788 as treasurer of the College of New Jersey and in 1791 became one of its trustees, a position in which he was active until his death.

On Nov. 2, 1796, he was elected by the New Jersey legislature to fill the unexpired term of United States Senator Frederick Frelinghuysen [q.v.], who had resigned. In the Senate (Nov. 12, 1796-Mar. 3, 1799) he was an energetic supporter of Federalist principles. In January 1801 he was tendered by President Adams the position of circuit judge under the projected judiciary act (*The Works of John Adams*, vol. IX,

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1854, p. 94), but declined the offer, probably because of his interest in the governorship of his state. Later the same year he became the Federalist candidate for that office, but was defeated by Joseph Bloomfield [q.v.], the candidate of the Democratic element. In 1802 he and Bloomfield received an equal number of votes; the tie was unbroken and there was no election. In 1803 and in 1804 he was the Federalist candidate and was again defeated.

In 1812 New Jersey Federalists temporarily improved their political position and Stockton was elected from the second district to the federal House of Representatives (1813-15). Strongly opposed to the second war with Great Britain, believing its declaration to have been an act of "political insanity," he was conspicuous in his opposition to the policies of the administration. He demonstrated his sympathy for the British point of view on impressment and urged that the "idle doctrine of free trade and sailors' rights" be dismissed. He prophesied that no treaty of peace would alter any of the maritime rights previously claimed by England; and when the treaty was negotiated, he considered it "a mere tub to the great whale" and "hardly worth a vote" (Stockton to David Daggett, Dec. 30, 1815).

Stockton was interested in the development of the steamboat, in the building and improvement of canals, and in undeveloped land investments. He owned large tracts in North Carolina and Oneida County, N. Y. Tall and stout, dignified to the level of haughtiness, he commanded respect by his appearance and ability; the younger members of the bar knew him as "the old duke" (Elmer, *post*, p. 414). He expressed his legal opinions and political views in logical, well phrased sentences. The federal Constitution he considered an ark of safety for personal liberty; and in his judgment it had not been improved by a single one of its amendments (Stockton to Rufus King, May 4, 1824). In 1820 he received eight votes from Massachusetts Federalists for the vice-presidency. In 1827 he was appointed a member of the New Jersey commission to settle the long-standing dispute with New York over the eastern boundary of the state. He died the following year at "Morven." Stockton was married to Mary Field of Burlington County, N. J., and Robert Field Stockton [q.v.] was one of their nine children.

[Letters scattered among the collections of the Lib. of Cong., Hist. Soc. of Pa., Princeton Univ., N. J. Hist. Soc., N. Y. Pub. Lib., N. Y. Hist. Soc., and Yale Univ.; L. Q. C. Elmer, *The Constitution and Govt. of the Province and State of N. J.* (1872); *Northern Monthly Mag.*, Sept. 1867; J. F. Hageman, *Hist. of Princeton and Its Institutions* (1879), vol. I; W. R.

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Fee, *The Transition from Aristocracy to Democracy in N. J., 1789-1829* (1933); *Biog. Dir. Am. Cong.* (1928); *Gen. Cat. Princeton Univ.* (1908); T. C. Stockton, *The Stockton Family of N. J.* (1911); "Letters from Richard Stockton to John Rutherford . . . in 1798," *Proc. N. J. Hist. Soc.*, 2 ser. III (1874); *True American* (Trenton, N. J.), Mar. 8, 1828.]

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STOCKTON, ROBERT FIELD (Aug. 20, 1795-Oct. 7, 1866), naval officer, was born in Princeton, N. J., the fourth of the nine children of Richard, 1764-1828 [*q.v.*] and Mary (Field) Stockton. He was of the fifth generation from Richard Stockton, an English Quaker who came to Flushing, Long Island, before 1656 and whose son Richard moved to New Jersey in 1696. Robert's grandfather was Richard [*q.v.*], the Signer, and his father, "Richard the Duke," an eminent lawyer and United States senator and representative. At the age of thirteen Robert entered the College of New Jersey, where he excelled in mathematics, languages, and elocution. On Oct. 1, 1811, he was appointed midshipman and ordered to the *President*, the flagship of Commodore John Rodgers [*q.v.*], with whom he was closely associated throughout the War of 1812—in the cruises of the flagship in the North Atlantic, in the construction of the *Guerrière* at Philadelphia, and in the military operations in defense of Washington and Baltimore. In these last-named operations, for his services as aide-de-camp, he was commended by Rodgers in official dispatches to the department. On Dec. 9, 1812, he was promoted to a lieutenantcy, having previously served as master's mate.

In the war with Algiers, 1815, Stockton as first lieutenant of the *Spitfire* participated in the capture of two Algerine warships. In 1816 he began a tour of duty in the Mediterranean that lasted four years, during which he served first on board the *Washington*, 74, flagship of the squadron, and later on the *Erie*, of which vessel he was successively second lieutenant, executive officer, and commander. Always sensitive about points of honor, he enlivened his duties in the Mediterranean by fighting two duels, one with a British officer and the other with an American midshipman. Much interested in the American Colonization Society, Stockton in 1821 conveyed on board the *Alligator* to the west coast of Africa Dr. Eli Ayres, agent for the society, and obtained by means of a treaty with the native kings a new site for the agency, Cape Mesurado, later Liberia. On this cruise he captured several small French slavers and, after a sharp engagement, the Portuguese letter of marque *Mariana Flora*. The legality of this capture was sustained by the United States Supreme Court (11 *Wheaton*, 1-57), Justice Story delivering the opinion and

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Daniel Webster representing the captor. In 1822, while employed in suppressing piracy in the West Indies, he made prize of or chased ashore several small vessels at Sugar Key. In 1823-24, when stationed with a surveying party on the Southern coast, he was married to Harriet Maria Potter of Charleston, S. C., who bore him nine children—three sons and six daughters; John Potter Stockton [*q.v.*] was his second son. In 1827-28 he was again employed with surveying duties.

Inheriting in the latter year the family homestead "Morven" at Princeton, N. J., he lived there, on leave of absence or furlough from the navy, for a decade, engaged in civilian pursuits. He invested his private fortune in the Delaware & Raritan Canal, serving as its first president, and in the Camden & Amboy Railroad. In behalf of these enterprises he visited Europe and furthered them in many other ways. He imported blooded horses from England and engaged in racing, one of his horses winning a stake of \$10,000. He organized the New Jersey Colonization Society and became its first president. Taking an active part in New Jersey politics, he supported John Quincy Adams for a time, but later allied himself with Andrew Jackson and became one of the General's most intimate friends.

In 1830 Stockton was promoted master-commandant and in 1838, captain. Returning to active service in the latter year, he sailed for the Mediterranean in command of the *Ohio*, the flagship of the squadron. He made a study of the naval architecture and establishments of England and especially interested himself in a plan for a steamship for the American navy. In 1840, while on a furlough, he took part in the Presidential election of that year, speaking in most of the New Jersey counties in behalf of William H. Harrison. In 1841 he refused the offer of President Tyler to make him secretary of the navy. After assisting in the construction of the steamer *Princeton*, named for his home town, he became her first commander, 1843-45. He was in command of her when, during an excursion down the Potomac, one of her guns burst, killing among others Abel P. Upshur [*q.v.*], secretary of state, and Thomas W. Gilmer [*q.v.*], secretary of the navy. A court of inquiry exonerated him of blame for the accident. He was chosen by the President to convey to the Texan government the resolution of the American government providing for annexation.

War with Mexico now being imminent, in October 1845 he was ordered to proceed to the Pacific in the *Congress* and reinforce the American Squadron there, an assignment of duty which

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was destined to mark the climax of his naval career. Ambitious, self-confident, impulsive, eager to take the initiative, he was not likely to miss an opportunity for distinction. On July 15, 1846, he arrived at Monterey, Cal., the war having already begun, and on the 23rd he relieved Commodore J. D. Sloat [*q.v.*]. On the same day he issued a dashing proclamation to the Californians, now generally regarded as an unfortunate document. Assuming command of the land operations, he enrolled the Bear Flag battalion of John C. Frémont [*q.v.*] as volunteers of the American army and proceeded to conquer Southern California. After taking possession of Santa Barbara he sailed for San Pedro, where he arrived on Aug. 6. A week later, the combined forces of the navy and army entered Los Angeles and raised the American flag. On Aug. 17 he issued a proclamation declaring California a territory of the United States, and proceeded to organize a civil and military government, assuming for himself the title of governor and commander-in-chief. He placed the Mexican coast south of San Diego under blockade and planned for himself an expedition inland from Acapulco to the city of Mexico, but was forced to abandon this ambitious design on account of the recapture of Los Angeles by the Mexicans. Early in January 1847 the combined forces of Stockton and Gen. S. W. Kearney [*q.v.*], after fighting the battles of San Gabriel and Mesa, repossessed Los Angeles and ended the war on California soil. Soon thereafter Stockton was superseded. Returning overland, he arrived in Washington in October. On May 28, 1850, he resigned from the navy.

Elected to the United States Senate as a Democrat from New Jersey, Stockton served from Mar. 4, 1851, to Jan. 10, 1853. During his brief term he introduced a bill providing for the abolition of flogging in the navy and urged adequate harbor defenses, making speeches on both subjects. From 1853 until his death he was president of the Delaware & Raritan Canal Company. He espoused the American Party and was considered as a possible candidate for the presidency in 1856. He was delegate to the Peace Conference held in Washington early in 1861. Hopeful and buoyant, warm-hearted and generous, he possessed strong religious sentiments.

[Record of Officers, Bureau of Navigation, Washington, 1809-58; *Navy Reg.*, 1815-50; S. J. Bayard, *A Sketch of the Life of Com. Robert F. Stockton* (1856); T. C. Stockton, *The Stockton Family of N. J.* (1911); R. G. Cleland, *A Hist. of Cal.*; *The Am. Period* (1922); H. H. Bancroft, *Hist. of the Pacific States*, vol. XVII (1886); J. H. Smith, *The War with Mexico* (1919); *Sen. Exec. Doc.* 31, 30 Cong., 2 Sess.; R. W. Neeser, *Statistical and Chronological Hist. of the U. S. Navy*

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(1909); M. A. DeW. Howe, *Figures of the Past* (1926); J. E. Watkins, *The Camden and Amboy Railroad* (n.d.); *N. Y. Tribune*, Oct. 9, 1866.] C. O. P.

STOCKTON, THOMAS HEWLINGS

(June 4, 1808-Oct. 9, 1868), Methodist Protestant clergyman, was one of the outstanding figures in the early history of his denomination. The son of William Smith Stockton and his first wife, Elizabeth Sophia (Hewlings), he was the eldest of a brilliant family of whom Frank R. Stockton [*q.v.*], his half-brother, was one of the younger members; he was born at Mount Holly, N. J., and his childhood was passed near Philadelphia. His career was determined by the religious interest of his father. The latter, an influential layman in the Methodist Episcopal Church, took a leading part in protesting against the arbitrary policy then prevailing among the bishops; and in 1828 he withdrew from the Methodist denomination with those reformers who later organized the Methodist Protestant Church.

This controversy, occurring during Thomas Stockton's formative years, not only turned him from the Methodist ministry, but provoked a hatred of sectarianism which influenced his entire career. At the age of nineteen he enrolled in Jefferson Medical College; but, disliking the profession of medicine, he cut short his training, and after an unproductive essay in literary work for periodicals, he entered the ministry of the newly organized Methodist Protestant Church. In 1830 he declined the editorship of the new denominational paper, the *Methodist Protestant*, recommending his friend Gamaliel Bailey [*q.v.*] instead. Two years previously he had married Anna Roe McCurdy, by whom he had eleven children (*Poems*, p. 300).

During the first years of his pastoral service, which were spent in northern Maryland, he discovered a capacity for pulpit oratory which was as unexpected as it was gratifying. His sermons were neither learned nor profound, but their style was graceful and literary, and they reflected the lovable spirit of the man himself. His reputation rapidly increased. When only twenty-five years of age, he was elected chaplain of the House of Representatives, an office which, except for one short interval, he filled until 1836.

Once more in the regular ministry, at Baltimore, Stockton became involved in the rising anti-slavery controversy. In 1838 he was again elected editor of the church paper, but when told that it should publish nothing on the subject of slavery, he resigned and removed to Philadelphia, where he preached to non-sectarian congregations for nine years, to the end that "pro-

fessors of religion shall learn to live less for self and sect, and more for 'Christ and the Church'" (*Poems*, p. 306), but at the end of this time he returned to the Methodist Protestant denomination. During the remainder of his career, he alternately withdrew from his denomination and returned to it, meanwhile organizing independent, non-sectarian congregations. This he did in Cincinnati, in Baltimore, and again in Philadelphia. During these years, however, he attained a national reputation. In the capacity of chaplain of the Senate, in 1863, he conducted the religious services at the dedication of the Gettysburg national cemetery, when Lincoln made his immortal address. At the time of his death, in 1868, he was considered one of the greatest pulpit orators of his day.

Nothing that Thomas Stockton said or wrote long survived his death. His collected poems, *Floating Flowers from a Hidden Brook* (1844), and *Poems* (1862), are graceful and pleasing, but not inspired. His essays and controversial works, *The Bible Alliance* (1850), *Ecclesiastical Opposition to the Bible* (1853), and *The Book Above All* (1871), are without the charm and spirit that made his spoken words so memorable to his hearers. His one volume of collected addresses, *Sermons for the People* (1854), is, as Stockton himself said, not a learned book, "for the simple reason—which I greatly regret, though not without excuse—that there is no learning in the author himself" (*Sermons*, Preface, p. vii). It was only as minister to his congregations that in his day he touched greatness.

[Stockton's works, esp. autobiographical notes appended to his *Poems* (1862); T. C. Stockton, *The Stockton Family of N. J.* (1911); J. G. Wilson, *Life, Character, and Death of Rev. Thomas H. Stockton* (1869); Alexander Clark, *Memory's Tribute to the Life, Character and Work of Thomas H. Stockton* (1869); T. H. Colhouer, *Sketches of the Founders of the M. P. Church* (1886); A. H. Bassett, *A Concise Hist. of the M. P. Church* (1882); E. J. Drinkhouse, *Hist. of Meth. Reform . . . in the M. P. Church* (1899); *Public Ledger* (Phila.), Oct. 12, 1868.]

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STOCKWELL, JOHN NELSON (Apr. 10, 1832–May 18, 1920), mathematical astronomer, was born at West Farms, Northampton, Mass., the son of William Stockwell, a farmer, and his wife, Clarissa Whittemore. He was a descendant of William Stockwell, born at Thompson, Conn., about 1744, whose forebears had emigrated from England to New England at the beginning of the eighteenth century. After residing in West Farms for seven years the family moved to Ohio. John, the fifth of eight children, was sent to live on a farm with an uncle in Brecksville, Ohio, when he was eight years of age. In the kitchen of his uncle's house there hung the usual almanac,

in which it was stated that there would be a total eclipse of the moon on Nov. 24, 1844. This awesome event so thrilled the twelve-year-old lad that he then and there resolved to learn how to predict such phenomena. He had never heard of astronomy, and the opportunities for any formal education in that wilderness were limited, but during the winter months when the farm duties were few he studied all the almanacs he could find, solved many of the arithmetical problems proposed in a weekly periodical, the *Dollar Magazine*, and mastered an old arithmetic which fell into his hands. About this time he read of the discovery of the planet Neptune in 1846, and was inspired to begin alone to study algebra, geometry, and trigonometry, with the result that in an amazingly short time he seems to have mastered much of these subjects and even some of the calculus also. In Denison Olmsted's *Compendium of Astronomy* (1839), and also in the books of Thomas Dick, occasional references to Laplace and the *Traité de Mécanique Céleste* awakened the curiosity of the young scholar and he decided to order it through a book firm in Cleveland, Ohio. To his consternation he found not one but four stupendous tomes filled with the hieroglyphics of Laplace and, to add to his dilemma, a bill for forty dollars instead of five. He finally paid the bill by working on the farm, and then, by innate ability alone, mastered the great work. He was at the time twenty years of age.

In 1852 he published his first work, *The Western Reserve Almanac of the Year of our Lord, 1853*. For a short time, thanks to the offer of Benjamin A. Gould, 1824–1896 [q.v.], he worked as a computer in the longitude department of the United States Coast Survey and also in the United States Naval Observatory. A chance acquaintance with Leonard Case, 1820–1880 [q.v.], who had become interested in the Brecksville farmer-astronomer, led to Stockwell's appointment to the first chair of mathematics and astronomy at the Case School of Applied Science from 1881 to 1888. He was also chairman of the faculty. Both Mr. Case and Dr. Gould aided greatly in promoting his career, the former contributing considerable financial assistance toward his private researches after he resigned from his position at the Case School. He received honorary degrees from Western Reserve University, was a fellow of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, and a member of a number of scientific societies. His chief contributions, made over a period of seventy years, dealt with the theory of the moon's motion or with the computation of eclipses. One of

his outstanding works was a *Memoir on the Secular Variations of the Elements of the Orbits of the Eight Principal Planets*, Smithsonian Contributions to Knowledge Series, volume XVIII (1873). In his last years he proposed, in *Ocean Tides* (1919), a theory of the tides in which he took issue with the accepted theory.

He was married on Dec. 6, 1855, to Sarah Healy, a foster-daughter of the Brecksville uncle. From this long and happy union there were born six children. Stockwell was a natural mathematician. His clear, analytical, and methodical mind enabled him to solve almost any mathematical problem in astronomy to which he turned his attention. Personally he was modest, genial, and gentle, and his life was one of extreme simplicity.

[Personal recollections of the writer; *Who's Who in America*, 1920-21; T. J. J. See, "Historical Notice of John Nelson Stockwell," *Popular Astronomy*, Dec. 1920; C. S. Howe, biographical sketch in *Science*, Jan. 14, 1921; *Cleveland Plain Dealer*, May 19, 1920.]

H. W. M.

STODDARD, AMOS (Oct. 26, 1762-May 11, 1813), lawyer, soldier, acting governor of Louisiana, was born in Woodbury, Conn., the eldest son of Anthony and Phebe (Reade) Stoddard, fourth in descent from the Rev. Solomon Stoddard [q.v.], and fifth in descent from Anthony Stoddard who arrived in Boston about 1639. When Amos was a few months old, his father moved to Lanesborough, Mass. In childhood the boy developed a retentive memory and was able to repeat prayers or sermons which he had just heard. Some of his Puritan ancestors had been clergymen of note, but Amos, as a frail boy less than seventeen, longed to join the Continental Army. Gathering the dirt under his heels to increase his height so that Baron Steuben would not reject him, he enlisted in the infantry in June 1779. Later he became a matross in the artillery and served until the close of the war. In spite of exposure and hard campaigns, his health improved so greatly that when mustered out, a six-foot youth, he could march forty miles a day without fatigue.

In 1784 he became assistant clerk of the supreme court of Massachusetts, living in the home of Charles Cushing in Boston, where he wrote, studied, and read 150 volumes in a year. He served as a commissioned officer in the suppression of Shays's Rebellion, returning late in 1787 to his clerkship and the study of law. In 1791 he went to England. To him has been attributed *The Political Crisis: or, A Dissertation on the Rights of Man*, published in London in that year (Willis, *post*). While in England he investigated his lineage, but failed to clear the title of his

American relatives to the ancestral acres in Kent.

Returning to America, he was admitted to the Massachusetts bar in 1793, and opened an office at Hallowell in the District of Maine. He represented Hallowell in the Massachusetts legislature in 1797. He was in demand as an occasional speaker and several of his orations and addresses were published. After serving two years in the Massachusetts militia he returned to the United States Army in 1798, as a captain in the 2nd Regiment of Artillerists and Engineers, and in 1807 became a major.

When Louisiana was purchased, Stoddard was commissioned first civil and military commandant of Upper Louisiana, to serve until Congress enacted laws for its government. As the agent and commissioner of France, Mar. 9, 1804, in a ceremony at St. Louis, he received Upper Louisiana in the name of France from the Spanish governor, and raised the French flag. On the next day, with equal formality, he assumed the government in the name of the United States (*Missouri Historical Society Collections*, vol. VI, 1931, p. 320). Following Jefferson's instructions, he made practically no changes in the government and personnel. He kept the peace, was sparing in his gifts to the Indians but entertained others lavishly, and had marked success in destroying prejudice and in conciliating the inhabitants (*Governors Messages and Letters: Messages and Letters of William Henry Harrison*, vol. I, 1922, p. 170). He emphasized the importance of archives. He had previously exposed some fraudulent practices in regard to land grants. When he was relieved of civil authority, Sept. 30, 1804, the representatives of the several districts of Louisiana wrote of his "exemplary dispensation of justice" and of their "regret in parting" (*Missouri Historical Society Collections*, vol. III, 1908-11, p. 144). Assigned to duty in Lower Louisiana, he continued to gather all available information concerning the history and geography of the country, believing that if more were known concerning it, opposition to the purchase would cease. He incorporated this material in *Sketches, Historical and Descriptive, of Louisiana* (1812). During the War of 1812 he did notable work in preparing and subsequently defending Fort Meigs against attack. He was wounded during Procter's siege, and died of tetanus. He never married.

[Sources include Amos Stoddard MSS., Mo. Hist. Soc., also three letters, N. Y. Hist. Soc.; F. L. Billon, *Annals of St. Louis* (1886); Wm. Cothren, *Hist. of Ancient Woodbury, Conn.*, vol. I (1854); F. B. Heitman, *Hist. Reg. and Dict. U. S. Army* (1903), vol. I; *Mass. Soldiers and Sailors of the Rev. War*, vol. XV (1907); E. H. Nason, *Old Hallowell on the Kennebec*

(1909); J. W. North, *The Hist. of Augusta* (1870); C. and E. W. Stoddard, *Anthony Stoddard . . . a Geneal.* (1865); Wm. Willis, *A Hist. of the Law, the Courts, and the Lawyers of Me.* (1863); J. T. Scharf, *Hist. of St. Louis City and County* (1883), vol. I; Louis Houck, *A Hist. of Mo.* (1908), vol. II. A manuscript autobiography in private possession contains no additional facts of significance.] H. R. S.

STODDARD, CHARLES WARREN (Aug. 7, 1843–Apr. 23, 1909), author, was born at Rochester, N. Y., the third of six children of Samuel Burr Stoddard and Harriet Abigail (Freeman) Stoddard of Lee, Mass. His father, a paper manufacturer and later a merchandise broker, was a descendant of the Rev. Solomon Stoddard [*q.v.*]. In 1855 the family moved to San Francisco. Returning to the East in the clipper ship *Flying Cloud*, which rounded Cape Horn, Charles attended an academy in western New York, 1857–59, and then rejoined his family in California, where he soon became a clerk in a book store. His first published poem appeared anonymously in 1861, and during the next two years his verse, under the pseudonym of "Pip Pepperpod," was printed regularly in the *Golden Era*, to which Samuel Langhorne Clemens and Francis Brett Harte [*qq.v.*] were also contributors. Under the persuasion of Thomas Starr King [*q.v.*] he attended the preparatory division of the College of California (later merged with the University of California) at Oakland from 1863 until the fall of 1864, when, in poor health, he went to the Hawaiian Islands. Upon his return to San Francisco he contributed to the *Californian*, and in 1867 his *Poems* appeared, edited by Bret Harte. In the same year he ended his quest for religious satisfaction by becoming a Roman Catholic.

During the next twenty years he traveled widely. Between 1868 and 1873 he made two trips to Hawaii and one to Tahiti, which furnished material for his *South-Sea Idyls* (1873), reprinted in London as *Summer Cruising in the South Seas* (1874). In 1873 he went to Europe as traveling correspondent for the *San Francisco Chronicle*, and in London also served for a short time as secretary to Mark Twain. He lived in England and Italy for three years, made a year's tour of Egypt and the Holy Land in 1876–77 (recounted in *Mashallah!*, 1881, and *A Cruise under the Crescent*, copyright 1898), and then returned to the United States. After two years in San Francisco, he lived in Hawaii, 1881–84, where he wrote *A Troubled Heart* (1885), the story of his conversion. He was professor of English at the University of Notre Dame, February 1885 to June 1886, and lecturer on English literature at the Catholic University of America, Washington, D. C., 1889–1902.

When he was ordered to resign his position at the university in 1902, he tried to support himself in Washington for a year by writing. His health broke down, however, and he went to live with friends in Cambridge, Mass. In 1905, being in receipt of an annuity from Mrs. Bellamy Storer, and receiving a commission from the *Sunset Magazine* to write a series of articles on the California missions, he returned to San Francisco. Disappointed in the changed city of his youth, however, he soon removed to Monterey and there, accessible to only a few close friends, spent the remainder of his life.

He is remembered chiefly for his *South-Sea Idyls*, one of the few books that capture successfully the spirit of the South Seas. His other South Sea books, *The Lepers of Molokai* (copyright 1885), *Hawaiian Life* (1894), and *The Island of Tranquil Delights* (1904), though little known, contain some of his best writing. Among his other books are *The Wonder-Worker of Padua* (copyright 1896), *In the Footprints of the Padres* (1902), *For the Pleasure of His Company* (1903), his only novel, and *Exits and Entrances* (copyright 1903). His poems were collected by Ina Coolbrith as *Poems of Charles Warren Stoddard* (1917). In the charm and informality of his writing there is reflected the personal charm that won him innumerable friends and led Mark Twain to hire him less for his usefulness as a secretary than for his company. A man of great sweetness, kindness, and gentleness, with a gift of whimsical humor, he is said to have had a wider friendship among literary folk than any one else in his day.

[See *Who's Who in America*, 1908–09; Charles and E. W. Stoddard, *Anthony Stoddard . . . a Geneal.* (1865); *Cath. Encyc.*, vol. XIV (copr. 1912); *Charles Warren Stoddard's Diary of a Visit to Molokai in 1884* (1933); G. W. James, in Stoddard's *Apostrophe to the Skylark* (copr. 1909), *Ave Maria*, May 22, 1909, and *Nat. Mag.*, Aug. 1911; Theodore Bentzon, in *Ave Maria*, May 15, 1909 (reprinted from *Revue des Deux Mondes*); Francis O'Neill, in *Cath. World*, July 1915; W. D. Howells, "The Editor's Easy Chair," *Harper's Monthly Mag.*, Dec. 1917; Thomas Walsh, in *Nation*, Oct. 4, 1922; Yone Noguchi, in *Nat. Mag.*, Dec. 1904; Joaquin Miller, in *Overland Monthly*, Oct. 1895; H. M. Bland, *Ibid.*, Apr. 1906; Charles Phillips, *Ibid.*, Feb. 1908; Barnett Franklin, *Ibid.*, June 1909; H. M. Bland, "Charles Warren Stoddard and His Place in Am. Literature," *Univ. of Cal. Chronicle*, Oct. 1909; obituary in *San Francisco Chronicle*, Apr. 25, 1909. Letters and other manuscript material are in the possession of *Ave Maria*, Notre Dame, Ind.; Mrs. J. Makee-Crawford, Berkeley, Cal.; Mrs. Finlay Cook, San Francisco; and the Bishop Museum, Honolulu, Hawaii. A biog. of Stoddard is being prepared by Carl G. Stroven, Univ. of Hawaii.] C. G. S.

STODDARD, DAVID TAPPAN (Dec. 2, 1818–Jan. 22, 1857), missionary among the Nestorians in Persia, was born at Northampton, Mass., the son of Solomon and Sarah (Tappan)

Stoddard. His father, a lawyer and a member of the General Court, was a great-grandson of the Rev. Solomon Stoddard [*q.v.*] who was pastor of the church at Northampton for fifty-seven years and one of whose daughters was the mother of Jonathan Edwards. On his mother's side, David was a nephew of Arthur, Benjamin, and Lewis Tappan [*qq.v.*], and was related to Benjamin Franklin. He was named for a great-uncle who was professor of divinity at Harvard; his older brother, Solomon, won distinction as a Latinist. It is thus not surprising that David was a youth of promise and predisposed to both scholarship and religion. His mother hoped that he would enter the ministry and gave him careful religious instruction. As a boy he was active physically, although never robust, and was interested in mechanics. He studied at Round Hill School, Northampton, and in 1834, vivacious and attractive, entered Williams College as a sophomore. After a year there he transferred to Yale, where he graduated in 1838. As a student he developed a great interest in the natural sciences, making some of his own instruments, and in 1838-39 he was a tutor in Marshall College and in Middlebury College. During his first year at Yale, however, a profound religious experience had decided him to enter the ministry, and therefore, declining invitations to teach science in two Western colleges, he entered Andover Theological Seminary in 1839. Transferring after a year to Yale, he was a tutor there, 1840-42, meanwhile studying theology. He was licensed in 1842 in western Massachusetts, having some difficulty because of his adherence to the "New Haven theology," then regarded as heretical by the Calvinists of the older school, and was ordained in New Haven, Jan. 27, 1843.

At the time of his religious awakening in 1836, Stoddard had thought of becoming a missionary. That purpose, half forgotten, was reawakened in 1842 by contact with the Rev. Justin Perkins [*q.v.*], on furlough from Persia. Accordingly, in 1843, after his ordination and his marriage (Feb. 14) to Harriette Briggs, he went to Northwestern Persia under the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions as a missionary among the Nestorians. In Oroomiah (Urmia), he was placed at the head of the chief school for boys conducted by his mission, and continued in charge after the school was moved to Seir. He also preached among the Nestorian churches. Persistently unwell, however, he returned in 1848 to the United States in an effort to regain his health. On the way, at Trebizond, his wife died. While in America he spoke extensively on missions, and for a time was in

charge of two publications of his board, the *Dayspring* and the *Journal of Missions*. After the death of Mary Lyon [*q.v.*], in 1849, the trustees of Mount Holyoke Seminary approached him with a view to the possibility of his succeeding her as the head of that institution. His heart was in Persia, however, and in 1851 (after his marriage on Feb. 14 to Sophia Dana Hazen, who for several years had been a member of the staff of Mount Holyoke) he returned to resume his headship of the seminary at Seir. He was also in charge of a church ten miles away and did a great deal of preaching there and elsewhere.

Stoddard was a student of the Turkish and Persian languages and became something of an expert in Syriac. He aided Perkins in the translation of the New Testament into modern Syriac and prepared "A Grammar of the Modern Syriac Language, as Spoken in Oroomiah, Persia, and in Koordistan," published in the *Journal of the American Oriental Society* (vol. V, 1855-56). He was also the author of an arithmetic for the Nestorians, published by his mission. He continued his interest in the natural sciences, and through his knowledge of astronomy won the respect of some of the scholars of his district. He died at Seir, of typhus contracted while on a journey to Tabriz on business for his mission.

[J. P. Thompson, *Memoir of Rev. David Tappan Stoddard, Missionary to the Nestorians* (1858); F. B. Dexter, *Biog. Notices Grads. Yale Coll., Supp. to Obit. Record* (1913); C. and E. W. Stoddard, *Anthony Stoddard . . . a Geneal.* (1865); D. L. Tappan, *Tappan-Toppin Geneal.* (1915); ann. reports, Am. Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions; *Missionary Herald*, vols. XL-LIII, *passim*, and obituary, June 1857.] K. S. L.

STODDARD, ELIZABETH DREW BARSTOW (May 6, 1823-Aug. 1, 1902), novelist, poet, the wife of Richard Henry Stoddard [*q.v.*], was born in Mattapoisett, Mass., the second of nine children of Wilson and Betsey (Drew) Barstow. Her paternal ancestors came from Yorkshire, England, the first-known, William Barstow, having settled in Hanover, Mass., in 1649. He and his male descendants were shipbuilders, always prominent in their several localities, and frequently wealthy. Elizabeth attended school in Mattapoisett and was later sent to several educational institutions in New England, among them the Wheaton Female Seminary at Norton, Mass. From the first she showed a disinclination for prescribed study, although she read avidly. The works of Addison, Steele, Dr. Johnson, Fielding, Smollett, Sterne, and Sheridan she found in the library of her friend, the Rev. Thomas Robbins [*q.v.*] of Mattapoisett.

Through Rufus Wilmot Griswold [*q.v.*], indirectly, she met Stoddard, and after a short courtship she and the poet went to New York and were there married, probably in December 1851. They first lived in Brooklyn, then successively on East Thirteenth, East Tenth, and East Fifteenth streets, Manhattan. She and her husband were hospitable, and their home was ever a meeting-place for people of literary tastes. After her marriage, fostering a natural inclination and encouraged by her husband, she began to write. Short stories, poems, and sketches from her pen began to appear infrequently in the *Atlantic Monthly*, the *Knickerbocker*, *Harper's New Monthly Magazine*, *Appleton's Journal*, and other publications. In 1862 her first novel, *The Morgesons*, appeared. This was followed by *Two Men* (1865), *Temple House* (1867), both fiction; *Lolly Dinks's Doings* (1874), a book for children; and her collected *Poems* (1895). With her husband she edited several books of minor importance. As a writer Mrs. Stoddard was in advance of her time. Her novels, praised for their verisimilitude by Hawthorne and by Leslie Stephen, were realistic, even photographic, in detail in a day when the literature in vogue was either romantic or didactic and consciously ethical. The scene of each is laid in New England, and the characters are mainly the grim, determined folk of the author's girlhood. Although each of the works was twice reprinted, they were never really popular. In addition to the fact that they were out of the fashion and that they appeared when the Civil War and its consequences occupied the minds of everyone, they had many glaring faults. The humor was grim, the organization poor; a fertile imagination clogged the pages with plots and details. Mrs. Stoddard seemed never to feel the need for ordered expression and as a result her work is inchoate and without form. She had a certain narrative skill but an undisciplined technique. Her poetry, less popular with all and less important to her than her fiction, is a direct personal revelation. Uneven, careless in structure, it nevertheless burns with the intensity characteristic of the writer, and its morbidity of thought unfailingly reveals the frustration of her hopes and desires. Unsatisfied from childhood, she found little in her later life to lift her from morbidity: both her fiction and poetry were criticized severely; her husband was forced to poorly remunerated journey-work and subsequent ill-health; all three of her children met with an untimely death. A frail, nervous, highly imaginative woman, she was something of an angular individualist. Her tongue was sharp, and she frequently made en-

emies by its injudicious use. Nevertheless, those of her many acquaintances who understood her life knew her as a woman of kindness and intelligence, with some literary talent, an apt critical judgment, and keen, tart, conversational power.

[*Who's Who in America*, 1901-02; R. H. Stoddard, *Recollections, Personal and Literary* (1903); *Mattapoisett and Old Rochester, Mass.* (copr. 1907); Mary Moss, in *Bookman*, Nov. 1902; obituary in *N. Y. Times*, Aug. 2, 1902.] H. S., Jr.

STODDARD, JOHN FAIR (July 20, 1825-Aug. 6, 1873), educator and textbook writer, third of six children of Phineas and Marilda (Fair) Stoddard, traced his descent, through Solomon Stoddard [*q.v.*], from Anthony Stoddard of Boston, who emigrated to America from the west of England about 1630 and whose illustrious progeny included Jonathan Edwards and William Tecumseh Sherman [*qq.v.*]. Born on a farm in Greenfield, N. Y., where he received his early education, he attended Montgomery Academy in Orange County, and the Nine Partners' School in Dutchess County, and by the time he was sixteen was teaching a district school. His major interest was mathematics, and the young teacher prepared and tried out in manuscript a textbook following the Pestalozzian trend made popular by Dana Pond Colburn [*q.v.*]. Encouraged by Prof. David Perkins Page [*q.v.*] of the State Normal College, Albany, N. Y., from which he was graduated in 1847, he published this as *The American Intellectual Arithmetic* in 1849. Its immediate success led to the preparation of a long series of mathematical works, some in collaboration with W. D. Henkle. Their popularity is shown by the fact that "up to 1860, 1,500,000 copies had been issued, and the annual sales exceeded 200,000" (Greenwood and Martin, *post*, p. 852). Some of them were still in print in revised form in 1912. Stoddard's books gained from the ascendant theory of disciplinary values, which made arithmetic an "educational" as well as a practical subject. "That *Intellectual Arithmetic*," he said, "properly taught, is better calculated, than any other study, to *invigorate and develop* these [reasoning] faculties of the mind *cannot admit of a doubt*" (*The American Intellectual Arithmetic*, 1850, p. v). Sensible and helpful teaching suggestions were presented in these books, and in the *Report of the Commissioner of Education for the Year 1897-98*, *The American Intellectual Arithmetic* (revised edition, 1866) is rated as one of the very best mental arithmetics published.

Stoddard was an educator of eminence as well as a textbook writer. He headed Liberty Normal Institute (1847-51), the University of

Northern Pennsylvania (1851-54), and the Lancaster County Normal School (1855-57), all in Pennsylvania. He purchased the property of the closed University of Northern Pennsylvania and opened it as a teachers' college in April 1857. Within a month the buildings were destroyed by fire, but that fall he established the Susquehanna County Normal School at Montrose, which had an attendance of some three hundred, mostly teachers, for the next two years. In 1857 he was elected president of the Pennsylvania State Teachers' Association. He was a frequent speaker at teachers' institutes, fervently advocating higher standards in the profession.

With all his other activities, he continued his studies in higher mathematics. In 1853 he had received the degree of A.M. from the University of the City of New York (later New York University), and his removal to New York City in 1859 was partly due to his wish to make use of metropolitan facilities for advance study. He was principal of Grammar School No. 10 for several years. In 1864, in ill health, he retired to his birthplace, Greenfield, N. Y., where he continued writing and revising textbooks, and speaking at teachers' institutes. On Oct. 18, 1865, he married Eliza Ann, daughter of George W. and Eliza Platt. They had one daughter. In 1867 they moved to New Jersey, where they lived for the rest of Stoddard's life. He died at Kearny of what was called nervous consumption.

[Charles and E. W. Stoddard, *Anthony Stoddard of Boston, Mass., and His Descendants* (1865); Eliza P. Stoddard, *In Memoriam: Obituary and Addresses of the Late Prof. John F. Stoddard* (1874), with portrait; J. M. Greenwood and Artemas Martin, in *Report of the Commissioner of Educ. for the Year 1897-98* (1899); art. on Stoddard in "Pa. Educ. Biogs.," *Am. Jour. of Educ.*, Dec. 1865; W. S. Monroe, *Development of Arithmetic as a School Subject* (1917), p. 99; *The Am. Ann. Cyc.*, 1873; obituary in *Newark Daily Advertiser*, Aug. 6, 1873.]

E. W. F.

STODDARD, JOHN LAWSON (Apr. 24, 1850-June 5, 1931), lecturer and writer, was born at Brookline, Mass., the son of Lewis Tappan Stoddard and his second wife, Sarah H. (Lothrop) Stoddard, a nephew of David Tappan Stoddard [q.v.], and a descendant of the Rev. Solomon Stoddard [q.v.] of Northampton. After attending public school in Boston he entered Williams College, from which he graduated in 1871. He spent the next two years at the Yale Divinity School, but his increasing unorthodoxy led him to abandon the ministry and take up an instructorship in the classics in the Boston Latin School, 1873-74. After two years of foreign travel, chiefly in Greece, Palestine, and Egypt, and some further teaching, he entered in 1879 upon his highly successful career as a

public lecturer. A pioneer in the use of the stereopticon, during the next eighteen years he traveled widely, visiting, as he said, "nearly every part of the habitable globe," and each winter delivered a series of illustrated lectures in the larger American cities, descriptive of European, Oriental, and American cities, life, and scenery. In this period he also published *Red-Letter Days Abroad* (1884); *Glimpses of the World* (1892), a volume of photographs with explanatory text; and a *Portfolio of Photographs* (copyright 1894), issued in sixteen weekly instalments. Broadly advertised by his speaking tours, which had made his name a household word, a series of ten volumes, *John L. Stoddard's Lectures*, first published in 1897-98, with five supplementary volumes in 1901, had an extensive and long-continued sale. His *Famous Parks and Buildings* (1899) and *Beautiful Scenes of America* (1902) catered similarly to the popular taste for pictures and light information. In April 1897 he retired and made his home in New York. He had been married, Dec. 24, 1877, to Mary Hammond Brown of Bangor, Me., and had a son, born in 1883, who also became a writer of distinction. Some five years later he became estranged from his wife, and on Aug. 15, 1901, after being divorced, he was married to Ida M. O'Donnell of Barnesville, Ohio. During subsequent years, spent chiefly in retirement abroad, he selected *The Stoddard Library; A Thousand Hours of Entertainment with the World's Great Writers* (12 vols., 1910), with an accompanying handbook published in 1915.

His European home was first in a villa at Meran in the Austrian Tyrol, then from about 1906 until 1914 on Lake Como, Italy, and afterwards until his death on a larger estate near Meran. Love for the Tyrol and its people, as well as his own strongly independent habits of thought, drew him during the World War into sympathy with the Central Powers, a feeling that finds expression in his pamphlet *Why Is It?*, published by the German-American Defense Committee in 1915, in *America and Germany* (1916), and in *La Decadence de l'Angleterre* (Berne, 1917). In religion he had been for many years a free thinker, but his harrowing wartime experiences in a frontier province and his suffering from typhus fever in 1917 inclined him toward Catholicism. In 1922, with his wife, he became a member of the Roman Catholic Church. Thereafter he gave his time almost wholly to religious study and writings, the latter including *Christ and the Critics* (2 vols., 1926-27), a translation of Dr. Hilarin Felder's *Jesus Christ-us; The Theology of Saint Paul* (2 vols., 1926-

27), from the French of Fernand Prat; *The Evening of Life* (1930), from the French of Louis Baunard; and *Yesterdays of an Artist-Monk* (copyright 1930), from Willibrord Verkade's *Die Unruhe zu Gott*. A volume of his verse, *Poems*, appeared in 1913, his *Rebuilding a Lost Faith* in 1921, and his *Twelve Years in the Catholic Church* (1930) just before his death in his Italian home. He is remembered far less for these later writings than for his extraordinary popularization, both on the platform and in published form, of the travel lecture which combined a wealth of pictures with entertaining accounts of strange people and scenes. Unlike the modern travelogue, however, which often degenerates into a mere running comment on the motion picture film, these lectures were prepared beforehand with the utmost care. Their success was even more a matter of delivery. By natural gifts and long training Stoddard was an excellent speaker, and from the moment his slender, erect figure appeared on the platform his audience was won by his eloquence and personal magnetism.

[Charles and E. W. Stoddard, *Anthony Stoddard . . . a Geneal.* (1865); *Who's Who in America*, 1930-31; *Obit. Record Soc. of Alumni Williams Coll.*, Apr. 1932; "Originator of the Modern Travel Lectures," *Hampton's Mag.*, Oct. 1910; G. E. Chase, in *Libraries*, May 1931; J. A. Walsh, in *Cath. World*, Oct. 1931; obituary in *Boston Transcript*, June 5, 1931.]

A. W.—t.

STODDARD, JOHN TAPPAN (Oct. 20, 1852–Dec. 9, 1919), chemist and teacher, was a native of Northampton, Mass., the son of William Henry and Helen (Humphrey) Palmer Stoddard, a nephew of David Tappan Stoddard [q.v.]. He was of the seventh generation of Stoddards in America, a direct descendant of Anthony who emigrated from England to Boston in 1639, and of Anthony's son, Solomon [q.v.], who moved to Northampton to become the forebear of the large number of Stoddards prominent in its affairs from its settlement to the present (1932). The Northampton Stoddards were all well educated, some at Yale, some at Harvard, and those of later date at Amherst College. For the most part they were ministers and educators, men of loyalty and strength of purpose.

John Tappan Stoddard received the degree of A.B. from Amherst College in 1874, and the following year served as assistant principal of the Northampton high school. During the years 1876 to 1878 he studied in Germany, working under Hans Hübner at Göttingen and receiving the degree of Ph.D. in 1877. His dissertation, *Über Anhydrobenzamidotoluylsäure und über eine neue Ketonbase*, was published at Göttingen in the same year. In 1878 he returned to North-

ampton and became associated with Smith College, serving as professor of physics (1878–81) and as professor of physics and chemistry (1881–97). In 1897 he became the first chairman of the department of chemistry, and this post he held with distinction until the time of his death. He went to Smith College at a time when modern ideas of technical laboratory training were first being introduced into American colleges and universities. With the vision and imagination always characteristic of him, he soon introduced these at Smith and supervised the very considerable expansion of the department of chemistry. The chemistry building, renamed Stoddard Hall after his death, was erected two years after he assumed the headship of the department and was planned with so much foresight that a generation later it was still considered adequate in every way for scientific research.

He was the author of four textbooks, all of which went through several editions and were widely used: *An Outline of Qualitative Analysis* (1883), *Quantitative Experiments in General Chemistry* (1908), *Introduction to General Chemistry* (1910), and *Introduction to Organic Chemistry* (1914). In addition he contributed research articles to the *Journal of the American Chemical Society*. An enthusiastic billiards player, he was also the author of a unique book, *The Science of Billiards with Practical Applications* (1913); and as a result of experiments in photography, he published an article on "Composite Photography" in the *Century Magazine* (March 1887). His contributions to teaching and to science found less expression in his publications, however, than in his personal contacts with colleagues and students and in the practical projects committed to his direction. A man of foresight and of personal charm, he was a very considerable influence in the early history of Smith College. On June 26, 1879, he married Mary Grover Leavitt of Northampton; they had two sons and one daughter. He died at his home in Northampton.

[J. McK. Cattell, *Am. Men of Science* (2nd ed. 1910); *Bull. of Smith Coll., Ann. Report*, 1919–20; *Daily Hampshire Gazette* (Northampton), Dec. 9, 1919; *Celebration of the Quarter-Century of Smith Coll.* (1900); Solomon Clark, *Antiquities, Historicals, and Grads. of Northampton* (1882); H. J. Kneeland, *Some Old Northampton Homes* (pamphlet, 1909); Charles and E. W. Stoddard, *Anthony Stoddard . . . a Geneal.* (1865); Frederick Humphreys, *The Humphreys Family in America* (1883); *Who's Who in America*, 1918–19; *Boston Transcript*, Dec. 9, 1919.]

C. P. B.

STODDARD, JOSHUA C. (Aug. 26, 1814–Apr. 3, 1902), inventor, was born in Pawlet, Rutland County, Vt., the son of Nathan Ashbel and Ruth (Judson) Stoddard, and a descendant

of the Rev. Solomon Stoddard [*q.v.*]. After obtaining a common-school education in his native town Joshua worked on his father's farm for many years, engaging in bee culture and the production of honey. This occupation he pursued with ordinary success throughout his life, particularly in Worcester, Mass., where he resided for well over half a century. He was something of a poet, lived in constant expectation of the end of the world according to the ingenious calculations of the "timists," and possessed considerable mechanical skill and ingenuity. In the course of his life he was granted sixteen patents, most of which were for improvements in horse-drawn hay rakes.

One invention, however, quite distinct from the rest, brought him much renown but no financial reward. This was a steam calliope, for which he received a patent on Oct. 9, 1855. It was based upon the conception that the bells of the whistle by the vibration of whose thin edges the sound of the steam whistle is produced, could be so arranged as to render accurately the diatonic scale in music. After experimenting for a number of years he succeeded in constructing a series of bells on which seven notes of the octave could be played by steam, and invented a delicate valve for the admission of steam to the whistles. His calliope consisted of a steam chest on top of which were a number of valve chambers (according to the number of whistles) having double poppet valves, and over each valve was a whistle of its own particular tone. A stem passed from each valve through the steam chamber to the outside, by which stem the valve could be opened and shut by the slightest pressure. A long cylinder with pins driven into it was so placed that when it was revolved the pins pressed on the valve stems and thus blew the whistles to play a tune. The ingenious part of the cylinder, however, was the use of pins of different shapes, whereby notes of varying lengths—whole, half, quarter, eighths, and even dotted notes—could be produced. Stoddard later made other improvements so that an organ or piano keyboard could be used in playing the instrument.

Late in 1855 he organized, in Worcester, the American Steam Music Company and began manufacturing instruments for use on steamboats, locomotives, and in circuses. The company held its first marine exhibit in August 1856 in the waters around New York, having fitted up an instrument on the side-wheel tugboat *Union*. This instrument was later placed permanently on the passenger boat *Glen Cove*. In 1858 the *Armenia*, in passenger service on the Hudson, was equipped with a 34-whistle, key-

board calliope, which continued in use until 1870. Gradually instruments were installed on other vessels both in Eastern and mid-Western waters, and one or two were sold to circuses. Stoddard was an unworldly man with practically no business judgment and in less than five years was pushed out of the organization no better off than before making his invention.

Subsequently, he devised his hay-raking machines, for which he received patents, Aug. 6, 1861, Sept. 27, 1870, and Jan. 10, 1871. These were made under his name and widely used for many years. On Jan. 22 and Aug. 12, 1884, he received patents for improvements in fire escapes, and on Mar. 12, 1901, a patent for a fruit-paring machine; but nothing came of them. He was married on Jan. 23, 1845, at Canaan, N. Y., to Lucy Maria Hersey, and at the time of his death in Springfield, Mass., was survived by two sons.

[C. and E. W. Stoddard, *Anthony Stoddard . . . a Geneal.* (1865); *Springfield Republican*, Apr. 4, 1902; J. H. Morrison, *Hist. of Am. Steam Navigation* (1903); Patent Office records.] C. W. M.—n.

STODDARD, RICHARD HENRY (July 2, 1825–May 12, 1903), poet, critic, editor, was born at Hingham, Mass., the son of Reuben and Sophia (Gurney) Stoddard. On his paternal side he was a descendant of John Stodder who had emigrated to Hingham and received there a grant of land in 1638. His ancestors had followed the sea for several generations, and his father had risen, through hard work, from the rank of ordinary seaman to that of master and part-owner of the *Royal Arch*, on which he was lost when Stoddard was but a child of two or three. He seems to have been the one person who might have influenced the child's later literary pursuits, for in letters which he wrote his wife while he was away on voyages, signed interchangeably "Reuben Stodder" and "Reuben Stoddard," he exhibited a certain amount of untrained literary ability. The Gurneys were an uneducated and improvident family who, at the time Stoddard was a child, were principally employed as operatives in cotton mills throughout New England. After her husband's death Stoddard's mother made her home first with her husband's family and then with her own people, moving with them from one factory town to another. In the *Christian Parlor Book* (February, October 1851, and February 1852) and in *Recollections, Personal and Literary* (1903) Stoddard writes rather pathetically of his chaotic and squalid early life. His mother was a restless and lonely woman who, although she attempted to apply herself to her child's education, had

neither the intelligence nor the emotional stability to give him much aid. After a few years in Hingham and in Abington, the ancestral home of the Gurneys, mother and son moved to Boston, where Stoddard ran about as a street urchin, while his mother was engaged in making rough clothes for the sailors who entered Boston harbor. She married again, another sailor, and with her husband and the ten-year-old child moved to New York in the autumn of 1835. Here Stoddard attended school for a few years, learning little, but reading cheap reprints of Burns, James Beattie, Cowper, and Shakespeare. At the age of fifteen he was compelled to begin to contribute to the support of the family. He thus became successively an errand boy, a shop boy, a legal copyist, "a sort of factotum" in the office of a short-lived journal, a bookkeeper, and at the age of eighteen an iron moulder.

It is difficult to understand how one with such a background could have entered upon literature as a profession. His mother and his step-father had been unsympathetic towards advanced learning and too poor even to provide their son with good books to read. But Stoddard, unschooled as he was, early began to cultivate his love for literature and literary figures. He assiduously studied the English masters and by 1845 had begun to write. He was the typical figure of the literary climber. He worked at his task of iron moulding uncomplainingly, buoyed up by the thought of friendly conversation with book-loving companions at night, and he sought out such men as Dr. Ralph Hoyt, Park Benjamin [*q.v.*] and Lewis Gaylord Clark [*q.v.*]. From them and the books he studied so earnestly he learned much of the history and forms of English poetry. His early verse appeared in such magazines as the *Rover*, the *Home Journal*, the *Southern Literary Messenger*, the *Knickerbocker*, the *Union Magazine*, and *Godey's Lady's Book*. In 1849 he brought out, at his own expense, his first volume, *Foot-Prints*, of which one copy (now in the Library of Congress, Washington, D. C.) was sold before Stoddard repented of his amateurish attempts and burned the whole edition. The poems are frankly imitative of Keats and Wordsworth. He was married, probably in December 1851, to Elizabeth Drew Barstow of Mattapoisett, Mass. [see Elizabeth Drew Barstow Stoddard], a high-strung, temperamental woman who had a genius for conversation and some gift for writing. In the same year he brought out *Poems*, which was favorably reviewed, a much more finished work than *Foot-Prints*. In 1853 he received through the intervention of Nathaniel Hawthorne [*q.v.*], with

whom he had scraped up an acquaintance, an appointment as inspector of customs in the New York custom house, a position which he held until 1870. During his seventeen-year tenure of this office he wrote constantly. From 1860 to 1870 he was a literary reviewer for the *World* (New York). After his discharge from customs duty he became for some three years a confidential secretary to Gen. George Brinton McClellan [*q.v.*] in the docks department; in 1877 he was appointed city librarian, a political position involving the handling of municipal books, which he held for nearly two years. From 1880 until his death he was the literary editor of the *Mail and Express*. During this latter period of his life he was engaged in several editorial ventures, notably as editor of the *Aldine*, a short-lived journal, and the *Bric-à-Brac* and *Sans-Souci* Series. In 1880 appeared *The Poems of Richard Henry Stoddard*, a collected edition, and ten years later *The Lion's Cub; with Other Verse*. A fair sample of his editorial work is *English Verse* (1883), done in collaboration with W. J. Linton. In 1903 there appeared his *Recollections, Personal and Literary*, edited by Ripley Hitchcock, with an introduction by E. C. Stedman.

Stoddard was not in any sense a great poet. His ear was faulty, his powers of imagination were limited, but he often felt keenly and deeply the emotions which he expressed. Some of his poems have undoubted charm; still others are indisputably powerful, as, for example, his tribute to William Cullen Bryant, "The Dead Master," and his *Abraham Lincoln: An Horatian Ode* (1865). He was one of the first in America to deal with Oriental themes (*Poems*, 1852, and *Songs of Summer*, 1857). Nevertheless, he was clearly imitative in most of his verse; many of his poems echo trite sentiments and express feeble emotions. In the field of criticism, however, he did much able work. By constant study he made himself one of the most learned critics of his day, and though his critical work often shows mistaken judgment or even personal bias, as in the case of Poe, it is on the whole remarkably accurate and painstaking, considering that most of it was designed as mere hackwork. As an editor he was careful and comparatively sound in his judgment, although the appeal of much that he edited was distinctly popular (over 60,000 copies of the *Bric-à-Brac* Series were sold in eighteen months).

When his reputation became assured, about 1870, his home assumed the aspects of a literary salon. He has been described as the "Nestor of American literature," and indeed for over thirty years his home was one of the most important

centers of New York's cultural life. He served as a link between the older writers—Poe, Hawthorne, Lowell, Longfellow, Bryant, all of whom he had known—and the later writers of his own day—Bayard Taylor, Edmund Clarence Stedman, George Henry Boker, Thomas Buchanan Read, Paul Hamilton Hayne, and Herman Melville [*qq.v.*]. Widely popular, Stoddard received the poetic effusions of hundreds of poetasters from all over the land, but, although he was genial, he was none the less firm and unswerving in his literary judgment. He hated sham and vigorously condemned as he wholeheartedly praised; his remarks on Bohemianism, for example, were vitriolic. His conversation was vigorous and quite often profane. Withal he was a brave figure of a man, often railing at fate but going ahead methodically and painstakingly, dropping many caustic comments on life by the way. His friends understood and loved him, and the Authors Club dinner given him in 1897 was one of the most brilliant and sincere tributes ever offered a literary man.

In the later years of his life, as the result of rheumatism in childhood, two cataracts, and an attack of paralysis, he was an almost helpless invalid. A variety of other circumstances had combined as well to embitter him. His unfortunate early life, the poor royalties from his work and from his wife's novels, the early death of two children, a sorrow crowned by the death of his third son, Lorimer, the gifted playwright, followed within the year by Mrs. Stoddard's death—all served to drive him towards a madness from which only his beloved books and faithful friends saved him. Yet he remained unswerving in his devotion to literature and the literary life.

[The chief biog. source is Stoddard's *Recollections, Personal and Literary* (1903), with a rather full list of his works. See also *Who's Who in America*, 1901-02; A. R. Macdonough, in *Scribner's Monthly*, Sept. 1880, the best single article on Stoddard; S. A. Allibone, *A Crit. Dict. of Eng. Literature*, vol. II (1870), for a full bibliog. and references to reviews; obituary in *N. Y. Times*, May 13, 1903. Stoddard's lib. is in the possession of the Authors Club of N. Y. Many of his MSS. are in the possession of Mrs. Ripley Hitchcock of N. Y., and there are large colls. of his letters in the libraries of Cornell Univ. and the Am. Antiquarian Soc.]

H. S., Jr.

STODDARD, SOLOMON (September 1643–Feb. 11, 1728/29), Congregational clergyman, baptized in Boston, Mass., Oct. 1, 1643, when about four days old, was one of the fifteen sons of Anthony Stoddard, who settled in Boston in 1639, and of Mary, sister of Sir George Downing and niece of Gov. John Winthrop [*q.v.*]. He studied with Elijah Corlet of Cambridge, and graduated from Harvard in 1662. From 1667 to

1674 he was librarian of the college, being the first to hold that office. During this period, in 1667, for reasons of health, he went as chaplain to the Congregationalists in Barbados, on the invitation of ex-Governor Searle. In 1669 he returned to Boston and was about to sail for England when he was invited to preach at Northampton, Mass. He went thither in November, and in March 1670 the town called him to the pastorate of the church. He accepted in February 1672, was ordained on Sept. 11 of that year, and held the pastorate until his death. In March 1670 he married Esther Mather, widow of his predecessor, the Rev. Eleazar Mather and daughter of the Rev. John Warham of Windsor; they had twelve children, among whom were Col. John Stoddard (1681–1748), member of the governor's council and commander-in-chief of the western division of Massachusetts, and Esther, mother of Jonathan Edwards [*q.v.*], who in 1727 was ordained associate pastor of the Northampton church.

Stoddard accepted the Half-Way Covenant, proposed by the synod of 1662, by which persons not sufficiently advanced in grace to qualify for full membership in the church could secure baptism for their children; at some period, before 1677, he introduced into his church the practice, usually called "Stoddardeanism," of allowing professing Christians to take the communion and enjoy other privileges of full membership, even when they were not certain that they were in a state of grace. "My business," he said "was to answer a case of Conscience, and direct those that might have Scruples about Participation of the Lords-Supper, because they had not a work of Saving Conversion, not at all to direct the Churches, to admit any that were not to rational charity true Believers" (*An Appeal to the Learned*, pp. 2, 3). He advocated this practice in the Reforming Synod of 1679, persuading that body to make a mere profession of faith and repentance and not a relation of a personal experience of grace the requisite for church membership. Subsequently, he engaged in controversy with Increase Mather [*q.v.*], defending "Stoddardeanism" in *The Doctrine of Instituted Churches* (1700), *The Inexcusableness of Neglecting the Worship of God, under a Pretence of Being in an Unconverted Condition* (1708), and *An Appeal to the Learned* (1709). For a century most of the churches in western Massachusetts accepted Stoddard's view of church membership. Edwards, however, rejected it, and though this resulted in his dismissal from Northampton in 1750, his influence caused it to be gradually abandoned.

Stoddard published nineteen other sermons and pamphlets. He attacked the belief that "every particular Congregation is absolute and independent" (*The Doctrine of Instituted Churches*, quoted by Trumbull, *post*, II, 59), advocating a national church governed by a synod. He also argued that the clergy should have more power than had been customary in New England, believing that the laity should be allowed only the right of electing their ministers. He was sternly opposed to long hair, wigs, extravagance in dress, and excessive drinking, being partly responsible for the sumptuary laws of 1676, and attacking the aforementioned and other wicked practices in *An Answer to Some Cases of Conscience Respecting the Country* (1722). He urged ministers to speak frequently of hellfire, declaring that "if Sinners don't hear often of Judgement and Damnation, few will be converted." His views on this subject are developed in *The Efficacy of the Fear of Hell to Restrain Men from Sin* (1713), and in *A Guide to Christ* (1714). He took great interest in politics; for half a century he was the most influential person in western Massachusetts, and his letters to Boston, especially during the Indian wars, strongly affected the policy of the government. As minister he was very successful, promoting revivals of religion in Northampton in 1679, 1683, 1712, and 1718. He dominated his congregation, receiving from malcontents the nickname of "Pope." Personally, he was tall and dignified, and was an impressive conversationalist in any company. Not so learned as the Mathers, he was more forceful as a writer and more original as a thinker. As an ecclesiastical statesman he was unrivaled in his generation.

[*A Report of the Record Commissioners Containing Boston Births, Baptisms, Marriages and Deaths, 1630-1699* (1883), p. 16; Charles and E. W. Stoddard, *Anthony Stoddard of Boston, Mass., and His Descendants; a Genial.* (1865); J. R. Trumbull, *Hist. of Northampton, Mass.* (2 vols., 1902); W. B. Sprague, *Annals Am. Pulpit*, vol. I (1857); J. L. Sibley, *Bioq. Sketches Grads. Harvard Univ.*, vol. II (1881); Wiliston Walker, *The Creeds and Platforms of Congregationalism* (1893); "Stoddardeanism," *New Englander*, July 1846; "Diary of Samuel Sewall," *Mass. Hist. Soc. Colls.*, 5 ser. vols. V-VII (1878-83); *Boston Weekly News Letter*, Feb. 20, 1729.]

H. B. P.

STODDARD, WILLIAM OSBORN (Sept. 24, 1835-Aug. 29, 1925), author, inventor, secretary to President Lincoln, was born in Homer, N. Y., the son of Prentice Samuel Stoddard by his first wife, Sarah Ann (Osborn). He was a descendant of Ralph Stoddard, who was in Groton, Conn., as early as 1695. William received his early education in private schools and at Homer Academy. From 1849 until 1853 he worked in his father's book and publishing shop

at Syracuse. In 1858 he received the degree of A.B., *cum laude*, from the University of Rochester.

That same year he became affiliated with the *Central Illinois Gazette* at West Urbana, Ill., his name first appearing as joint editor of this weekly paper in August 1858. At West Urbana (now Champaign), Stoddard met Abraham Lincoln, and although reared in New York as a disciple of William H. Seward, he was instantly won by Lincoln's personality. The young editor worked ceaselessly for Lincoln's election in the Illinois senatorial campaign of 1858 and he was one of the first Illinois editors to suggest him for the presidency. In the *Atlantic Monthly* (February 1925), he recounts his efforts in the spring of 1859 to awaken interest in Lincoln as a candidate, saying: "In all the long list of possible presidential candidates, the name of Lincoln had not been spoken of in any newspaper publication that I knew anything about." He then quotes from two articles which appeared in the *Gazette* advocating Lincoln's candidacy, the implication being that both were published in the spring of 1859. The first article, a personal item, did appear in the *Gazette* on May 4, 1859, and in this appears the assertion: "No man in the West . . . stands a better chance [than Lincoln] for obtaining a high position among those to whose guidance our ship of state is to be entrusted." The second article, however, an editorial entitled "Who Shall Be President?" did not appear in the *Gazette* until Dec. 7, 1859. In spite of Stoddard's belief to the contrary, he was not the first editor to put Lincoln forward as a candidate. The *Olney Times* (Olney, Ill.) came out in his behalf on Nov. 19, 1858, and on Dec. 16, 1858, the *Chicago Press and Tribune* published an editorial reprint from the Reading, Pa., *Berks and Schuylkill Journal* in which Lincoln was suggested for the presidency.

Stoddard worked vigorously for Lincoln in the campaign of 1860, and in recognition of his services, Lincoln, in 1861, appointed him as a secretary to sign land patents. In April of the same year, with Lincoln's permission, he enlisted as a private for three months' service in the United States Volunteers. Upon his discharge, he was appointed an assistant private secretary to Lincoln, with the task of sorting out for the waste basket the scores of letters received from office seekers, "blackguards," and "lunatics." Except for occasional help from department clerks, John George Nicolay, John Hay [*qq.v.*], and Stoddard attended to all of the clerical work at the executive office during the early part of Lincoln's administration. Stoddard relates the

"queer kind of tremor" that came over him as he copied from "Abraham Lincoln's own draft of the first Emancipation Proclamation" (*Atlantic Monthly*, March 1925, p. 337).

An ardent opponent of slavery, he was active in organizing in 1862 the Union League of America. In September 1864 he was appointed United States marshal of Arkansas, resigning this position in 1866 because of ill health. After 1866, he became engaged in journalistic activities and in telegraphic, manufacturing, and railway enterprises, obtaining nine patents for mechanical inventions. From 1873 to 1875 he served as a clerk in the department of docks, New York City. In all, Stoddard wrote over one hundred books, among which were: *Abraham Lincoln* (1884); *The Lives of the Presidents* (10 vols., 1886-89); *Inside the White House in War Times* (1890); and *The Table Talk of Lincoln* (1894). His books for boys, some seventy-six in number, were perhaps his greatest literary successes. On July 25, 1870, he married Susan Eagleson Cooper of New York, by whom he had five children. He spent the later years of his life at Madison, N. J., where he died.

[In addition to Stoddard's writings, see E. W. Stoddard, *Ralph Stoddard of New London and Groton, Conn., and His Descendants* (1872); *Gen. Cat., Univ. of Rochester* (1911); *Who's Who in America*, 1924-25; *N. Y. Times*, Aug. 30, 1925; *The Americana Annual* (1926); *The New International Year Book* . . . 1925 (1926). Information as to certain facts was supplied by W. O. Stoddard, Jr.]

A. L. P.

STODDART, JAMES HENRY (Oct. 13, 1827-Dec. 9, 1907), actor, was born in Barnsley, Yorkshire, England, one of a family of ten. His father was James Henry Stoddart, a provincial actor from Scotland; his mother was Mary (Pierce) Stoddart of Yorkshire. In appearance, however, the son always suggested very strongly the Scotch side of his ancestry. The elder Stoddart had been for many years connected with the Theatre Royal, Glasgow, and all five of his sons became actors. James Henry began as a child of five and as a youth acted with the American star, Charlotte Cushman, in Glasgow, playing a gypsy boy in *Guy Mannering*. In 1854 he made a hazard of new fortunes and came to New York, where James William Wallack engaged him as a member of his company. He remained in Wallack's company for two years and then joined Laura Keane [q.v.]. In 1859 he was at the Winter Garden, where Dion Boucicault was the stage manager and Joseph Jefferson [qq.v.] the leading player. There he played Lafourche in the famous production of Boucicault's *The Octoroon*. From 1864 to 1866 he was at the Olympic, where he played Money Penny in *The*

Long Strike. In 1867 he went back again to Wallack's Theatre on Broadway at Thirteenth Street, and in 1875, after two unsuccessful seasons of touring as the star in *The Long Strike*, joined the company of Albert Marshman Palmer [q.v.] at the Union Square Theatre. He remained with this famous organization for two decades, moving with it to the Madison Square Theatre and playing in almost all the dramas to which it gave life. Consequently, he was identified at one time or another with most American actors of his period and with the works of many rising American playwrights, including Bronson Crocker Howard and Augustus Thomas [qq.v.]. One of his famous rôles was that of Pierre Michel in *Rose Michel*. Another, which illustrated his versatility and his sympathy with the newer drama of local color, was that of Colonel Preston in Augustus Thomas' play, *Alabama*. Here, in spite of his Scotch ancestry, he gave a convincing performance, carefully composed and natural in execution, of an old-school Southerner. The year 1896 found him playing in a melodrama, *The Sporting Duchess*, and on Jan. 30 the company held a celebration and gave him a loving cup in honor of his sixty-three years on the stage. Though, in all conscience, his career had been a long one, it was not till five years later that, for the second time, he became a star, and for the first time a successful one. During the season of 1901-02, at the Republic Theatre, New York, he played Lachlan Campbell in a dramatization of the then popular story by Ian Maclaren (John Watson), *Beside the Bonnie Briar Bush*. He had waited long, and worked hard, for his honors. As the proud, stern, self-contained father in this play, tender, true, and deeply religious, torn between a sense of justice and paternal love, he not only created an authentic Scotch atmosphere but displayed a power and pathos that captured the public. He was still playing this rôle when he was stricken with paralysis in April 1905 in Galt, Ontario. He died in 1907 at his home in Sewaren, N. J. In 1902 he published his *Recollections of a Player*. His wife was Matilda (Phillips) Conover, whom he met and married, Oct. 28, 1855, when both were playing with Lester Wallack. They had two sons, one of whom died young, and a daughter.

Stoddart was so striking in appearance, especially in later life, that disguise was impossible, and he applied his skill to fitting his own personality to a part. Tall and slender, wiry of frame, with an extraordinarily wide mouth and wide-set, penetrating blue eyes, he had the face and figure of some old Scotchman carved out of rock and heather. But it was a face and figure

oddly appealing, and Stoddart knew how to make the most of it, both for humor and pathos. He could play with a light touch, and he could strike deep. Till his final illness, he scarcely ever lacked employment in the best companies, and for fifty years was a valued and beloved figure on the American stage.

[*Who's Who in America*, 1906-07; J. H. Stoddart, *Recollections of a Player* (1902); *N. Y. Tribune*, Jan. 28, 31, 1896; G. C. D. Odell, *Annals of the N. Y. Stage*, vols. VI, VII (1931); obituaries in *N. Y. Times*, *Evening Post* (N. Y.), Dec. 10, 1907; Locke Coll., in N. Y. Pub. Lib., and Shaw Coll., Widener Lib., Harvard Univ.] W. P. E.

STODDART, JOSEPH MARSHALL (Aug. 10, 1845-Feb. 25, 1921), editor and publisher, the son of Joseph M. and Elizabeth (Fahnestock) Stoddart, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., where his father was a dry-goods merchant. After a period in the public schools of his native city, he was sent to the Port Royal Academy, Frankford, also in Philadelphia. At the age of sixteen he was placed with the publishing firm of J. B. Lippincott & Company, Philadelphia, and remained there thirteen years, though in the last year of the Civil War he served two enlistments of three months each. In 1874 he left to become a publisher on his own account. In that year he published *Out of the Hurly Burly*, the first book of the humorist, Charles Heber Clark [*q.v.*], which became instantly popular and was a remarkable financial success. Stoddart is credited with "discovering" Clark; certainly he induced that author to continue with other laughable volumes, of which *Elbow Room* (1876), is best remembered. The first illustrations made by Arthur Burdett Frost [*q.v.*] appeared in *Out of the Hurly Burly*.

Stoddart was both keen and enterprising. Learning that a new edition of *The Encyclopædia Britannica* (the ninth) was on the eve of publication, he made an arrangement by which he received advance sheets that permitted him to begin reprinting the great work of reference in America simultaneously with its reprinting in Great Britain. This was continued from 1875 until the twenty-five volumes were completed in 1884. In the meantime he began the publication of *Stoddart's Encyclopædia Americana* (4 vols., 1883-89), a "companion" to the *Britannica*, written by American contributors and treating for the first time those American subjects neglected by the Edinburgh publication. When in 1878 Gilbert and Sullivan's comic opera, *H.M.S. Pinafore*, became a great success, he saw the value of publishing in the United States the words and scores of that and future productions by the gifted pair. On friendly terms with Richard D'Oyly

Carte, the London manager, he obtained the American rights and for some years remained the American representative of Gilbert and Sullivan. It was through his influence that the world première of *The Pirates of Penzance* took place in New York City on Dec. 31, 1879. The next year's opera was *Patience*. Through Stoddart's appreciation of novelty and publicity, Oscar Wilde, representative of the esthetic movement satirized in the opera, was brought to the United States to lecture in the cities where the opera was sung. Stoddart gave personal attention to Wilde's tour and published for him his reprint of Rennell Rodd's poems, under the title supplied by Wilde, *Rose Leaf and Apple Leaf* (1882), with an introduction and dedication by Wilde. It was the most sumptuous and artistically produced volume, as well as the daintiest, that had been produced in the United States up to that time. In 1877-79 he brought out a new three-volume edition of John Fanning Watson's *Annals of Philadelphia*, enlarged by Willis Pope Hazard. From 1880 to 1882 he issued *Stoddart's Review*, but in the latter year it was sold and consolidated with the *American* (Philadelphia).

About 1889 or 1890 he returned to the J. B. Lippincott Company to take over the management of *Lippincott's Monthly Magazine*, which immediately responded to his magic touch, improving in attractiveness and increasing in circulation. Amélie Rives's *The Quick or the Dead?*, her first novel, written at Stoddart's suggestion, appeared in that magazine, as did Rudyard Kipling's *The Light That Failed*, Conan Doyle's "The Sign of the Four," which resulted in the whole series of Sherlock Holmes stories, and Oscar Wilde's *The Picture of Dorian Gray*. Stoddart was also the first to encourage Sir Gilbert Parker. Subsequently he went to Collier's and became the editor of *Collier's Weekly*. He was editor of the *New Science Review*, 1894-95, and finally in 1900 edited the *Literary Era*, a monthly published by Henry T. Coates. Failing health in 1903 caused him to return to his home at Elkins Park, just outside of Philadelphia, where he died in 1921. He married in 1860 Isabella Herkness (d. 1900), daughter of Alfred Morris Herkness. He was survived by four children.

[*Who's Who in America*, 1903-05; obituary in *Evening Bull.* (Phila.), Feb. 26, 1921; other data from J. Alfred Stoddart, a son, and from personal knowledge.]

J. J.

STODDERT, BENJAMIN (1751-Dec. 17, 1813), first secretary of the navy, was born in Charles County, Md., the grandson of James Stoddert, a surveyor who emigrated from Scot-

Stoddert

land to La Plata, Md., about 1650. His father, Thomas Stoddert, was a lieutenant in the Maryland militia of the French and Indian War. His mother, Sarah (Marshall) Stoddert, was the daughter of Thomas Marshall of "Marshall Hall." The Revolutionary War began just as he was finishing his apprenticeship as a merchant, and he joined a Pennsylvania Regiment under Thomas Hartley [*q.v.*] in January 1777 with rank of captain. When his regiment was united to John Patton's in 1779 he found himself out-ranked by the new officers. In consequence he resigned on Apr. 16 (Letter of Apr. 16, 1779, in Papers of the Continental Congress, Library of Congress, no. 78, vol. XXI, folio 39). On Sept. 1, he was unanimously elected secretary to the board of war. He held this arduous post until Feb. 6, 1781, when he resigned (*Ibid.*, folios 17, 21). On June 17, 1781, he married Rebecca Lowndes, the daughter of Christopher Lowndes, a merchant at Bladensburg, Md. She died about 1800 leaving eight children, one of whom became the mother of Richard Stoddert Ewell and Benjamin Stoddert Ewell [*qq.v.*]. With shrewd business instinct, he decided to begin his mercantile career in Georgetown, Md., at that time a small place with only one trifling retail shop. Because of its central location and shipping facilities Georgetown soon sprang into astonishing prominence as a port, and the firm that Stoddert had entered, Forrest, Stoddert, & Murdock, had a great share of the Potomac trade with branches established by Uriah Forrest at London and Bordeaux (Stoddert to John Templeman, undated, Library of Congress). Jointly or singly he purchased great tracts of land in what is now the District of Columbia and erected a charming dwelling in Georgetown overlooking the Potomac. Soon he came to know General Washington, first in a business way by furnishing supplies to his nephews. Stoddert's sagacity and business sense were later employed by the president in the first delicate and critical moves toward establishing the federal capital. With William Deakins, Jr., he was asked to purchase, privately, blocks on important sites at a price lower than the government could command. After the site of the federal city had been fixed the business was made public, and these lands were ceded to the government. Stoddert's signature is found on the deed from the original proprietors (Washington Papers, Library of Congress, Jan. 21, 1785, Oct. 24, 1792; Letter Book, Vol. XIII, pp. 48, 118, 121, 122, 124-26). In order to handle these extensive realty transactions, the Bank of Columbia was organized in January 1794 with Stoddert as an incorporator and, later, president.

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In the well known crash through excessive speculation, several years later, he probably lost heavily.

It was his highly successful mercantile career and stanch Federalism that caused him to be made secretary of the navy. Following the declination of George Cabot [*q.v.*], President Adams appointed Stoddert on May 18, 1798, and three days later he was confirmed as the first secretary. The choice has been generally conceded as a most fortunate one in a critical time. The so-called naval war with France was imminent, and the navy was pitifully weak. By heroic measures some fifty ships were acquired in the next two years, and a fleet was built up under celebrated commanders with about six thousand men in service. After the "war," he recommended reduction and replacement by thirteen frigates and twelve 74-gun ships. With characteristic thoroughness and foresight he also drafted the bill for the government of the marine corps, began construction of the naval hospital at Newport, and began the work of locating docks and of establishing navy yards. The latter were not contemplated by Congress but maneuvered by a masterpiece of loose-construction on the ground that the yards already rented were too small for the 74-gun ships Congress had authorized. On the advice of Joshua Humphreys [*q.v.*] and of his captains, Stoddert purchased ground at Washington, Gosport, Va., Portsmouth, N. H., Charlestown, Mass., Philadelphia, and Brooklyn. This was virtually all carried out in 1800 and early in 1801, before the new administration could rescind it. He stayed on at the request of Jefferson until April 1801.

The remaining twelve years of his life were filled with pecuniary embarrassments that distracted and embittered him. Georgetown commerce was on the wane, owing, as he believed, to the European wars, which diverted to larger ports such a share of the carrying trade that it sucked in the local produce trade from smaller places (Stoddert to Templeman, *ante*). Jefferson's embargo, and finally the War of 1812, seemed to him to cap the climax of his suffering, and he died heavily in debt (Stoddert to James McHenry, eight letters, 1801-1812, Library of Congress; advertisements in *Daily National Intelligencer* of Washington, Jan. 31, Feb. 10, Feb. 21, 1814).

[Papers of the Continental Cong., Washington Papers and Letter Books, and Stoddert Coll. in Lib. of Cong.; H. S. Turner, "Memoirs of Benj. Stoddert," *Columbia Hist. Soc. Records*, vol. XX (1917); W. B. Bryan, *A Hist. of the National Capital*, vol. I (1914); C. O. Paullin, "Early Naval Admin. under the Constitution," *U. S. Naval Institute Proc.*, vol. XXXII, no. 3 (1906); G. W. Allen, *Our Naval War with France*

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(1909); *Jour. of the Continental Cong.*, vol. IX (1912) ed. by Gaillard Hunt, XIV (1909) ed. by W. C. Ford; *The Works of John Adams*, vol. X (1856), ed. by C. F. Adams; *National Intelligencer* (Washington), Dec. 24, 1813.] C. W. G.

STOECKEL, CARL (Dec. 7, 1858–Nov. 1, 1925), philanthropist, patron of music, was born in New Haven, Conn., the son of Gustave Jacob Stoeckel and his wife, Matilda Bertha Wehner. The elder Stoeckel was a Bavarian musician who came to the United States in 1848, and became an instructor and professor of music at Yale University from 1855 to 1894. He was the first head of the Yale School of Music. Carl was educated at the Thomas School and the Hopkins Grammar School at New Haven, and with private tutors in America and in Europe. He was married on May 6, 1895, on the Isle of Wight, England, to Ellen Battell Terry, the daughter of Robbins Battell, jurist and philanthropist, of Norfolk, Conn. After their marriage Stoeckel and his wife made their home in Norfolk where they became patrons of art and music in a manner that exerted an influence on the development of musical life not only in their own community but throughout the country as well. Stoeckel founded the Litchfield County University Club in 1896, and in 1904 provided funds for the publication of books pertaining to Litchfield County to be written by members of the Club. Mrs. Stoeckel was instrumental in founding the Norfolk Glee Club, a chorus of mixed voices, in 1897, and two years later Stoeckel brought about the formation of the Litchfield County Choral Union, with a nucleus of the Norfolk Glee Club and the Winsted Choral Union. Three neighboring organizations were subsequently admitted to membership: the Salisbury Choir (1905), the Canaan Choral Society (1906), and the Torrington Musical Association (1906).

For the first seven years the concerts of the organization were devoted to choral works with orchestral accompaniment, but in 1907 concerts consisting exclusively of orchestral music were added to the festivals, held annually in June. The first festivals were held in the armory at Winsted, but from 1906 they were given in the "Music Shed," which Stoeckel erected for the purpose on his Norfolk estate. Until they were discontinued in 1923 the festivals represented an ideal in community expression, and in mutual cooperation and participation. Although guided and financed by the founders, the choral union and the festivals belonged to the members of the union. The concerts brought to Norfolk distinguished guests from America and Europe, and, commencing in 1908, eminent composers were commissioned to write works for perform-

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ance at the festivals. By 1922 sixteen prominent composers had been commissioned for one or more works each. The Norfolk festivals inevitably reflected Stoeckel's personality, yet he constantly fought to keep them from exploiting either himself or any other individual. He resented particularly any reference to Norfolk as the "American Bayreuth," for he felt that Bayreuth had been founded for the glorification of one man, Richard Wagner. Before his death at his Norfolk home, Stoeckel edited and printed for free distribution two volumes of *The Correspondence of John Sedgwick* (1902–03). He also purchased the birthplace and farm of John Brown at Torrington, Conn., and presented it to the John Brown Association.

[*Who's Who in America*, 1924–25; J. H. Vaill, *Litchfield County Choral Union* (2 vols., 1912), and *The Litchfield County Union Club* (1931); *Waterbury American* (Waterbury, Conn.), Nov. 7, 1925; *N. Y. Times*, Nov. 15, 1925.] J. T. H.

STOEK, HARRY HARKNESS (Jan. 16, 1866–Mar. 1, 1923), mining engineer, educator, was born in Washington, D. C., the son of Jacob F. and Susan (Lear) Stoek. He attended the public schools of Washington, graduating from the Central High School in 1883, and entered Lehigh University. During his college years he gave his summer vacations to practical work in geology and engineering. He graduated with the degree of B.S. in 1887, and with that of Engineer of Mines in 1888. He began his professional experience immediately as an assistant engineer for the Susquehanna Coal Company, Wilkes-Barre, Pa., doing mine surveying, engineering office work, and experimental work on the frictional resistance of mine-car wheels. In January 1890 he was called back to Lehigh as instructor in mining and geology, and at the close of the college year 1892–93 was appointed assistant professor of mining engineering and metallurgy at Pennsylvania State College. In this capacity he served until January 1898.

From teaching he now turned to technical journalism, becoming managing editor and later editor in chief of *Mines and Minerals* (Scranton, Pa.). His editorial work, his "Questions and Answers" department, his technical articles—for which he gathered material first-hand on visits to mining districts all over the country—made his name known throughout the mining world. He also wrote, or revised and edited, many of the mining instruction pamphlets of the International Correspondence Schools, Scranton. It is difficult to overestimate his influence on coal-mining education, for his writings were a veritable Bible for the men in the industry. In addition, he gave lectures on coal mining at

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Yale, Pennsylvania State College, and Brooklyn Polytechnic Institute, prepared a chapter on the Pennsylvania anthracite coal field for the *Twenty-second Annual Report of the United States Geological Survey* (1902), and for the Carnegie Institution of Washington prepared an "Economic History of Anthracite" as a part of the "Economic History of the United States" which the Institution had projected.

In October 1909, Stoek relinquished the editorship of *Mines and Minerals* to accept a call from the University of Illinois to organize a department of mining engineering. Within three years he had drawn up a curriculum, built a laboratory, and initiated a large-scale program of research. His indefatigable labor and tireless energy resulted in a department which, while never large from the standpoint of student enrollment, was outstanding in the quality of its instruction and in the character and productivity of its research work. He served as its head until his death in 1923. One of his great interests was the vocational education of miners. In Pennsylvania he had seen the results of such education, offered both in the pages of his magazine and in night schools. Through his initiative the Illinois Miners' and Mechanics' Institutes were organized, under the department of mining engineering of the University, and began their work in January 1914. At this time he published a comprehensive bulletin, *Education of Mine Employees* (1914). During the summer of that year he visited England and the Continent, making a study of mining methods and of mining education, collegiate and vocational.

From 1910 until the reorganization of the state department of mines in 1917, he served as a member of the Mining Investigation Commission and as member and secretary of the Illinois Mine Rescue Commission. He was active in the affairs of the American Institute of Mining and Metallurgical Engineers, the American Mining Congress, the International Railway Fuel Association, and the Coal Mining Institute of America. He was a consulting engineer for the United States Bureau of Mines, and made many private reports and investigations on such subjects as the valuation of coal properties, coal storage, and mine safety. His numerous writings are found in the technical press, in the bulletins of the Engineering Experiment Station of the University of Illinois, and in the proceedings of engineering societies. They cover almost every phase of coal mining. It has been said that "To him, more than to any man of his generation, belongs the honor of changing coal mining from a rule-of-thumb trade to an engineering science"

Stoever

(Dean E. A. Holbrook, in "Memorial Exercises," *post*).

Stoek was married to Miriam Ricketts of Wilkes-Barre, on Dec. 20, 1894. Death came to him suddenly, in Urbana, in his fifty-eighth year. His wife and son had died some years before; one daughter survived him. In 1926 a bronze tablet by Lorado Taft, commemorating Stoek's life and work, was unveiled in the College of Engineering Library at the University of Illinois.

[*Trans. Am. Inst. Mining & Metallurgical Engineers*, vol. XXIX (1923); *Coal Age*, Mar. 8, 1923; *Coal Mine Management*, Mar. 1923; *Jour. Western Soc. of Engineers*, Apr. 1923; *Who's Who in America*, 1922-23; "Memorial Exercises and Presentation of Tablet in Honor of Professor Harry Harkness Stoek, May 2, 1926," (MS. in Coll. of Engineering, Univ. of Ill.); personal acquaintance.]

A. C. C.

STOEVEER, MARTIN LUTHER (Feb. 17, 1820-July 22, 1870), educator, author, was born in Germantown, Pa. After his graduation in 1838 from Pennsylvania (now Gettysburg) College, he became a teacher at Jefferson, Frederick County, Md., being deterred from entering the Lutheran ministry by a slight hesitancy in his speech. In the autumn of 1841 he was recalled to Gettysburg and spent the rest of his life there, as principal of the Academy, 1842-51, and as professor in the College after 1844, teaching history, 1844-56, and Latin, 1851-70. He was acting president in 1850 between the administrations of Charles Philip Krauth and Henry Louis Baugher [*qq.v.*]. On June 14, 1850, he married Elizabeth McConaughy of Gettysburg, who with their son, William Caspar, survived him. He was secretary for a number of years of the General Synod of the Evangelical Lutheran Church in the United States, was one of the editors, 1857-61, of the *Evangelical Review*, and was sole editor and proprietor, 1862-70. Articles from his pen appeared in every issue but two of its entire career, 1849-70. Though himself of the school of S. S. Schmucker [*q.v.*], he kept the pages of the *Review* open to contributors of every degree of orthodoxy and printed many literary essays, thereby making the journal both a theological and a cultural influence. In his travels in behalf of the College and the Church, he gathered information for a series of "Memoirs of Deceased Lutheran Clergymen," eighty-three in all, ranging from the shadowy figures of the early eighteenth-century pioneers to his own elder contemporaries. He supplied the bulk of the Lutheran material for W. B. Sprague's *Annals of the American Pulpit* and published separately a *Memoir of the Life and Times of Henry Melchior Muhlenberg* (1856) and a *Memorial of Rev. Philip F. Mayer* (1858), besides a few oc-

casional addresses. He was accurate in his statement of facts and rescued not a few good men from oblivion, but his fondness for Latin quotations and his desire to improve every opportunity for edification sometimes interfered with the biographical intention. A daguerreotype shows him a stocky Pennsylvania German, with a broad, benign countenance rising moonlike above a thicket of beard. His kindness and hospitality were proverbial. He was a member of the United States Sanitary Commission. During the battle of Gettysburg he and his wife filled their house on the Square with wounded soldiers and turned their yard into a field kitchen with food and drink for every comer. After the Confederate retreat three Union officers emerged uncaptured from behind the cider barrels in the cellar. He declined calls to several educational institutions, the last offer of this kind—a tender of the presidency of the University of Nebraska—coming while his body awaited burial. He died in Philadelphia, while visiting relatives, after an illness of two days, and was buried in Germantown.

[J. G. Morris, *Fifty Years in the Luth. Ministry* (1878); E. S. Breidenbaugh, *The Pa. Coll. Book 1832-82* (1882); C. B. Stover and C. W. Beachem, *The Alumni Record of Gettysburg Coll. 1832-1932* (1932); S. G. Hefelbower, *The Hist. of Gettysburg Coll. 1832-1932* (1932); *The Press* (Phila.), July 25, 1870.]

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STOKES, ANSON PHELPS (Feb. 22, 1838–June 28, 1913), merchant, banker, publicist, son of James Boulter and Caroline (Phelps) Stokes and brother of William Earl Dodge Stokes [*q.v.*] and Olivia Egleston Phelps Stokes [*q.v.*], was born in New York City, where shortly before 1800 his grandfather, Thomas Stokes, coming from London, had settled as a merchant. On his mother's side, he was the grandson of Anson Greene Phelps [*q.v.*], and a descendant of George Phelps who emigrated from Gloucestershire, England, to Dorchester, Mass., about 1630. His immediate ancestors were noted, not only for their business ability, but also for their religious, civic, and philanthropic interests. Thomas Stokes had been one of the thirteen founders of the London Missionary Society, and after coming to the United States was an active supporter of the American Bible Society, the American Tract Society, and the American Peace Society. James Boulter Stokes was one of the founders of the Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor, and a trustee of other charitable institutions. Anson Phelps, also, was a man of pronounced piety and a promoter of benevolent enterprises.

When scarcely more than a boy, having re-

ceived a good elementary schooling, Anson Phelps Stokes entered the employ of Phelps, Dodge & Company, a mercantile establishment founded by his grandfather. In 1861 he became a partner and also a member of the firm of Phelps, James & Company, Liverpool. On Oct. 17, 1865, he married Helen Louisa, daughter of Isaac Newton Phelps. Withdrawing from Phelps, Dodge & Company in 1879, with his father and his father-in-law he organized the firm of Phelps, Stokes & Company, bankers. Three years later, however, after the death of his father, he closed out the business. In 1895 he organized the Woodbridge Company, and in 1902, the Haynes Company, realty corporations, which constructed and operated office buildings in New York City. He was an official of the Ansonia Clock Company, Ansonia, Conn., a director of several banks and of the Liverpool and London and Globe Insurance Company.

Stokes continued the family tradition of public service, devoting much time and energy to problems of the day and to the work of benevolent institutions. A vigorous advocate of free trade and civil service reform, he was a founder and first president of the Reform Club, and the vice-president of the Nineteenth Century Club, a local organization for the consideration of social and political problems. In their early days he was one of the most active members of the Civil Service Reform Association and of the Free Trade League. A foe of Tammany Hall, he was chairman of a committee of seventy in 1887 which conducted a campaign in opposition to the election of Col. John R. Fellows, Tammany candidate for district attorney. Some years earlier he had refused the Democratic nomination as candidate for Congress, and in 1888 he declined President Cleveland's offer to name him minister to Austria. An ardent anti-imperialist, he was an incorporator and president of the National Association of Anti-Imperialist Clubs, and in 1900 he presided and spoke at the great Bryan anti-imperialist meeting at Madison Square Garden, New York. He made a study of the currency and trust problems and published *Joint Metallism* (1894) and *Dangers of the Proposed Paper Money Trust* (1898). The former, which went through five editions, proposed a "plan by which gold and silver together, at ratios always based on their relative market values, may be made the metallic basis of a sound, honest, self-regulating and permanent currency, without frequent recoinings, and without danger of one metal driving out the other." His official connections with charitable organizations were numerous, and he was an early supporter of the first tuberculosis

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sanatorium in the United States, established by Dr. Edward L. Trudeau [*q.v.*] at Saranac, N. Y. He helped to found the Metropolitan Museum of Art, and was himself a collector of paintings and books, his library of Americana being especially notable.

Fond of outdoor activities, he made frequent trips to England to hunt with the Quorn and Pytchley hounds. As a youth he went abroad on the clipper ship *Dreadnought*, studying navigation under the captain, and ever after he was an enthusiastic sailor. He owned successively three schooner yachts, was a member of the New York Yacht Club, and in 1882-83 was its vice-commodore. His experiences and observations on two of his sailing trips are recorded in *Cruising in the West Indies* (1902, 1903) and *Cruising in the Caribbean with a Camera* (1903). He was a member of the Society of Naval Architects and Marine Engineers, New York, and of the Institution of Naval Architects, England, and was the inventor of a centerboard, patented Mar. 31, 1903, and of a globular floating battery for coast defense, patented Apr. 7 of the same year. He was also an enthusiastic promoter of freshwater sailing in Upper Saint Regis Lake, where, on Birch Island, he had a camp. In 1898 an accident while he was riding near his country home at Lenox, Mass., resulted in the loss of one of his legs. At the time of his death in New York City, fifteen years later, he was survived by four sons and five daughters.

[*Stokes Records* (3 vols., 1910), prepared by Stokes and privately printed for the family; *Evening Post* (N. Y.), June 30, 1913; Patent Office records; *Who's Who in America*, 1912-13; O. S. Phelps and A. T. Servin, *The Phelps Family of America* (1899), vol. II; information from a son, Anson Phelps Stokes.] H. E. S.

STOKES, CAROLINE PHELPS (1854-1909). [See STOKES, OLIVIA EGGLESTON PHELPS, 1847-1927.]

STOKES, MONTFORT (Mar. 12, 1762-Nov. 4, 1842), senator from North Carolina, governor, was born within the limits of what was then Lunenburg County, Va., the eleventh child of David Stokes, a planter and a member of the county court, and of Sarah (Montfort) Stokes. He was probably the descendant of Christopher Stokes who emigrated from England before 1624 and settled in Warwick County, Va., where he became a member of the House of Burgesses. Joseph Montfort Street [*q.v.*] was a nephew. Although the details of his service are in doubt, it is certain that Stokes served in the Revolutionary War. After the war he was a planter near Salisbury, N. C. From 1786 to 1791 he was a clerk of the state Senate, and for some years

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thereafter clerk of the superior court of Rowan County. In 1804 he was elected to fill a vacancy in the federal Senate but declined the office. In the following year he was elected by the General Assembly a trustee of the University of North Carolina, an office he retained until 1838; and he was repeatedly chosen as a presidential elector on the Democratic ticket. About 1812 he removed to Wilkesboro and, during the War of 1812, served as a major-general of the state militia. Again elected a federal senator to fill a vacancy and reelected for the full term, he served from Dec. 4, 1816, to Mar. 3, 1823. Active in the long struggle of the western counties to obtain more adequate representation, he was president of the convention that met at Raleigh in November 1823 to attempt constitutional reform. He sat in the state Senate in 1826 and in the House of Representatives in 1829 and 1830. In 1830 he was elected governor as the candidate of the western element in opposition to Richard Dobbs Spaight [*q.v.*]. He was married twice, first to Mary, the daughter of Henry Irwin. She died some years after their marriage. Later he married Rachel, the daughter of Hugh Montgomery of Salisbury, who survived him. A son, Montfort S. Stokes, served with distinction in the Mexican and Civil wars and was mortally wounded at Mechanicsville in 1862. On July 14, 1832, while still governor, Stokes was appointed by President Jackson one of the three commissioners to report on conditions in the present state of Oklahoma. When the legislature met, Nov. 19, following, he resigned and early in February 1833 was at Fort Gibson in the Indian Territory. On the conclusion of his two-year term he was appointed to another Indian commission, and in March 1836 became sub-agent for the Cherokees, Senecas and Shawnees. A year later, on the grant of a full agency to the Cherokees, he was placed in charge. Untiring in his labors, he strove to maintain at least a semblance of peace and order in what was then perhaps the most turbulent section of the Union. At the end of his term, in 1841, however, President Tyler refused him a reappointment. A post as register of the land office of Fayetteville, Ark., for which he did not qualify, was offered, and two months before his death the sub-agency for the Senecas, Shawnees, and Quapaws was given him, which he consented to fill. He died at Fort Gibson and was buried with military honors.

[L. C. Bell, *The Old Free State . . . Lunenburg County and Southside, Va.* (1927), vol. II; *Biog. Directory of the Am. Congress* (1928); J. H. Wheeler, *Hist. Sketches of N. C.* (1851), vol. II, and *Reminiscences and Memories of N. C.* (1884); Grant Foreman, *Pioneer Days in the Early Southwest* (1926); *Va. Mag. of Hist. and Biog.*, July 1898; W. K. Boyd, *Hist. of N. C.*,

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vol. II (1919); J. P. Arthur, *Western N. C.* (1914); *The State Records of N. C.*, vols. X, XVIII, XX-XI (1890-1903); *The Legislative Manual . . . of N. C.* . . . 1874 (1874); K. P. Battle, *Sketches of the Hist. of the Univ. of N. C.* (1889); *Jour. of the Senate and House of Commons of . . . N. C. . . . 1832-33* (1833), pp. 143-46 for his resignation; *Jour. of the Exec. Proc. of the Senate of the U. S.*, vols. IV-VI (1887); *Ark. State Gazette* (Little Rock), Dec. 7, 1842.] W. J. G.

STOKES, OLIVIA EGLESTON PHELPS

(Jan. 11, 1847-Dec. 14, 1927) and Caroline Phelps Stokes (Dec. 4, 1854-Apr. 26, 1909), philanthropists, were born at Clifton Cottage, on the East River near 30th Street, New York, the sixth and the youngest of the ten children of James Boulter and Caroline (Phelps) Stokes. Their father was a wealthy banker, real estate owner, and philanthropist; their mother was a daughter of Anson Greene Phelps [*q.v.*]. Two of their brothers were Anson Phelps Stokes and William Earl Dodge Stokes [*qq.v.*]. The sisters were devoted to each other, were much alike in character and interests, cooperated on many philanthropic projects, and, since neither of them married, were seldom separated. They were educated at home, but Caroline also attended Miss Porter's School in Farmington, Conn., for several years. They were members of the Presbyterian Church but in later years felt drawn more and more to the liturgical worship and devotional life fostered by the Episcopal Church. After their father's death in 1881 they traveled extensively in the United States and Europe, visited Palestine, and in 1896 made a trip around the world. They both had a taste for writing, Caroline producing a novel, *Travels of a Lady's Maid* (1908), Olivia the *Letters and Memories of Susan and Anna Bartlett Warner* (1925), an unpublished memoir of her sister, and three small books of devotion. From both sides of their family they inherited strong religious feeling and many active philanthropic interests. Out of their ample fortune they made innumerable gifts to religious, educational, charitable, and other public enterprises. Among their principal benefactions were St. Paul's Chapel of Columbia University, Woodbridge Hall at Yale University, the chapel of Berea College, Dorothy Hall at Tuskegee Institute, the chapel at Yale in China, the gymnasium at the Constantinople Woman's College, Caroline Cottage at the New York Colored Orphan Asylum, the Haynes Memorial Gates at the First Church Cemetery in Hartford, Conn., the open-air pulpit at the Cathedral of St. John the Divine in New York, and the public library at Ansonia, Conn. They contributed with equal generosity to many other institutions. The welfare of the Indian, the negro, the poor whites of the South, and the slum-dwellers of New York

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were their most abiding concern, and with her residuary estate Caroline endowed the Phelps-Stokes Fund for their care. Olivia became the chief patron of the Fund. At the turn of the century Caroline's health began to decline, and she spent the rest of her life at Redlands, Cal., where she died in 1909 in her fifty-fifth year. Olivia survived her by more than eighteen years, dying at her winter residence in Washington, D. C., in her eighty-first year.

[T. J. Jones, *Educational Adaptations: Report of Ten Year's Work of the Phelps-Stokes Fund, 1910-1920* (1920); J. H. Dillard and others, *Twenty Year Report of the Phelps-Stokes Fund, 1911-1931* (1932); A. P. Stokes, *Stokes Records* (privately printed, 1910); O. S. Phelps and A. T. Servin, *The Phelps Family of America* (2 vols., 1890); Anna B. Warner, *Some Memories of James Stokes and Caroline Phelps Stokes: Arranged for Their Children and Grandchildren* (printed for the family, 1892); Olivia E. P. Stokes, "The Story of Caroline Phelps Stokes" (382-page typescript; copy in office of Phelps-Stokes Fund, 101 Park Ave., New York); obituaries in *N. Y. Times*, Apr. 28, 1909, and *N. Y. Herald Tribune*, Dec. 15, 1927.] G. H. G.

STOKES, ROSE HARRIET PASTOR (July 18, 1879-June 20, 1933), American radical, was born in the small Jewish settlement of Augustowo, Suwalki, Russian Poland. She was the daughter of Jacob and Anna (Lewin) Wieslander but her father died when she was very young and her mother soon remarried, giving the child her step-father's name of Pastor. They were desperately poor. When Rose was three they moved to London, settling in the Whitechapel slums. There for a time she attended the Bell Lane Free School where Israel Zangwill was once a pupil and later a teacher. When she was eleven her people emigrated to America, settling in Cleveland, and for the next twelve years she helped support the increasing family—six other children were born—by her earnings in a cigar factory. Although her formal schooling was ended, her mind was constantly active and rebellious. She read, wrote, and studied at night; some of her poems were published in the *New York Jewish Daily News*; and in 1903 she went to New York as a feature writer for this paper. Some five months after her arrival she interviewed the young millionaire James Graham Phelps Stokes—son of Anson Phelps Stokes [*q.v.*],—who was living at the University Settlement on the East Side and was interested in socialism. Out of this interview, which she wrote up with high praise for Mr. Stokes and his views, grew the romance which culminated in their marriage, July 18, 1905.

For some years both were active supporters of the Socialist Party, the Intercollegiate Socialist Study Society, and other radical movements, but in 1917 estrangement began between them over

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the World War. Both withdrew from the Socialist Party on July 9, 1917, after its adoption of the St. Louis Platform condemning American participation in the war, but after a few months Rose Pastor Stokes rejoined the party, and from that time was increasingly identified with its left wing and with those factions that eventually helped to found the American Communist Party. In 1918, she was sentenced to ten years in prison under the Espionage Act, for a letter written to the *Kansas City Star* denouncing the United States government as allied with the profiteers, but the sentence was reversed on appeal (*Stokes vs. U. S.*, 264 *Fed. Reporter*, 18) and eventually the government dropped the case. In the course of this trial she made the *apologia* for her views which has since become famous: "For ten years I have worked and produced things necessary and useful for the people of this country and for all those years I was half starved. . . . I worked at doing useful work and never had enough. But the moment I left the useful producing class—the moment I became part of the capitalistic class which did not have to do any productive work in order to exist—I had all the vacations I wanted, all the clothes I wanted. I had all the leisure I wanted—everything I wanted was mine without my having to do any labor in return for all I had received." (*In the United States Court of Appeals, 8th Circuit, No. 5255: Rose Pastor Stokes, Plaintiff in Error vs. United States of America; Brief for Plaintiff in Error*, pp. 15, 16.)

The breach between wife and husband widened, and on Oct. 17, 1925, the latter was granted a divorce. Although Rose retained his name throughout her life, she never accepted any alimony from him, and lived from this time in poverty. She was several times arrested in the years that followed for picketing in strikes and taking part in radical demonstrations, and on one of these occasions it was revealed that some time in 1927 she had remarried. Her second husband was Isaac Romaine, a private language teacher and a Communist. In 1930 it was found that she was suffering from cancer, which Communists claimed had its inception when she was clubbed by police in a riot in December 1929, and she now became more than ever a symbol and a martyr. Liberal and radical friends raised funds to send her on a trip to Russia and also, on two occasions, to a German clinic for treatment, but she died in Frankfurt-am-Main in 1933.

Among her writings are a propaganda play, dealing with feminism and labor conditions, *The Woman Who Wouldn't* (1916); a translation with Helena Frank, *Songs of Labor* (1914), by

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the Yiddish poet, Morris Rosenfeld; and an autobiography, unpublished at the time of her death. Her contribution, however, was emotional rather than intellectual; she has been remembered not so much for anything she wrote or said, as for the ardor and sincerity with which she embraced the cause of rebel workers everywhere and acted in accordance with her convictions.

[The papers of Rose Pastor Stokes were turned over before her death to Samuel Ornitz, who plans to publish the autobiography. This sketch is based on *Who's Who in America*, 1918-19; *N. Y. Tribune*, Apr. 16, July 19, 1905; *Kansas City Star*, Mar. 17, 20, May 20-23, 1918; *N. Y. Times* (see Index) July 1917, Feb.-June 1918, May 1919, Oct. 1920, Sept., Nov., 1921, Oct. 1925, Apr., Nov. 1926, Feb. 1929, June 21, 1933; *Daily Worker* (N. Y.), June 21, 1933; reminiscences of personal friends.]

M. G.

STOKES, WILLIAM EARL DODGE (May 22, 1852-May 19, 1926), hotel owner and capitalist, was born in New York City, the son of James Boulter and Caroline (Phelps) Stokes. He was a brother of Anson Phelps Stokes, Caroline Phelps Stokes, and Olivia Egleston Phelps Stokes [*qq.v.*]. He graduated at Yale in 1874 and became a bank clerk, later entering his father's banking firm, Phelps, Stokes & Company. Inheriting a fortune said to have amounted to \$11,000,000 at his father's death, he retired from the banking business and for a number of years increased his fortune by shrewd real estate transactions in New York City. He was in those years one of the largest operators in realty in the district west of Central Park and did much to build up that quarter of the city. He was also one of the pioneers in the introduction of asphalt street paving into New York. Meanwhile he acquired mineral and timber lands in Rockingham County, Va., and built the Chesapeake Western Railway, a short railroad, from Elkton, Va., through Harrisonburg to these undeveloped lands. He had begun breeding racing horses on his Patchen Wilkes Farm, Lexington, Ky., and he gave thousands of dollars in prizes, mostly to boys and girls in Virginia, to encourage the breeding of the best poultry stocks. His enthusiasm for good blood later led him to write a book, *The Right to Be Well Born* (1917), in which he set forth his views on eugenics, based upon his experience in stock-breeding, and urged that the registration of the pedigrees of human beings be required by law. In 1906-07 he built the Hotel Ansonia, a huge, ornate, and highly successful structure at Broadway, 73rd and 74th Streets, New York City, and operated it until his death. Shortly after it was completed, the City Health Department summoned him to court for keeping hogs and geese, said to be fine blood-

ed stock, on its roof, and forced him to remove them.

On Jan. 5, 1895, in New York City he married Rita Hernandez de Alba de Acosta, a beautiful Cuban heiress, who obtained a divorce in 1900, was re-married and divorced, and later became engaged to Percy Stickney Grant [q.v.]. There was one son by the marriage, who at first remained in his mother's care, but a few years later was returned to his father on the payment to his mother, it is said, of a million dollars. On Feb. 11, 1911, Stokes married Helen Elwood of Denver, Colo., by whom he had a son and a daughter. That same year, in a quarrel with two chorus girls, he was shot and painfully wounded. He grew more and more eccentric with age, and during his latter years his time was largely occupied in litigation. He brought suit against his second wife for divorce in 1919; she retorted with a counter-suit, and for the better part of four years their complicated actions were in the courts, the sensational charges and testimony furnishing much public entertainment through the newspapers. Because of certain testimony introduced in the case, Stokes was tried for conspiracy and subornation of perjury, but was acquitted. The wife finally obtained a legal separation and a large settlement. At the time of his death in New York City in 1926 there were damage suits pending against him, demanding in all about \$8,000,000, practically the whole amount of his fortune, but most of these were subsequently dropped. He was survived by his three children.

[See O. S. Phelps and A. T. Servin, *The Phelps Family of America* (1899), vol. II; *Yale Univ. Obit. Record of Grads.* (1926); *World* (N. Y.), June 8, 1911, and May 20, 1926; obituaries in *Sun* (N. Y.), May 19, *N. Y. Times* and *N. Y. Herald-N. Y. Tribune*, May 20, 1926. New York newspapers and court records, 1919-24, supply many details as to his litigation with his wife, his attorneys, and others, and give sidelights on his character and career.]

A. F. H.

STONE, AMASA (Apr. 27, 1818-May 11, 1883), railroad builder, capitalist, philanthropist, was born on a farm in Charlton, Mass., the son of Amasa and Esther (Boyden) Stone, and a descendant of Simon Stone who settled in Wattertown, Mass., in 1635. Amasa's education was confined to that afforded by the local town school. At seventeen he began to learn the carpenter's trade in Charlton, and three years later moved to Worcester. His was a non-technical non-scientific age and he progressed rapidly from carpentry into the fields of the contractor and the bridge-builder.

In 1840 with his brother-in-law, William Howe [q.v.], inventor of a wooden truss, he secured the contract to build the first railroad

bridge over the Connecticut River at Springfield. Two years later, the firm of Boody, Stone & Company, contractors, acquired the patent rights to the Howe truss and entered upon a notable record of bridge building. On Jan. 13, 1842, Stone married Julia Ann Gleason of Springfield. In 1844 he became superintendent of the New Haven, Hartford & Springfield Railroad. Opportunities in Ohio, where dependence on canals and turnpikes was holding back development, lured him to the new West. In 1849, with Stillman Witt and Frederick Harbach, he contracted to build the Cleveland, Columbus & Cincinnati Railroad, first unit of the Big Four, and after its completion he became successively superintendent and president, with his home in Cleveland.

An industrial empire was in the making south of the Great Lakes; Cleveland was one of its centers; and Amasa Stone was one of the empire builders. He obtained the contract to build the Chicago & Milwaukee Railroad as well as the Cleveland, Painesville & Ashtabula Railroad. Of the latter he was president for thirteen years before it was merged in the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern, Jan. 1, 1860. For a time he was managing director of the new system. His interests expanded to include mines, iron and steel, banking and communications. As an officer of the Lake Shore Railroad, Stone recognized the South Improvement Company's system of rebates for a privileged list of oil refining companies, thereby saving the oil refining industry in Cleveland, but at the expense and embitterment of those producers less fortunate (Ida M. Tarbell, *The History of the Standard Oil Company*, 1904, I, 47, 277). The Lake Shore Railroad was his pride, but it was also his undoing. As president in 1863 he had insisted on using the Howe truss, with iron rather than wooden timbers, in designing the long bridge at Ashtabula, though warned by engineers that such a bridge would not be safe. After eleven years of service the bridge collapsed, carrying to destruction a train-load of people. He was blamed for an experiment "which ought never to have been tried" (verdict of coroner's jury, quoted in Dennett, *post*, p. 101). Under the weight of charges—many of them unfair—and the strain of sleepless nights, his health broke, and five and a half years later he ended his own life.

In business Stone was never able to endure a subordinate position. His friends saw a man of strong physique, courteous, kindly, unassuming, but when he passed beyond the fireside he became the dominant, even domineering, type of the business world. A life of struggle, achievement, and command made him so. Shortly be-

fore the end he made his greatest benefaction. He became interested in the project of moving Western Reserve College from Hudson to Cleveland and transforming it into an urban university, and for that purpose gave a half-million dollars. One of his daughters married John Hay [q.v.] and the other Samuel Mather [q.v.].

[The only satisfactory appraisal of Stone's place in history is in Tyler Dennett, *John Hay* (1933); in addition see John Hay, *Amasa Stone* (n.d.), which memoir appears also in *Mag. of Western Hist.*, Dec. 1885; *Report of the Joint Committee Concerning the Ashtabula Bridge Disaster, under Joint Resolution of the Gen. Assembly* (1877); *Cleveland Plain Dealer*, May 12, 1883; J. G. Bartlett, *Simon Stone Geneal.* (1926).]

E. J. B.

STONE, BARTON WARREN (Dec. 24, 1772–Nov. 9, 1844), frontier evangelist, who seceded from the Presbyterian denomination and was a leader in the establishment of churches designated by the name Christian, was the son of John and Mary (Warren) Stone. He was born near Port Tobacco, Md., reared in Pittsylvania County, Va., and in 1790, with the intention of becoming a barrister, he entered the academy at Guilford, N. C., conducted by Rev. David Caldwell [q.v.]. Converted under the influences created in that vicinity by the preaching of James McGready [q.v.], he became in 1793 a candidate for the ministry in the Orange Presbytery and put himself under the tutelage of Rev. William Hodge. Confused and depressed by the theology he encountered, he went to his brother's home in Oglethorpe County, Ga., and soon became teacher of languages at the seminary of the Methodist preacher, Hope Hull, in Washington, Ga. Returning to North Carolina in 1796, he was licensed by the Orange Presbytery. After itinerant preaching in Tennessee, he took charge of the churches at Cane Ridge and Concord, Bourbon County, Ky., and was ordained in 1798, accepting the Confession with the proviso "so far as I can see it consistent with the word of God" (*Biography, post*, p. 30), for some of the doctrines of Calvinism still troubled him. On July 2, 1801, he married Elizabeth, daughter of Col. William and Tabitha (Russell) Campbell.

The Great Revival, which had a notable manifestation at Cane Ridge, brought the conservative and "New Light" forces of the Presbyterian Church into sharp conflict. As a result, in September 1803, Stone and four others withdrew from the Synod of Kentucky and formed the Springfield Presbytery. They issued a three-fold "Apology," setting forth in detail their reasons for this act, the second section of which was written by Stone. The following year, convinced that there is no authority in the New Testament

for such an ecclesiastical organization, they dissolved the presbytery, signed its "Last Will and Testament," and agreed to acknowledge no name but Christian and no creed but the Bible. The remainder of Stone's life was spent chiefly in evangelical work and the establishment of churches. For the remarkable growth of the movement in Kentucky and Ohio he was largely responsible. His wife having died in 1810, he married, Oct. 31, 1811, her cousin, Celia Wilson Bowen, daughter of William and Mary Bowen. Some two years later they settled in Lexington, in which place and afterwards in Georgetown Stone taught school in connection with his religious activities. In 1826 he started a paper called the *Christian Messenger*. He had met Alexander Campbell [q.v.] in 1824 and formed a warm regard for him, although they were not in entire theological agreement. With the growth in Kentucky of the Disciples of Christ, as the Campbellites were called, Stone urged co-operation with them. At a conference held in his church at Lexington on Jan. 1, 1832, the Christians and Disciples agreed to act as one, and Rev. John T. Johnson, a Disciple, became co-editor of the *Christian Messenger*. A complete amalgamation never took place, however, and a religious body known as Christian persisted. Stone would never sanction the abandonment of that designation, but "This union, . . ." he declared, "I view as the noblest act of my life" (*Biography, post*, p. 79). In 1834 he moved to Jacksonville, Ill.; he continued, however, to edit the *Messenger* and to carry on evangelistic work. His tendency to theological speculation occasioned controversial pamphlets and led to his being denounced as a Unitarian. His own publications include: *Atonement* (1805), *A Reply to John P. Campbell's Strictures on Atonement* (1805), *An Address to the Christian Churches in Kentucky, Tennessee, and Ohio, on Several Important Doctrines of Religion* (1814; 2nd ed., corrected and enlarged, 1821), and *Letters to James Blythe, D.D., Designed as a Reply to the Arguments of Thomas Cleland, D.D., Against My Address*, 2d ed., . . . *on the Doctrine of the Trinity, the Son of God, Atonement* . . . (1824). The Rev. Thomas Cleland, Presbyterian, had attacked Stone in *The Socini-Arian Detected* (1815), and in *Letters to Barton W. Stone Containing a Vindication Principally of the Doctrines of the Trinity, the Divinity and Atonement of the Saviour* (1822); in 1825 he published *Unitarianism Unmasked; . . . A Reply to Mr. Barton W. Stone's Letters to the Rev. Dr. Blythe*. Stone died at the home of his son-in-law, Capt. S. A. Bowen, in Hannibal, Mo., and

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his remains were buried in the Cane Ridge, Ky., graveyard. By his first marriage he had had five children; by the second, six.

[*The Biog. of Eld. Barton Warren Stone, Written by Himself* (1847); C. C. Ware, *Barton Warren Stone* (1932); J. R. Rogers, *The Cane Ridge Meeting-house* (1910); C. C. Cleveland, *The Great Revival in the West* (1916); Lewis and R. H. Collins, *Hist. of Ky.* (2 vols., 1874); J. H. Garrison, *The Story of a Century* (1909); W. T. Moore, *A Comprehensive Hist. of the Disciples of Christ* (1919); N. S. Haynes, *Hist. of the Disciples of Christ in Ill.* (1915); A. W. Fortune, *The Disciples in Ky.* (1932); M. T. Morrill, *A Hist. of the Christian Denomination in America* (1912); W. E. Garrison, *Religion Follows the Frontier* (1931).] H. E. S.

STONE, CHARLES POMEROY (Sept. 30, 1824-Jan. 24, 1887), soldier, was born at Greenfield, Mass., the son of Dr. Alpheus Fletcher Stone and Fanny (Cushing) Stone, widow of George Arms. He was a descendant of Gregory Stone who settled in Watertown, Mass., in 1635. Graduating at West Point in 1845, he served with the siege train throughout Scott's campaign in Mexico. Resigning in 1856, being then a first lieutenant, he was employed by a private association as chief of a commission for the exploration of the Mexican state of Sonora. His *Notes on the State of Sonora* was published in 1861.

On Apr. 16 of that year he was mustered into service as colonel, District of Columbia Volunteers; he was reappointed to the regular army as colonel, 14th Infantry, in July, and in August was appointed brigadier-general of volunteers, both commissions antedated to May. His reputation stood high, and he had every prospect of a brilliant career, until the disaster at Ball's Bluff, near Leesburg, Va., Oct. 21, 1861. With the recklessness common in brave but inexperienced officers, Col. Edward D. Baker [*q.v.*] involved a regiment of Stone's command in a skirmish with the Confederates under Gen. Nathan G. Evans [*q.v.*], which resulted in numerous casualties and Baker's death. The public was seized with a "victim-hunting mania" (Blaine, *post*, I, 382), and as Baker was a senator many of his colleagues were eager to avenge his death upon somebody. Their choice was Stone. Flints of incompetency were succeeded by whispers of treason. The display of credulity and cruelty which followed was hardly surpassed even in the World War. An investigator could solemnly set down, for example, the statement of a witness that he had heard the Confederate adjutant general say that General Evans said that Stone was a fine man and a gentleman. It is recorded that Stone "is too well spoken of in Leesburg to be all right" (War Department records). The Joint Committee on the Conduct of the War heard many witnesses, but refused their names to Stone, refused him their testimony, refused to

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tell him what acts were charged against him. He was arrested at midnight, Feb. 8, 1862, and conveyed to Fort Lafayette, rising from the waters of New York harbor, where he was held in solitary confinement for fifty days. On the representations of his physician he was then transferred to Fort Hamilton, on land, where he was still kept in solitary confinement but was allowed to exercise under guard. His appeals to the War Department to know the charges against him were unanswered. Shame at last began to stir in Congress, though not in the War Department. He was released, Aug. 16, 1862, in reluctant compliance with an act of Congress, general in terms, but passed with this particular case in mind. The Joint Committee, the Secretary of War, and General McClellan have mutually blamed each other for the imprisonment. There is guilt enough for all.

Stone was left unemployed until May 1863, when he was sent to General Banks, at the latter's request, and served under him at Port Hudson and in the Red River campaign. On Apr. 4, 1864, for no cause stated or now known, he was mustered out of his volunteer commission and as a colonel of the regular army was again left unemployed. He was finally assigned to the Army of the Potomac; but, sick and despairing, he resigned from the army, Sept. 13, 1864. From 1865 to 1869 he was engineer and superintendent for the Dover Mining Company, Goshland County, Va. From 1870 to 1883 he served in the Egyptian army, becoming chief of staff and lieutenant-general. After his return home he was chief engineer for a year of the Florida Ship Canal Company. Later, he was constructing engineer for the foundations of the Statue of Liberty in New York harbor. He was twice married: first, to Maria Louisa Clary, daughter of Gen. Robert E. Clary; and, second, to Annie Jeannie Stone, daughter of John H. Stone of Louisiana. He died in New York City.

[J. G. Bartlett, *Gregory Stone General* (1918); *War of the Rebellion: Official Records (Army)*; *Battles and Leaders of the Civil War* (4 vols., 1887-88); J. G. Blaine, *Twenty Years of Congress*, vol. I (1884); *Report of the Joint Committee on the Conduct of the War*, pt. 2, 1863; *Speech of Hon. J. A. McDougall . . . on the Arrest of Gen. Stone, and the Rights of the Soldier and Citizen* (1862); *Eighteenth Ann. Reunion, Grads. U. S. Mil. Acad.* (1887); G. W. Cullum, *Bio. Reg., Officers and Grads. U. S. Military Acad.*, vol. II (1891); *N. Y. Tribune*, Jan. 25, 1887; unpublished records in the War Dept.; for a hostile view, J. D. Baltz, *Hon. Edward D. Baker* (1888).] T. M. S.

STONE, DAVID (Feb. 17, 1770-Oct. 7, 1818), representative and senator from North Carolina, was born at "Hope," the family home, near Windsor, N. C. He was the son of Elizabeth (Williamson) Hobson Stone and Zedekiah Stone,

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who is said to have been a native of Massachusetts and a descendant of Gregory Stone, an English emigrant to Watertown, Mass., about 1635. Zedekiah Stone was a prosperous planter in Bertie County, N. C., and won distinction for his political activity during and after the Revolution. The boy was educated at the College of New Jersey (Princeton), where he was graduated in 1788. He studied law in Halifax under William Richardson Davie [*q.v.*] and was admitted to the bar in 1790. He was at once elected to the House of Commons from Bertie County and served four terms. On Mar. 13, 1793, he was married to Hannah Turner of Tennessee, who bore him five children. In 1794 he became a judge of the superior court but served only four years. Elected to the federal House of Representatives, he served from Mar. 4, 1799, to Mar. 3, 1801, and was a member of the first standing committee of ways and means. He was a brilliant man of great personal charm and magnetism, and of much independence of character. Generally he acted with the Republicans and voted to repeal the Sedition Act. In 1800 he supported Jefferson and voted for him in the House in 1801. Elected to the federal Senate in 1801, he continued to support Jeffersonian policies, and in the Chase impeachment he voted "guilty." He spoke seldom and, while regarded as able, was never a leader. He was defeated for reelection by Jesse Franklin [*q.v.*]; but the same legislature made him again a judge, and he resigned to accept. Two years later he was elected governor and served two terms from 1808 to 1810. In 1811 and 1812 he was again a member of the House of Commons and at the latter session defeated Jesse Franklin for the federal Senate. Taking his seat in 1813, he declined to vote for some of the important war measures of the administration, and thereby aroused so much feeling in North Carolina that he was censured by the legislature in December 1813. The newly elected legislature being also hostile, he resigned in 1814, filing with the governor an eloquent defense of his course, which met with the approval of the Federalists in the state. After his retirement he removed to Wake County, where the rest of his life was spent cultivating his plantation. In June 1817 he was married to his second wife, Sarah Dashiell, who survived him.

[S. A. Ashe, *Biog. Hist. of N. C.*, vol. IV (1906); *Biog. Directory Am. Cong.* (1928); J. G. Bartlett, *Gregory Stone Geneal.* (1918), footnote p. 132; *The Papers of Archibald D. Murphy* (2 vols., 1914), ed. by W. H. Hoyt; *Raleigh Register*, Oct. 9, 1818.]

J. G. deR. H.

Stone

STONE, DAVID MARVIN (Dec. 23, 1817–Apr. 2, 1895), editor and publisher, was born in Oxford, Conn., the youngest of five children of a physician, Noah Stone, and his wife, Rosalind (Marvin) Stone. He was a descendant of John Stone who emigrated from England in 1639 and settled in what later became Guilford, Conn. He attended the village schools until he was fourteen, when he began earning his own living. After working hours he studied Latin and Greek by himself and at seventeen became a school teacher. In 1842 he found a place as clerk in a dry-goods house in Philadelphia and was employed there until the firm failed, seven years later. Meanwhile he had been writing correspondence for the *Dry Goods Reporter* of New York, and this led to his being offered the editorship of the magazine early in 1849. Though he was successful as an editor he could not agree with the owner of the paper and resigned later in the year. He then obtained a reporter's job on the *New York Journal of Commerce*, which, during the forty-four years that followed, became a veritable reflection of his own personality. During his earlier years with the *Journal* he was engaged in many other activities. For a time he edited the *Ladies' Wreath*, a popular magazine. At various times he contributed a weekly financial review to the *New York Observer* and conducted a similar department in *Hunt's Merchants' Magazine*. A Sunday-school novel from his pen entitled *Frank Forrest* was published in 1850 and ran through many editions. He also wrote many articles and stories for other publications. After the death of David Hale [*q.v.*], editor of the *Journal of Commerce*, much of his work fell upon Stone's shoulders. At the beginning of the Civil War, Gerard Hallock [*q.v.*], the principal owner of the paper, dictated a conciliatory policy towards the seceding states which became so offensive to the government that the *Journal* was forbidden the use of the mails and Hallock was forced to retire from its ownership. Stone and William Cowper Prime [*q.v.*] proposed taking it over, and learned that under their management it would be permitted to continue. In 1864 the *Journal*, together with other New York newspapers, was made the victim of a serious hoax, when a bogus "proclamation of the President" was delivered to it—supposedly from the New York Associated Press—and published. The editors of the *World* and the *Journal of Commerce* were ordered arrested and the papers suppressed; but it was quickly discovered that they had been the victims and not the perpetrators of the trick, and the papers were resumed. In 1866 Stone became editor-in-chief of the *Journal*, and in 1884

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he bought out Prime's interest in the paper. In 1869 he was elected president of the New York Associated Press, the pioneer news-gathering agency of America. He held the latter position for almost twenty-five years, retiring only when the association was merged with the United Press.

As head of the *Journal of Commerce*, Stone became one of the best known editors in New York. Endowed by nature with a big, powerful body and perfect eyesight (he never wore spectacles), the amount of work he performed was prodigious. He remarked in 1889 that he had not had a whole day's absence from his office in twenty-nine years. During his latter years he had no editorial assistant and wrote with his own hand about three hundred editorial articles a month, covering a wide range of subjects. Frequently a lay sermon was found among the rest, for Stone was a prominent church and Sunday-school worker in Brooklyn, and delivered hundreds of lectures upon the life of Christ and other religious subjects. He retired from the *Journal of Commerce* in 1893 and died two years later in Brooklyn. His wife, the former Delia Charlotte Hall of Wallingford, Conn., whom he married on Sept. 7, 1841, died on Oct. 19, 1887. There were no children.

[W. L. Stone, *The Family of John Stone* (1888); *Jour. of Commerce*, Apr. 4, 1895, and Sept. 29, 1927; Victor Rosewater, *Hist. of Cooperative News-Gathering in the U. S.* (1930); obituaries in *N. Y. Herald*, *N. Y. Times*, and *World* (N. Y.), Apr. 3, 1895; information from friends and associates of Stone; burial records in Oxford, Conn., and Greenwood Cemetery, Brooklyn, N. Y.] A. F. H.

STONE, ELLEN MARIA (July 24, 1846-Dec. 13, 1927), missionary and lecturer, was born in Roxbury, Mass., and died in Chelsea, Mass. She was a descendant of Gregory Stone who emigrated to Watertown, Mass., in 1635. Her father and her mother, Benjamin Franklin Stone and Lucy Waterman (Barker) Stone, were religiously minded, she was named for a missionary, and at her baptism her mother dedicated her to that calling. She graduated from the grammar and high schools of Chelsea and in 1866-67 taught there. From 1867 to 1878 she was on the editorial staff of the *Congregationalist*. Then, as the result of a deepening religious purpose, she offered herself to the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions, was accepted, and was assigned to Samakov, Bulgaria. About 1883 she was transferred to Philippopolis, also in Bulgaria, and there for more than ten years she spent much of her time visiting women in their homes. Soon, too, she began a training class to prepare Bible-women

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to do similar work. For a time she was in charge of the mission's school for girls, and in 1885, in the course of the uprising in which Eastern Rumelia was united to Bulgaria, she ministered to sick and wounded soldiers in Sofia. In 1898, after a furlough in the United States, she was assigned to Saloniki and placed in charge of the evangelistic work for women in that area. Her new duties involved a great deal of travel, most of it through rural and mountainous districts.

It was in connection with these journeys that there unexpectedly came upon her the great adventure of her life, which suddenly lifted her name from obscurity and for a time made it known throughout much of the civilized world. On Sept. 3, 1901, while on one of her regular tours, she and her party were attacked by brigands. She and Katerina Stephanova Tilka, an American-educated Bulgarian who was attached to the mission, were held captive and a large ransom was demanded. The American Board felt that it could not pay the sum without encouraging the kidnapping of other missionaries, but with the indorsement of President Theodore Roosevelt and his secretary of state, a popular appeal for funds was made throughout the United States. A sum of about \$60,000 was collected and after skillful negotiation paid to the brigands, and on Feb. 23, 1902, the two women were released. That spring Miss Stone returned to the United States. While her name was long retained on the staff of her mission, she never resumed her residence in the Near East. Instead, she traveled widely in America, telling the story of her captivity. Later, she became a lecturer of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, for the most part speaking on missionary subjects. She also spent a great deal of time in Washington, attempting to obtain the passage by Congress of an appropriation which would reimburse those who had contributed to her ransom. Her account of her captivity, "Six Months Among the Brigand," (*McClure's Magazine*, May-July, September 1902), was her only published writing which obtained wide circulation.

[Manuscript file of the Am. Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions; annual reports of the same, 1879-1908; *Missionary Herald*, Nov., Dec. 1901, Jan., Mar., Apr. 1902, Feb. 1908; *Who's Who in America*, 1916-17; "Repayment of Ransom of Ellen M. Stone," *House Report 807*, 62 Cong., 1 Sess.; *Boston Transcript*, Dec. 14, 1927; J. G. Bartlett, *Gregory Stone General* (1918).] K. S. L.

STONE, GEORGE WASHINGTON (Oct. 24, 1811-Mar. 11, 1894), Alabama jurist, was born in Bedford County, Va., the son of Micajah and Sarah (Leftwich) Stone. His grandfather, Micajah, had settled in Virginia before the Revo-

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lution. When George was seven years old the family migrated to Lincoln County, Tenn., where the father became a planter in comfortable circumstances. The boy was educated in the schools which were available in the local community and studied law in the office of James Fulton at Fayetteville, Tenn. Going to Alabama to take his bar examination, he was admitted to the bar in May 1834. He practised in Sylacauga and in Talladega until 1843, when he was appointed judge of the circuit court to fill out an unexpired term. In December of the same year he was elected by the legislature for the six-year term. In 1849 he resigned to resume his law practice, opening a new office in Hayneville, Ala.

In 1856 he was elected associate justice of the supreme court of Alabama and was reelected in 1862. During the reconstruction period he was retired from the bench and practised in Montgomery. After the restoration of home rule in the state, he was appointed associate justice by Governor Houston. He held the office by appointment from 1876 to 1880, when he was elected to it for a term of six years. In 1884 he was appointed chief justice by Governor O'Neal. From 1886 until his death he held the office by election.

Stone served half a century on the bench of Alabama and twenty-five years of that time he sat on the supreme bench. He was not only learned in the law, but he had a judicial mind, and he was noted for the amount of labor he gave to preparing his decisions. His expression was clear and vigorous and his decisions were regarded as models of correct judicial style. When he came to the bench both the law and its administration were in a chaotic state in Alabama. The standards had not been high before the Civil War and the demoralization resulting from war and reconstruction had increased the confusion. Stone set himself to bring some sort of order into the judicial system of the state. He stood for a vigorous administration of criminal law and rigid honesty in the administration of civil law. He aided in the preparation of the Revised Penal Code in 1865 and was able to introduce some improvements into it. As chief justice for a quarter of a century he handed down more than two thousand decisions and through them materially improved the quality of judicial work. He was an earnest advocate of judicial reform. He opposed the separate courts of law and equity which existed in Alabama and the probate courts with their judges untrained in the law. He was not able, however, to win popular support for the reform of either of these conditions during his lifetime. Stone died in Montgomery in his eighty-third year. He had been three times married:

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Dec. 16, 1834, to Mary Gillespie of Franklin, Tenn.; Sept. 4, 1849, to Emily Moore of Lowndes County, Ala.; Feb. 8, 1866, to Mary E. (Harrison) Wright of Lowndes County. He was survived by his third wife and several children.

[Stone's opinions may be found in 28-29 and 53-101 *Ala. Reports*; for general sources, see T. M. Owen, *Hist. of Ala. and Dict. of Ala. Biog.* (1921), vol. IV; Willis Brewer, *Ala., Her Hist., Resources, War Record and Public Men* (1872); *Memorial Record of Ala.* (1893), vol. II; William Garrett, *Reminiscences of Public Men in Ala., for Thirty Years* (1872); G. W. Stone, "Judicial Reform," *Proc. . . . Ala. State Bar Assoc.*, 1889; D. T. Blakey, "Hon. George W. Stone," *Ibid.*, 1895; "Half a Century on the Bench," *Ibid.*, 1893; "Memorial," 100 *Ala. Reports*, ix-xx; *Daily Reg.* (Mobile, Ala.), Mar. 13, 1894.] H. F.

STONE, HORATIO (Dec. 25, 1808-Aug. 25, 1875), sculptor, the second child of Reuben and Nancy (Fairchild) Stone, was born at Jackson, Washington County, N. Y. When his father, who preferred work on the farm chores, failed to encourage his early interest in wood carving, the boy left home and did not communicate with his family until later years. Between 1841 and 1847 he practised as a physician in New York. Increasingly he turned to sculpture, however, especially after his removal in 1848 to Washington, where he had studios variously in the northwest section of the city, at the Navy Yard, and in the sub-basement of the Capitol building. During the Civil War, from Sept. 21, 1862, until his honorable discharge Sept. 20, 1865, he served as a contract surgeon with the Union forces. He was stationed at the Patent Office General Hospital and at the Columbian College Hospital, both in Washington, at West's Buildings General Hospital, Baltimore, and at Fort Delaware, Del. In 1864 he published *Freedom*, a small volume of poems containing besides the title piece, "Eleutheria," set to music by George Henry Curtis as a cantata, and "Day." The style is sonorous, if not turgid, and the sentiment inevitably seeks the point when America is sung as the climax of creation's travail. He was active in the organization of the Washington Art Association, which had among its objects the establishment of a national art gallery and the preservation of historic monuments, and in 1857 became its president. A year later there appeared his *Inaugural Address . . . and an Address on National Art*. It was as a result of the work of the Washington Art Association that the art commission of 1859 was appointed by President James Buchanan, and that in 1860 the National Gallery of Art was incorporated.

Four of Stone's works are preserved in the Capitol—his bust of Chief Justice Roger Brooke Taney, his statues of Alexander Hamilton (1864) and Senator Edward Dickinson Baker of Ore-

gon (1874), and his masterpiece, a statue of John Hancock (1856), all in marble. The Hamilton (see Glenn Brown, *History of the United States Capitol*, vol. II, 1903, plate 291) shows the dramatic pose and careful details of the current style, but with a unity and simplicity that one likes to think also marked the doctor's efforts as surgeon if they did not his prose and poetry. His other works include busts of Hamilton and Jefferson, said to be copies of Jean Antoine Houdon's, a statue of Jefferson, and a bust and a statue of Thomas Hart Benton. He is said to have made a pair of bronze doors in New York and, more plausibly, to have executed the stone for his mother's grave (in the Jackson cemetery), carved in Italy and showing the three Marys at the tomb. Exhibitions of his works were held at the National Academy of Design in New York City in 1849 and in 1869. He never married. His personality is recalled as one of charm and versatility. At least twice during his career he visited Italy, and it was at Carrara that he died.

[*Art Jour.* (N. Y.), Nov. 1875; C. E. Fairman, *Art and Artists of the Capitol of the U. S. A.* (1927); obituary in *N. Y. Times*, Sept. 24, 1875; date of death and other information from H. E. Cole, Executive Department, Division of the Budget, Capitol, Albany, N. Y., and Adjutant-General C. H. Bridges, Washington, D. C.] W. S. R.

STONE, JAMES KENT (Nov. 10, 1840-Oct. 14, 1921), educator and Roman Catholic priest, was born in Boston, Mass., the son of Dr. John Seely Stone [q.v.] and his second wife, Mary Kent (1807-1901). He was prepared for college at E. S. Dixwell's Latin School in Cambridge and entered Harvard in 1856 but did not graduate until 1861. At the conclusion of his freshman year he traveled in Europe for a time while perfecting himself in modern languages, and in 1860-61 studied at the University of Göttingen, where he became a good student, a skilled Alpine climber, and a disciple of German academic methods. After teaching for a while in Dixwell's Latin School, he enlisted as a private in the Union army, was advanced to a lieutenant in the Second Massachusetts Volunteers, experienced hard fighting at Antietam, and was retired in January 1863. Appointed an assistant professor of Latin in Kenyon College, Gambier, Ohio, in January 1863, he studied theology, took orders in the Protestant Episcopal Church, and in 1867, after holding chairs in Latin and mathematics, became president of the college. In the meantime he had been married on Aug. 26, 1863, to Cornelia Fay, daughter of Harrison Fay, by whom he had three daughters.

His married life was happy, and his social re-

lations with students and faculty were pleasant; but high church leanings in a low church atmosphere brought a conflict with the local bishop and the school of divinity that led him to resign. Called to the presidency of Hobart College at Geneva, N. Y., in 1868, he was happier as a "primitive Catholic" under Bishop Arthur Cleveland Coxe [q.v.], a high churchman. The death of his wife on Feb. 15, 1869, brought intense grief and months of solitude. After commencement, 1869, he resigned his presidency and on Dec. 8, 1869, apparently under no Catholic influences beyond an intimate knowledge of the Tractarian Movement, he was received into the Roman Catholic Church by Father Winand Michael Wigger [q.v.] of Madison, N. J. Through the Fays, who were concerned about the Stone children, took steps to have Stone committed to an asylum, his father stood in the way. Meanwhile Stone wrote his polemical volume, *The Incarnation Heeded* (1870), which was compared by friendly critics to Newman's *Apologia* and went through several editions and into several foreign tongues. Desirous of becoming a priest, he declined a professorship at Georgetown College and joined the Paulists. On Dec. 21, 1872, he was ordained a priest by Archbishop John McClellan [q.v.] and in 1874 became a master of novices. Finally, making a tragic sacrifice which he alone could gauge, he permitted the adoption of his two surviving daughter by Michael J. O'Connor (1820-90) and his wife, childless philanthropists of San Rafael, Cal.

He was now in a position to withdraw from the Paulists, and in 1876 he joined the more severe Congregation of the Passion at Pittsburgh, Pa. As Father Fidelis of the Cross, he took his final vows on Aug. 11, 1878, and found a welcome anonymity. In 1881, after some time in the Roman mother house on Celian Hill, he was sent to establish his congregation in Argentina, where in his twelve years he founded several monasteries, was instrumental in building Holy Cross Church (Bueno Aires), and journeyed forbidding distances over the pampa giving missions. There were brief interludes when he labored for his congregation in Paraguay, 1883; attended a general chapter in Rome, 1884; laid the foundation stone of the Passionist Church of San Luis in Valparaiso, Chile, 1886; visited the United States, 1885 and 1886, where he saw his children and preached at the opening of the Catholic University in Washington; and brought missionaries from Rome, 1891, to extend his work. After preaching throughout the United States, 1894-97, even in the Appleton Chapel at Harvard, he was elected consultant to the general

and stationed at Rome. At the end of his term he became provincial consultor in the United States, 1899; master of novices, 1902; and provincial, 1905-08. Again he was sent to South America as provincial. Theodore Roosevelt [q.v.], impressed with the refined austerity and bearing of Father Fidelis, whom he met in Buenos Aires, said that at his entrance "you heard the clink of the saber" (Smith, *post*, p. 364). In 1911 Fidelis was commissioned to inaugurate the Passionist congregation in Brazil, where he erected foundations at São Paulo and Curitiba. In 1914 he was assigned to Mexico but was unable to enter the country under Carranza. Until 1917 he served in Cuba and in negro missionary work in Corpus Christi, Tex. At that time, upon the invitation of D. E. Hudson, C.S.C., he went to Notre Dame University to write an autobiographic sequel to his early volume under the title, *An Awakening and What Followed* (1920). Retired at the Passionist monastery in Chicago, he continued to work until shortly before his death, when he returned, in a sense, to the old family life with his two daughters at San Mateo, Cal.

[W. G. and Helen G. Smith, *Fidelis of the Cross, James Kent Stone* (1926); Felix Ward, C. P., *The Passionists, Sketches Hist. and Personal* (1923); G. F. Smythe, *Kenyon College, Its First Century* (1924); *The Am. Cath. Who's Who* (1911); review in *Cath. World*, Nov. 1870; "A Convert's Experiences of the Catholic Church," *Contemporary Rev.*, June 1900; *Fifth Report, Harvard Coll. Class of 1861* (1892); J. T. Morse, Jr., in *Harvard Graduates' Mag.*, Dec. 1921; death notice in *San Francisco Chronicle*, Oct. 15, 1921.]

R. J. P.

STONE, JOHN AUGUSTUS (Dec. 15, 1800-May 29, 1834), playwright and actor, was born in Concord, Mass., the youngest of four children of Joshua and Sarah (Avery) Stone. His father was a cabinet-maker, a descendant of Gregory Stone who came from England in 1635 and settled in Watertown, Mass. His early life is obscure, but he probably made his début at the Washington Garden Theatre, Boston, as Old Norval in *Douglas*, and he seems to have specialized in old men's parts, like Old Hardy in *The Belle's Stratagem*, in which he made his first appearance in New York, at the City Theatre in Warren Street, July 10, 1822. In the same year he married Mrs. Amelia (Greene) Legge, an actress in the same company, who is better known in the history of the stage as Mrs. Stone, and who later married Nathaniel Harrington Banister [q.v.]. He appears at the new Chatham Garden Theatre in 1824, and there on Nov. 4 his first play, *Restoration; or, The Diamond Cross*, was performed, Stone playing Diego. It has disappeared, but it was evidently a romantic play, with Spanish characters. After he had filled en-

agements at the Bowery and the Chatham and at Niblo's Garden in 1828, his most important play, *Metamora; or, the Last of the Wampanoags*, was produced at the Park Theatre on Dec. 15, 1829, with Edwin Forrest [q.v.] as Metamora. Forrest had offered a prize of \$500 and half the proceeds of the third night for the "best Tragedy, in five acts, of which the hero, or principal character shall be an aboriginal of this country" (*Critic*, Nov. 22, 1828). The committee of award, headed by William Cullen Bryant [q.v.], selected from among the fourteen plays submitted the Indian drama. It provided Forrest with one of his most popular parts and brought him thousands of dollars, none of which, however, were shared by the author. Forrest never permitted the publication of his successes, so that *Metamora* exists now only in a manuscript fragment, limited to the part of Metamora, in the Edwin Forrest Home for Aged and Infirm Actors in Philadelphia. From this and contemporary accounts, it is clear that the play provided Forrest with an appealing character, King Philip, the son of Massasoit, who defends his people against the English aggression and finally kills his wife, Nahmeokee, to save her from falling into the hands of the whites, dying himself from the bullets of his foes. While not the first Indian play, *Metamora* started the great vogue of the aboriginal drama and established the stage convention for the Indian dialect, a curious mixture of Ossian and the real Indian speech.

When Stone left New York for Philadelphia is not clear. His one extant play was published there in 1827, *Tancred; or, The Siege of Antioch*, a chronicle play, laid in the Christian camp before Antioch in 1097, in which Tancred triumphs over the wives of the Grecian emperor and the sultana. But on Mar. 23, 1831, he acted at the Park Theatre in New York at his benefit, when his *Tancred, King of Sicily* was performed (evidently, judging from the cast, a totally different play from the earlier *Tancred*). Its first production had been on Mar. 16. And when *The Demoniac; or, The Prophet's Bride* was played at the Bowery on Apr. 12, 1831, he played Taher Ben Yudah in what must have been an oriental drama. He next revised James Kirke Paulding's *The Lion of the West*, in which James Henry Hackett [qq.v.] had been acting since April 1831 the part of Nimrod Wildfire. Since both original and revision have disappeared, it is hard to assign Stone's share, but apparently he wrote a new play, a melodramatic comedy, in which Nimrod Wildfire from Kentucky straightened out all the complications. Beginning Nov. 14, 1831, at the Park, it became one of Hackett's fa-

mous parts. Stone wrote another play for Forrest, *The Ancient Briton*, produced first at the Arch Street Theatre, Philadelphia, Mar. 27, 1833. It was an historical tragedy, the action beginning about 60 A.D. in the mountains of Wales, during the reign of Nero, while Suetonius was general of the Roman forces. Boadicea defeats the Romans but afterwards commits suicide. The Britons were painted like the Indians in *Metamora*. Of other plays, like *Fauntleroy*; or, *The Fatal Forgery* and *La Roque, the Regicide*, attributed to Stone, little is known but the titles. A prize play for George Handel Hill [q.v.], *The Knight of the Golden Fleecce*, or, *The Yankee in Spain*, was produced posthumously at the Park Theatre, Sept. 10, 1834. Charles Durang, who knew Stone, describes him as "a small man, slight in figure, but genteel." He was evidently of a despondent nature, or he may have been made so by the discouraging conditions of the stage. On May 29, 1834, he threw himself off the Spruce Street Wharf in Philadelphia into the Schuylkill River. He was survived by his widow and two sons. Forrest erected a handsome tombstone to his memory, in Machpelah Cemetery, with the inscription "Erected to the Memory of John Augustus Stone, Author of *Metamora*, By His Friend Edwin Forrest."

[Dates of birth and death are given on authority of the town clerk of Concord and the manuscript diary of William Wood, the Philadelphia manager, in the lib. of the Univ. of Pa. *The Pennsylvanian* (Phila.), May 31, 1834, however, gives the date of death as May 28. Stone's biog. must be gathered from Charles Durang, "The Phila. Stage," 3 ser., ch. 25, in *Sunday Despatch* (Phila.), beginning July 8, 1860; J. N. Ireland, *Records of the N. Y. Stage* (2 vols., 1866-67); James Rees, *The Life of Edwin Forrest* (1874); W. R. Alger, *Life of Edwin Forrest*, vol. I (1877); G. C. D. Odell, *Annals of the N. Y. Stage*, vols. III, IV (1928); R. D. James, *Old Drury of Phila.* (1932). See also J. G. Bartlett, *Gregory Stone General*. (1918). For a portrait, see O. S. Coad and Edward Mims, Jr., *The Am. Stage* (1929). For dramatic criticism, see A. H. Quinn, *A Hist. of the Am. Drama from the Beginning to the Civil War*, vol. I (1923).]

A. H. Q.

STONE, JOHN MARSHALL (Apr. 30, 1830-Mar. 26, 1900), governor of Mississippi, was born at Milan in west Tennessee, the son of Asher and Judith (Royall) Stone, both natives of south-side Virginia. He was the descendant of Joshua Stone who settled in Prince Edward County, Va., early in the eighteenth century. When John was eleven years old his father died leaving the mother with nine children to struggle against poverty. As a result, the boy's education was restricted to the common schools, but in spite of this he first earned his living as a school teacher. Then he was a clerk on a Tennessee River steamboat running from the Ohio to Eastport, Miss. After settling for a time at

Eastport, he became in 1855 station agent at the neighboring town of Iuka. With the opening of the Civil War, he became captain of the Iuka Rifles in the 2nd Mississippi Infantry, and in the spring of 1861 his company reached Virginia. He participated in most of the important battles in that state during the next four years and was wounded, though not severely. His ability and bravery obtained his advancement to the rank of colonel in the brigade commanded by Joseph R. Davis [q.v.]. At times, as during the Wilderness fighting, he was in charge of the brigade. Early in 1865 he was captured in North Carolina, while leading some Mississippi recruits to Virginia. Released from Johnson's Island in July 1865, he returned to his railroad agency at Iuka. There, on May 2, 1872, he married Mary Gilliam Coman. After their two children died in infancy, three of Stone's nieces were adopted.

After serving his political apprenticeship in several local offices, he was elected to the state Senate and, reelected, he served from 1870 to 1876. Chosen by acclamation president *pro tempore* of that body, he became acting-governor of Mississippi on Mar. 20, 1876, after the forced resignation and removal of Gov. Adelbert Ames and Lieut.-Gov. A. K. Davis. The next year he was elected governor. The activities of his administration were chiefly devoted to reorganizing the government on the basis of control by the native white people of the state and to abolishing the extravagances of the recent Carpet-bag government. In addition, the Mississippi Agricultural and Mechanical College (now Mississippi State College) was established, and a state board of health was created, which at once performed valiant service during the severe yellow-fever epidemic of 1878. He opposed the popular demand for the establishment of a railroad commission. Nevertheless, under his successor, Gov. Robert Lowry [q.v.], the commission was formed, and Stone was appointed a member in 1884. In 1889 he was again elected governor. Once more economy in state affairs was necessary owing to the panic of the early 'nineties. As his first administration marked the return of power to the white race, so his second gave a constitutional basis for the perpetuation of white control in the provisions of the constitution of 1890. Popular approval, which has sometimes approached reverence, for this document has brightened the halo about the name of Stone. Since the constitution of 1890 added two years to the terms of those holding state office, he served a six-year term, from 1890 to 1896. Nine months before his death he was made president of the Agricultural and Mechanical College.

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He was an able administrator, and he was a man of substantial character who was above suspicion in all his public life. These facts, coupled with the length of his service, largely explain the great respect in which his administrations are held. Furthermore, his régime appeared in an excellent light in contrast with the corruptions of the Reconstruction period, and the fear of a return of those hardships kept the political leaders of Mississippi in a state of unusual harmony.

[Dunbar Rowland, *Mississippi* (1907), vol. II; *Biog. and Hist. Memoirs of Miss.* (1891), vol. II; Robert Lowry and W. H. McCardle, *A Hist. of Miss.* (1891); *Pubs. Miss. Hist. Soc.*, esp. vol. XII (1912); *Commercial Appeal* (Memphis), Mar. 27, 1900, Mar. 1, 1931.]

C. S. S.

STONE, JOHN SEELY (Oct. 7, 1795–Jan. 13, 1882), Protestant Episcopal clergyman, educator, was the ninth child of Ezekiel and Mary (Seely) Stone, and sixth in descent from William Stone—fourth son of the Rev. Samuel Stone of Hereford, England—who sailed from London to New England on May 20, 1639, and was one of the founders of Guilford, Conn. Born and brought up in West Stockbridge, Berkshire County, Mass., John shouldered his musket in 1814 and marched to the defense of Boston.

He graduated from Union College, Schenectady, N. Y., in 1823, and entered the General Theological Seminary, New York City. On Jan. 4, 1826, in St. Mark's Church, New York, he was ordered deacon by Bishop Hobart, and on Jan. 7, 1827, in Hartford, Conn., was ordained priest by Bishop Brownell. He was a tutor in Greek and Latin at Hobart College, 1825–27, and then became rector of St. Michael's Church, Litchfield, Conn. He was subsequently rector of All Saints Church, Frederick, Md., 1828–29; Trinity Church, New Haven, Conn., 1830–32; St. Paul's Church, Boston, 1832–41; Christ Church, Brooklyn, 1842–52; and St. Paul's Church, Brookline, Mass., 1852–62. In 1862 he was appointed professor of theology in the Philadelphia Divinity School, where he served until 1867. In that year he became the first dean and professor of systematic theology of the newly founded Episcopal Theological School, Cambridge, Mass. Retiring from that office and active service in 1876, he lived in Cambridge until his death, some six years later.

As a pastor, Stone was sympathetic, cheerful, and transparent as a child. As a dean he was more successful as a friend of the students than as an administrator. Young men felt and responded to his love of truth, his simplicity of nature, and his intellectual and moral courage. He was an eloquent preacher and a leader of thought in the Evangelical school of his Church. Hold-

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ing firmly to the standard of the Reformation, justification by faith, he sympathized with the orthodox rather than the advanced school of New England theology. Ecclesiastically, he was one of those who opposed the Tractarian Movement of Oxford and the teachings of Pusey and Newman in regard to the Sacraments, defining the visible Church of Christ as "a congregation of faithful men, in which the pure word of God is preached, and the Sacraments duly administered according to God's Ordinance."

Stone published *Memoir of the Life of the Rt. Rev. Alexander Viets Griswold* (1844); *The Mysteries Opened* (1844), republished as *The Christian Sacraments* (1866); *Lectures on the Institution of the Sabbath* (1844), republished as *The Divine Rest* (1867); *The Church Universal* (1846), republished as *The Living Temple* (1866); and *A Memoir of the Life of James Milnor, D.D.* (copr. 1848). On May 2, 1826, he married Sophie Morrison Adams, by whom he had five children, of whom only two were living when his wife died. On Sept. 5, 1839, he married Mary Kent, a daughter of Chancellor James Kent [q.v.] of New York. She was born in Albany, May 19, 1807, and died in Boston, Jan. 10, 1901. Of the children of this second marriage, the eldest, James Kent Stone [q.v.], after serving as president of Kenyon and Hobart colleges, was received by the Roman Catholic Church in 1869 and as a Passionist father, under the name Fidelis of the Cross, became a devoted missionary. Another son, Henry, died in service in the Civil War; a daughter, Elizabeth, was the wife of the Rev. Alexander V. G. Allen [q.v.], professor of ecclesiastical history in the Episcopal Theological School at Cambridge.

[G. Z. Gray, *John S. Stone, A Memorial Sermon* (1882); W. G. and H. G. Smith, *Fidelis of the Cross, James Kent Stone* (1926); C. L. Slattery, *Alexander Viets Griswold Allen* (1911); *Churchman*, Jan. 21, 1882; *Church Almanac*, 1883; *Boston Transcript*, Jan. 14, 1882; personal acquaintance.]

W. L.

STONE, JOHN WESLEY (July 18, 1838–Mar. 24, 1922), lawyer, jurist, and member of Congress from Michigan, was born at Wadsworth, Ohio, the son of Chauncey and Sarah (Bird) Stone. His father, a farmer, was a cooper by trade and a Methodist preacher; he was descended from Simon Stone, an emigrant from England, who was in Watertown, Mass., as early as 1635. John attended the district schools of Wadsworth, and a small academy at Spencer, Ohio. About 1856 the family moved to Allegan County, Mich., where Stone taught school in winter and in summer split rails and helped clear the new farm.

In 1859 he commenced the study of law with

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Silas Stafford, an attorney in Plainwell, and the following year was elected clerk of Allegan County. Continuing the study of law, he was admitted to the bar in 1862. In the same year he was reelected county clerk and served until 1864, when he was chosen prosecuting attorney. He was prosecutor for Allegan County until 1870. Meanwhile, in 1865 he formed a law partnership with Dan J. Arnold of Allegan, which continued until 1873, when Stone was elected circuit judge of the twentieth judicial district, comprising the counties of Allegan and Ottawa. He resigned this office on Nov. 1, 1874, and removed to Grand Rapids, where he became junior member in the firm of Norris, Blair & Stone.

From 1877 to 1881 Stone served as member of Congress from the fifth congressional district, then resumed the practice of law in Grand Rapids in partnership with Nathaniel A. Earle. Later these two formed a partnership with Edward Taggart. Early in the administration of President Harrison, Stone was offered but declined an appointment as governor of Washington Territory. In 1882 he was appointed United States attorney for the western district of Michigan, which office he held for four years, meantime forming a partnership with his assistant Wesley W. Hyde.

Stone's business had often taken him to the Upper Peninsula, and in 1887 he decided to move to Houghton, because of the financial opportunities offered by that rapidly developing country. He practised law in Houghton from 1887 to 1890 with the firm of Stone & Gray; in 1890 was elected circuit judge of the twenty-fifth judicial district, composed of the counties of Marquette, Delta, Menominee, Dickinson, and Iron, and the following year transferred his residence to Marquette. He held the office of circuit judge until Dec. 31, 1909, and the next day took his seat on the bench of the supreme court of the state, to which he had been elected in the preceding spring. He served on the supreme court until his death, twelve years later, at Lansing. Except for a few short breaks, his public service in the state of Michigan extended over a period of more than sixty years.

Tall, slender, with a ruddy complexion, Judge Stone was a distinguished figure. He was invariably even-tempered, and an indefatigable worker, even during his late years. His opinions as a member of the supreme court appeared in 159-217 *Michigan Reports*. They were, for the most part, excellently written, some of them models of brevity and conciseness, and all showing a keen analytical mind, wide learning, and a sound knowledge of the law. He was married,

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May 2, 1861, to Delia M. Grover of Allegan, Mich., who died Jan. 25, 1902. To this marriage seven children were born.

[J. G. Bartlett, *Simon Stone General*, (1926); *Who's Who in America*, 1922-23; *Bioq. Dir. Am. Cong.* (1928); *Mich. Bioss.* (Mich. Hist. Com., 1924), vol. II; C. B. Howell, *Mich. Not. Trans. Cases* . . . *Bioq. Sketches of the Judges of Mich.* (1884); G. I. Reed, *Bench and Bar of Mich.* (1897); *Detroit Free Press*, Mar. 25, 1922; personal letters from the family of Judge Stone.]
H. C.

STONE, LUCY (Aug. 13, 1818-Oct. 18, 1893), reformer and pioneer in the woman's rights movement, was born near West Brookfield, Mass. Her mother was Hannah (Matthews) Stone. Her father, Francis Stone, was a descendant of Gregory Stone who emigrated from England to Massachusetts Bay in 1635. Francis Stone was a well-to-do farmer and tanner who believed that men were divinely ordained to rule over women. Hannah, his wife, meek and docile, accepted this view; but Lucy, when still very young, became resentful of woman's lot. Upon discovering that the Bible seemed to uphold male domination she wanted to die. Soon, however, she began to suspect the man-made translations of the Scriptures and decided to study Greek and Hebrew to find out whether they were correct. Though her brothers were sent to college, her father was shocked when she expressed a wish to go, and he would give her no financial aid. Therefore, she determined to educate herself, and when sixteen began to teach district school at a dollar a week, "boarding around." For several years afterward she continued to teach, except for short periods at Quaboug Seminary in Warren, Mass., the Wesleyan Academy in Wilbraham, Mass., and at Mount Holyoke Female Seminary. During this time her hostility towards the existing status of women increased, for she learned that, because of her sex, she had no vote in the Congregational Church in West Brookfield of which she was a member. Finally, in 1843 she had enough money to start work at Oberlin College and registered there. For the first two years she helped eke out her expenses by teaching and by manual labor, but in her third year her father relented and came to her aid. At college she was looked upon as a dangerous radical, for she was an ardent abolitionist, was uncompromising on the question of woman's rights, and, under the influence of the brimstone sermons of Charles Grandison Finney [q.v.], became Unitarian in religion. In August 1847 she was graduated at Oberlin College.

A few weeks later she gave her first public address on woman's rights, from the pulpit of her brother, William Bowman Stone, at Gardner,

Mass. The following year she began to lecture regularly for the Anti-Slavery Society, but she urged the elevation of woman whenever pretext offered. After two or three years most of her time was given to free-lance lecturing on the rights and wrongs of her sex, and she traveled over much of the country delivering her message. Possessed of rare eloquence and a singularly beautiful voice, she was, as Elizabeth Cady Stanton said, "the first person by whom the heart of the American public was deeply stirred on the woman question" (Blackwell, *post*, p. 94). In 1850 she headed the call for the first national Woman's Rights convention, which was held at Worcester, Mass., and had much to do with arranging for the later conventions, which took place annually. She published the proceedings at her own expense. She had intended never to marry, in order that she might give all of her energies to the cause of woman's rights, but on May 1, 1855, she became the wife of Henry Brown Blackwell [*q.v.*], after he had offered to devote his life to the same cause. He kept his word. In connection with their marriage they drew up a joint protest against the legal disabilities of women that was given wide publicity. Lucy Stone felt that a woman's abandonment of her name upon taking a husband was symbolical of her loss of individuality, so she kept her own name after marriage, merely substituting the title Mrs. for Miss.

Following her marriage her labors for woman's rights continued and broadened. For a time the family lived in New Jersey, and there, in 1858, she let her household goods be sold for taxes and used the incident for a written protest against taxation without representation. When the Fourteenth Amendment to the federal Constitution was pending, she and her husband strove, in vain, to win suffrage for women through getting the word "male" struck from the bill. In 1866 when the American Equal Rights Association was formed she was made a member of the executive committee. In 1867, partly through her efforts, the New Jersey Woman Suffrage Association was organized, with her as president. For two months of the same year she and her husband campaigned in Kansas in behalf of amendments to the state constitution for extending suffrage to women and to negro men. In 1868, while still living in New Jersey, they helped organize the New England Woman Suffrage Association. Soon they removed to Boston to aid the woman movement in Massachusetts. Just at this time a split, over program and methods, occurred in the American Equal Rights Association, and in its place de-

veloped the National Woman Suffrage Association and the American Woman Suffrage Association. She helped form the latter, which concentrated on gaining suffrage by states. Twenty years later, upon the initiative of Alice Stone Blackwell, her daughter, the two organizations were united as the National American Woman Suffrage Association, and she was placed on the executive committee. She raised most of the money with which the *Woman's Journal* was founded in 1870. Two years later she and her husband assumed the editorship and were in charge of it for the remainder of their lives. Under their direction the publication became a tower of strength to the cause of woman's rights. Meanwhile she was the leading spirit in the Massachusetts Woman Suffrage Association, which she and her husband helped organize in 1870, and in the New England and the American associations; and she likewise gave much individual time to lecturing and drafting bills and to legislative hearings in the interest of a better status for women. She delivered her last lecture for the cause to which she devoted her life in connection with the World's Columbian Exposition at Chicago in 1893. Shortly afterward her health began to fail from an internal tumor. At her home in Boston she died, urging her daughter, Alice Stone Blackwell, to "make the world better" (Blackwell, *post*, p. 282). Her funeral, said a friend, was like a coronation (*Ibid.*, p. 285). She was short of stature but well built; her cheeks were rosy throughout life; her nose was broad and tip-tilted, adding to her expression of good nature and approachableness; her eyes were bright gray; her mouth, strong and kindly; and she had an abundance of dark brown hair, which had whitened very little when she died. She possessed unusual personal magnetism, but she had not much sense of humor. Ruggedly honest in acts and words, modest, unselfish, and fearless, she was kind in her human relationships, even to her opponents, and was very fond of children. She died at her home in Dorchester, Mass.

[Some letters in Lib. of Cong., but most of papers in possession of daughter, Alice Stone Blackwell; A. S. Blackwell, *Lucy Stone, Pioneer of Woman's Rights* (copr. 1930), "Lucy Stone, New Jersey Pioneer Suffragist," *The Civic Pilot*, Jan. 1923, and "Three Pioneer Women," in *Alpha Phi Quarterly*, Jan. 1927; *History of Woman Suffrage* (6 vols., 1881-1922), ed. by E. C. Stanton, S. B. Anthony, M. J. Gage, and I. H. Harper; J. G. Bartlett, *Gregory Stone Geneal.* (1918); *Boston Evening Transcript*, Oct. 19, 1893; *N. Y. Tribune*, Oct. 22, 28, 1893.] M. W. W.

STONE, MELVILLE ELIJAH (Aug. 22, 1848-Feb. 15, 1929), journalist, was born at Hudson, Ill., second of the six sons of the Rev.

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Elijah and Sophia Louisa (Creighton) Stone. His father was a Methodist Episcopal clergyman "on circuit," who supplemented his clerical income by manufacturing tools for saw mills; he was a descendant of Simon Stone who emigrated from England in 1635 and settled at Watertown, Mass. After attending the public schools in Chicago Stone became a newspaper reporter on the *Chicago Republican* but soon acquired an interest in an iron foundry. On Nov. 25, 1869, in Chicago, he married Martha Jameson McFarland, daughter of John Stuart McFarland, by whom he had two sons and a daughter. When the great Chicago fire of 1871 wiped out his foundry, he went back to newspaper work. In 1875, with two partners, he organized the first penny daily, the *Chicago Daily News*, launching an experimental issue on Christmas day. In 1881 with Victor Fremont Lawson [*q.v.*], whose partner he had become, he started a morning edition. Seven years later he sold out his interest in the papers to Lawson. After several years of European travel, he turned to banking and for a time was president of the Globe National Bank. He was also treasurer of the Chicago Drainage Canal, and president of the Citizens' Association and of the Civil Service Reform League.

In 1893 he was persuaded to become general manager of the Associated Press of Illinois, incorporated by the Western Associated Press when it refused a place in the merger of the New York Associated Press (founded 1848) and the United Press. He immediately contracted with the Reuter Telegram Company, Ltd., of Great Britain and its allied associations in other European countries for the exclusive right to use their news in the United States. When the United Press went into receivership in 1897, most of its papers joined the Associated Press; others formed the Publishers' Press, which later combined with the Scripps-McRae service to form the United Press Associations. In 1898 the supreme court of Illinois ruled that the Associated Press was bound to furnish its reports to any newspaper which applied for them (*Inter-Ocean Publishing Company vs. Associated Press*, 184 *Illinois Reports*, 438). This was fatal to the cooperative plan of the self-governing association, and in September 1900 the organization was dissolved in Illinois but simultaneously reorganized in New York under a statute permitting formation of corporations not for profit. This Stone headed as general manager and secretary until he retired in 1921, establishing in these years a number of important journalistic principles. He sedulously fostered the cooperative principle upon which the organization was

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based, widely copied by such news agencies as the Canadian Press and the Shimbun Rengo Sha of Japan. He proved that news could be gathered and distributed free from partisanship and editorial bias, and without thought of monetary profit, a distinct departure from previously accepted practices, which had made press associations commercial in character. He also asserted that there was little true appeal to readers in episodic sensationalism and held that the news columns should mirror what he called the "substantial activities of the people," whether the actors in them were great or humble. Under his management there was fought through the federal courts to the Supreme Court of the United States a case which in 1918 established the legal principle that news is a commodity and that in it a property right exists (*International News Service vs. Associated Press*, 248 *United States Reports*, 215). On successive trips abroad he established Associated Press bureaus in the principal European capitals and persuaded chancelleries of the Old World to open their news sources to American correspondents.

His greatest personal triumph came in connection with the Russo-Japanese War of 1904-05. After going to Saint Petersburg (later Leningrad) and persuading Czar Nicholas II to remove the censorship from Russian press dispatches, he was influential in preventing the failure of the peace parley between the two countries at Portsmouth, N. H., in August 1905. Learning that the czar had instructed his plenipotentiaries to withdraw when the Japanese made demands for indemnity, he communicated with Pres. Theodore Roosevelt [*q.v.*] and with Emperor Wilhelm II of Germany, urging that pressure be brought to bear on both parties. The upshot was that Tokio withdrew its demand for a money payment, the czar authorized further negotiations, and peace followed. Stone's part in this was so confidential, however, that it was not known for some years. In 1921 his autobiography, *Fifty Years a Journalist*, appeared. He died in New York, survived by his wife and daughter, and was buried in the National Cathedral at Washington, D. C. He has been described as a man "of a constructive mind, remarkable executive powers, and a most frank, engaging, and delightful personality" (*Nation*, *post*, p. 274), and as "true and kindly, eminently interested in his work and his duty" (*Times*, London, quoted in *New York Times*, Feb. 18, 1929).

[J. G. Bartlett, *Simon Stone General*, (1926); *Who's Who in America*, 1928-29; "M.E.S." *His Book* (1918); Victor Rosewater, *Hist. of Cooperative News-Gathering in the U. S.* (1930); "M.E.S.," *Nation*, Mar. 6,

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1929; *N. Y. Times*, Feb. 16, Mar. 24, Mar. 31, 1929; records of the Associated Press.] M. E. C.

STONE, RICHARD FRENCH (Apr. 1, 1844–Oct. 3, 1913), physician and editor, was born near Sharpsburg, Bath County, Ky., the son of Samuel and Sally (Lane) Stone. Samuel Stone, grandson of Josiah Stone, an English immigrant to Virginia, was a member of the Kentucky legislature and brigadier-general in the state militia. He moved his family to Putnam County, Indiana, in 1851, and there Richard received his early education in the public schools and in Bainbridge Academy. He taught school and studied medicine under Dr. J. B. Cross of Bainbridge for four years, and in 1863 entered Rush Medical College in Chicago. After one year he was appointed a medical cadet in the Union army and assigned to duty at Madison, Ind. He was shortly transferred to Philadelphia, Pa., where he served successively in three large military hospitals and attended the medical department of the University of Pennsylvania, from which he graduated in 1865. During the following year he served as acting assistant surgeon at camps at Key West and Cedar Keys, and in the post hospital at Monticello, Fla. He resigned from the military service in April 1866 and returned to Indiana, where he practised at New Albany, at Carpentersville, and finally at Bainbridge. In 1879 he participated in the founding of the Central College of Physicians and Surgeons, at Indianapolis, in which he held the chair of materia medica, therapeutics, and clinical medicine from 1880 until he resigned in 1886. After 1880 he lived in Indianapolis. At various times he was on the medical staffs of the Indianapolis City Hospital and City Dispensary (1882), the Marion County Asylum, and the Indiana Institute for the Education of the Blind. He took a lively interest in the activities of the Grand Army of the Republic and in local Democratic politics. He was a member of the pension bureau examining-board at Indianapolis, 1885–95, and in 1895 was appointed surgeon-general of the state militia with the grade of colonel. He contributed occasional papers to journal literature, perhaps the most notable being "Etiology of Specific Disease" (*Journal of the American Medical Association*, July 16, 1892), a discourse in opposition to the idea of the bacterial causation of disease. In 1885 he published *Elements of Modern Medicine*, and in 1894 his *Biography of Eminent American Physicians and Surgeons*, with a second and enlarged edition in 1898. This work required the labor of years. Though the sketches are often ill chosen, and in the case of living men largely autobiographical, it remains

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one of the best available sources of information for the biographer of American medical men.

In his earlier professional career Stone was a general practitioner who did some surgery and more obstetrics with creditable skill. His many outside activities, however, took toll of his clientele, and in his later years he added real estate promotion to a precarious practice, with scant success in either. He died in his office, probably a suicide, from asphyxiation by gas. An associate described him as being quiet and reserved, marked by a diffidence that interfered seriously with any activities involving public contacts. He was married on Nov. 24, 1869, to Matilda C. Long, daughter of Dr. William Long of New Maysville, Ind., by whom he had one son.

[R. F. Stone, *Eminent Am. Physicians and Surgeons* (1894), with portrait; H. A. Kelly and W. L. Burrage, *Am. Medic. Biogs.* (1920); Samuel Earp, in *Indianapolis Medic. Jour.*, Oct. 15, 1913; obituary in *Indianapolis Star*, Oct. 4, 1913, with portrait.]

J. M. P.—n.

STONE, SAMUEL (July 1602–July 20, 1663), Puritan clergyman, the son of John Stone, a freeholder of Hertford, England, was baptized in Hertford on July 30, 1602. In 1620 he matriculated as a sizar from Emmanuel College in the University of Cambridge, where he received the B.A. degree in 1623. The year before, he took holy orders at Peterborough and resided in Aspen, Essex, at the home of Richard Blackerby. There he studied divinity, Bible exegesis, and Hebrew until his appointment as curate at Stisted, Essex. He held this curateship from June 13, 1627, to Sept. 13, 1630, when he was suspended for nonconformity. Through the influence of Thomas Shepard [*q.v.*] he then obtained the Puritan lectureship at Towcester in Northamptonshire. There he met Thomas Hooker [*q.v.*] and with him emigrated to Newtown (Cambridge) in New England as colleague minister in place of John Cotton [*q.v.*]. Eminently practical, he selected the site of Hartford, Conn., negotiated its purchase from the Indians and removed there in 1636. The town was probably named in honor of his birthplace. His first wife died in 1640. After Hooker's death, in 1647, he remained sole minister of the Hartford church until his own death. Although his godliness was especially revealed "in frequent *Fastings*, and exact *Sabbaths*," he possessed "a certain Pleasancy" and a "most ready Wit" (*Magnalia, post*, III, 117). He represented his church at the New England synods of 1637, 1643, and 1646–48. As chaplain under John Mason [*q.v.*], he served through the Pequot War of 1637. On occasion he examined those accused and ministered to those convicted of witchcraft and even gave ad-

visory opinions in civil cases. Apparently he was the "Rev. Mr. Stone" who accompanied Governor Winthrop of Connecticut to England in 1661 (*Haerlemse Saterdagse Courant* of Sept. 17, 1661, *New York Historical Society Collections*, 2 ser., I, 1841, 456). He found time to write a "Confutation of the Antinomians" and "A Body of Divinity," neither of which he published, and *A Congregational Church Is a Catholike Visible Church Or an Examination of Mr. Hudson* (1652).

The latter part of his life was embittered by a violent controversy with a party in his church led by William Goodwin, the ruling elder. Although its origin, as Cotton Mather tartly stated, "has been rendred almost as obscure as the Rise of *Connecticut River*" (*Magnalia*, post, III, 177), it is difficult to avoid the conclusion that personal friction between Stone and Goodwin both originated and prolonged the controversy. Qualifications for baptism, church membership, and the rights of the brethren were the main points at issue. Stone believed that the essence of Congregationalism was "*a speaking Aristocracy in the Face of a silent Democracy*" (*Ibid.*, 118). Although his ideas of church government approached Presbyterianism more than Independency, he was steadfastly supported by a majority. In this controversy, which deeply influenced religious life throughout New England, Stone's conduct was not above reproach; yet he consistently and conscientiously acted according to his own precepts. Upon his death at Hartford his inventory was £563. His will mentioned his second wife Elizabeth Allen, to whom he was married in 1641, and five of his children.

[Unpublished MSS. in possession of Mass. Hist. Soc.; Cotton Mather, *Magnalia Christi Americana* (1702), Book III, 62, 116-18; John and J. A. Venn, *Alumni Cantabrigienses*, pt. I, vol. IV (1927); Wm. Urwick, *Nonconformity in Hert's* (1884), 518 ff.; John Winthrop, *The Hist. of New England* (1825), ed. by James Savage; *Conn. Hist. Soc. Colls.*, vol. II (1870); J. H. Trumbull, *The Memorial Hist. of Hartford County, Conn.* (1886), I, 262, 280; G. L. Walker, *Hist. of the First Church in Hartford* (1884), ch. vii; Sylvester Judd, *Hist. of Hadley* (new ed. 1905); Thomas Shepard, "Memoir of his own Life," in Alexander Young, *Chronicles of . . . Massachusetts* (1846); W. DeL. Love, *The Colonial Hist. of Hartford* (1914); James Savage, *A General Dict.*, vol. IV (1862), pp. 207-08; *Dict. Nat. Biog.*] F.T.N.

STONE, THOMAS (1743-Oct. 5, 1787), signer of the Declaration of Independence, was born on "Poynton Manor," Charles County, Md., the eldest son of David and Elizabeth (Jenifer) Stone and the great-great-grandson of William Stone, 1603-1660 [q.v.]. He received a classical education from a Scotch school-master and then went to Annapolis, where he studied law in the office of Thomas Johnson [q.v.]. After his ad-

mission to the bar in 1764, he went to Frederick to practise. He married Margaret Brown in 1768. Perhaps some of the £1,000 dowry was used to buy land near Port Tobacco, Charles County, where the family removed about 1771 and built "Habre-de-Venture," one of the most beautiful examples of colonial architecture in Maryland. In 1774, when the legality of the poll tax for the support of the clergy was tested, he was one of the sheriff's lawyers against Thomas Johnson, Samuel Chase, and William Paca [qq.v.], who were later to be his colleagues in Congress. Although his sympathies were entirely with the colonists when the break with England came, he always seems to have favored a milder course than many of his fellow representatives. He took his seat in the Continental Congress on May 13, 1775, and, except for a part of the year 1777 when he declined reelection, he served until October 1778. His most important work was on the committee that framed the Articles of Confederation. Since, just a few days before the Declaration of Independence was voted upon, permission was given by Maryland to her delegates to vote as they thought best, he voted for the Declaration and signed it. He is the least known of the Maryland signers partly because he seldom spoke either in Congress or the Maryland Senate, and few of his letters have been preserved. He appeared, however, to have hated the thought of war and in September 1776 spoke in favor of treating with Lord Howe for peace (Burnett, post, II, 74, footnote).

Elected state senator for a five-year term in 1776 and reelected twice he represented Charles County in the first three Senates, but he died before he completed his third term. He was one of the Maryland commissioners appointed to confer with those from Virginia over jurisdiction of the Chesapeake Bay. He opposed the movement for the issuance of paper currency and wrote to Washington for advice on the subject. Washington replied on Feb. 16, 1787, that if he were in the Maryland legislature, he would be decidedly against it and gave a number of reasons (*Writings of Washington*, IX, 1835, ed. by Jared Sparks, 231-32). This letter was reprinted frequently during the period of wildcat banking to show the opinion of the first president. Stone was also elected to the Congress of the Confederation in 1783 and took his seat on Mar. 26, 1784. He served as chairman of Congress for a few days toward the close of the session but declined reelection and resumed his law practice. Although elected to the Constitutional Convention in Philadelphia, he declined to serve on account of the illness of his wife, who died in June

1787. Overcome with grief, he gave up his work and died four months later in Alexandria, Va., while waiting for a boat to take him to England. Three children survived him.

[Raphael Semmes Coll. in possession of Md. Hist. Soc., Baltimore; J. T. Scharf, *Hist. of Md.* (1879), II, 235-37; John Sanderson, *Biog. of the Signers to the Declaration of Independence* (1827), IX; H. E. Hayden, *Va. Geneal.* (1891); *Archives of Maryland*, vols. XI, XII (1892-93); E. C. Burnett, *Letters of Members of the Continental Cong.*, vol. II (1923).]

M. E. F.

STONE, WARREN (Feb. 3, 1808-Dec. 6, 1872), surgeon and physician, was born at Saint Albans, Vt., the youngest child of Peter and Jerusha (Snow) Stone, and a descendant of Simon Stone, who emigrated to New England in 1635 with his brother Gregory. His early education was limited, but he later studied assiduously under private tutors. He began his medical work at Keene, N. H., under Dr. Amos Twitchell, and subsequently studied under Elisha Bartlett and Willard Parker [*qq.v.*] at Berkshire Medical Institution, Pittsfield, Mass., where he secured the degree of M.D. in December 1831. He settled in West Troy, N. Y., in 1832, but in October, as few opportunities for practice arose, he sailed from Boston for New Orleans on the brig *Amelia*. Storms and epidemic cholera caused the ship to be beached near Charleston, S. C., on Folly Island, where Stone labored among the sick until he himself contracted cholera. Arriving in December, sick, poor, friendless, he came to a New Orleans desolated by its first cholera epidemic. During his years in the city he was to serve through eighteen epidemics of cholera and yellow fever. After securing a supernumerary position in Charity Hospital, he served as assistant surgeon (1834-35), as resident surgeon (1835-39), and as visiting surgeon (1839-72). For many years he was consulting physician at Hôtel Dieu. In 1839, with Dr. William E. Kennedy, he founded the Maison de Santé, one of the earliest private hospitals in America. Here in 1841 he lost his eye from an infection following an operation. During his years on the staff of the Medical College of Louisiana (later Tulane University) from its opening in 1834 until his retirement in 1872, Stone rose from the position of acting demonstrator of anatomy (1834) to that of professor of surgery (1839-72). Though he lectured with earnest, long-remembered emphasis, he was a discursive, not a systematic, lecturer, often talking on unannounced subjects, and as a teacher of surgery he was too erratic to do full justice to his professorship. During the Civil War, Stone, who was an enthusiastic friend of Jefferson Davis [*q.v.*], in spite of his Northern birth accepted a

Confederate commission and was appointed surgeon general of Louisiana. His incorrigible spirit brought him into conflict with the Federal military authorities in New Orleans, and at one time he was confined in Fort Jackson.

He has been called the "great commoner" of his profession in the South (Gross, *post*, p. 101), where his kind and winning, if somewhat blunt, manners won him great popularity and inspired unbounded confidence in his ability. Although he met emergencies with ingenuity and quickness, he was not what his contemporaries would have called a brilliant operator. He believed in the prompt opening and draining of suppurating joints, the frequent use of nourishment and stimulants, and the combination of codliver oil and phosphate of lime for use in diseases of the nutritive functions ("Phosphate of Lime in Scrofula and Other Depraved States of the System," *New Orleans Monthly Medical Register*, Oct. 1, 1851). Moreover, he was the first to resect part of a rib to secure permanent drainage in cases of empyema; he reported in 1850 the first successful cure for traumatic vertebral aneurism by open incision and packing ("A Case of Traumatic Aneurism," *New Orleans Medical and Surgical Journal*, Jan. 1850); he made the first cure of an aneurism of the second portion of the subclavian artery by digital compression upon the third portion; and he was the initial user of silver wire for the ligation of the external iliac ("Ligature of the Common Iliac Artery for Aneurism . . .," *Ibid.*, Sept. 1859). His fame was rather the result of his work than of his publications, though he published a number of articles, most of them in the *New Orleans Medical and Surgical Journal*, of which he was co-editor for a short time (1857-59). In 1868 appeared *Clinical Memoranda and Notes from the Lectures of Dr. Warren Stone*, edited by his son.

He was a man of unusual height and weight, with a large, rugged head and strong features. His pithy conversation was anecdotic and stimulating, and some of his sayings are still remembered. His quiet charity was not limited to professional services. He died in New Orleans of diabetes mellitus. In 1843 he had married Malvina Dunreith Johnson of Bayou Sara, who with a daughter and two sons survived him.

[J. G. Bartlett, *Simon Stone Geneal.* (1926); S. E. Chaillé, in *Medic. News* (N. Y.), Mar. 15, 1902; editorials in *New Orleans Med. and Surgical Jour.*, July 1845, Mar. 1849, Jan. 1851; S. D. Gross, *Autobiog.* (1887), vol. II, pp. 100-01, 104-06; *A Century of Am. Medicine: 1776-1876* (1876), ed. by E. H. Clarke, etc.; A. B. Miles, in *Trans. Southern Surgical and Gynecological Asso.*, vol. VII (1895) and in *New Orleans Med. and Surgical Jour.*, May 1895; F. B. J. Romer, in *New Orleans Med. and Surgical Jour.*, Jan. 1875; R. F. Stone, *Biog. of Eminent Am. Physi-*

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cians and Surgeons (1894); H. A. Kelly and W. L. Burrage, *Am. Medic. Biogs.* (1920); Edmond Souchon, in *Trans. Am. Surgical Asso.*, vol. XXXV (1917); F. W. Parham, in *Surgery, Gynecology, and Obstetrics*, Dec. 1923; obituary in *Nat. Republican*, Dec. 8, 1872.]
V. G. G.

STONE, WARREN SANFORD (Feb. 1, 1860–June 12, 1925), trade-union official, was born on a farm near Ainsworth, Iowa, the son of John and Sarah (Stewart) Stone. His paternal grandfather was an emigrant from Holland. At fifteen, after a farm boyhood with little schooling, he was able to enter Washington Academy nearby. He remained there for three years, an eager student, contributing to his own support by doing odd jobs, and then spent a year at Western College, Toledo, Iowa. In the fall of 1879 he went to work as a locomotive fireman on the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad. At Agency, Iowa, on Oct. 15, 1884, he was married to Carrie E. Newell. Six months earlier, on becoming an engineer, he had joined the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers. He was soon afterward made secretary-treasurer of his local division and after a time was chosen as chairman of the Brotherhood's general committee of adjustments. His special talent as a negotiator won many decisions for the men, and he came to be well known throughout the organization. In August 1903, on the death of Peter M. Arthur [q.v.], he was chosen grand chief of the Brotherhood, a post he retained until his death. On taking office he faced a critical situation. Wages were low, living costs were rising, and the organization was losing membership. After a careful study of conditions, he formulated a plan for bettering wages and reducing hours by dealing with the railway managers through regional groups and carrying one contest to a finish before taking up another. The first struggle, with the Western group, was brought to a victorious conclusion in 1906; the second, with the South-eastern group, was settled in 1908. A bitter contest followed in 1912 with the Eastern group, the representatives of fifty-two powerful roads, who at first refused concessions. At a critical moment in the dispute the United States commissioner of labor and the presiding judge of the United States commerce court proposed mediation, and after hearings that lasted for five months a satisfactory compromise was reached. In the same year Stone succeeded in establishing a pension system in the Brotherhood, which was followed, nine years later, by a system of widows' pensions, the first in the history of American labor. In 1916 he led the railway unions in their successful fight for the passage of the Adamson Bill. In 1923, during the shopmen's strike, he

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intervened by drawing up a plan for settlement which brought the strike to an end. He was active in the movement which resulted in the founding, in October 1919, of *Labor*, the weekly organ of the railway unions. In the following year he brought the Brotherhood into the banking business, and at the time of his death the organization owned or controlled twelve banks and eight investment companies. In the spring of 1925 his health failed. He died at his home in Cleveland, survived by his wife. There were no children.

Stone's manner was genial, though bounded by a reserve that seemed to forbid a too close approach. By some he was thought to be domineering and obstinate. He differed from most trade-unionists in believing the compulsory closed shop unnecessary. He favored a greater degree of collectivization of industry and was a zealous advocate of the plan devised by Glenn Edward Plumb [q.v.] for the cooperative ownership of the railways. He also favored independent political action and was one of the leaders in the movement to bring labor to the support of LaFollette in the presidential campaign of 1924. He seems to have had no political ambitions and is said to have twice rejected a cabinet post. Much of the work he did for his organization is permanent. Under his control the Brotherhood increased in membership by 137 per cent. and greatly multiplied its resources. The vast financial structure he built up began to sag after his death, however, and suffered a series of disasters. His last days were troubled by a controversy which arose with the American Federation of Labor over the fact that a subsidiary corporation of the Brotherhood refused to pay union wages to its employees in the West Virginia mines. The matter had not been settled at the time of his death.

[*Who's Who in America, 1924-25*; *The New International Year Book, 1925*; *Locomotive Engineers Jour.*, July 1925; obituaries in *Cleveland Plain Dealer* and *N. Y. Times*, June 13, 1925.]
W. J. G.

STONE, WILBUR FISK (Dec. 28, 1833–Dec. 27, 1920), Colorado pioneer and jurist, the son of Homer Bishop and Lucy (Lindley) Stone, was born in Litchfield, Conn. He came of English stock, being a descendant of William Stone, one of the founders of Guilford, Conn. When he was six years old the family moved west, settling successively in New York, Michigan, Indiana, and Iowa. At eighteen he left the Iowa farm and went to Indiana where, after two years at the academy in Rushville, he attended Ashbury University (later De Pauw) and Indiana University. He took the degree of A.B. at Indiana in 1857 and the degree of LL.B. in 1858.

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During his college days he wrote essays and made contributions to various newspapers, and while studying law he acted as instructor in Greek and Latin at the university. For a year he served as editor of the *Daily Enquirer* at Evansville, Ind. He then began the practice of law. In the fall of 1859 he went to Omaha on legal business and was detained through the winter. There he served on the *Nebraskan* and, being able to write shorthand, reported the proceedings of the territorial legislature.

Meeting a number of returning "Pike's Peak-ers," he decided to go to the new gold country in the spring of 1860. He arrived in Denver after a six-weeks trip by ox team, followed the mining rush to South Park, and spent the winter at Cañon City, where he drafted the code for the first people's court of that section. He was elected a member of the legislature of Colorado in 1862 and 1864, and he served as assistant United States district attorney, 1862-66. In the winter of 1865-66 he returned to Indiana, and in February 1866 married Sarah Sadler of Bloomington, by whom he had two sons. Returning to Colorado, he and his wife settled at Pueblo, where Stone engaged in the practice of law, acted as an editor of the *Chieftain*, Pueblo's first newspaper, and in 1868 served as district attorney for the third (southern) judicial district. He was a promoter of the Denver & Rio Grande Railway, acting for some time as its attorney, and was instrumental in bringing the Atchison, Topeka, & Santa Fé Railroad to Pueblo. In 1875-76 he took a prominent part in drafting the constitution of the state of Colorado. He moved in 1877 to Denver, where he lived for the rest of his life. In October 1877, when a vacancy occurred in the state supreme court, he was nominated and elected without opposition. He served until January 1886 and then for nearly three years was judge of the criminal court at Denver. When Congress in 1891 created the court of private land claims to determine Spanish and Mexican land titles in the Southwest, he was appointed one of the five judges. His knowledge of Spanish and his association with Spanish-Americans of southern Colorado qualified him especially well for service on this unique court. He was sent by his colleagues to study the archives in Spain and to procure evidence in the famous Peralta case, involving a claim (later proved fraudulent) to over 12,000,000 acres of land in Arizona. When the work of the court was completed in 1904, he resumed private practice and spent much time in travel abroad. He was United States commissioner in the federal district court at Denver during the last five

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years of his life. During his twenty-six years of judicial service he won a name for clearness, impartiality, and integrity. He was an entertaining public speaker, his addresses being characterized by sparkling humor, and he wrote numerous articles for newspapers and magazines. The last work appearing under his name was a large *History of Colorado* (4 vols., 1918), of which he was consulting editor. He was an active member of the Episcopal Church.

[See J. M. Lindly, *The Hist. of the Lindley, Lindsley-Linsly Families*, vol. II (1924); *Who's Who in America*, 1916-17; W. F. Stone, ed., *Hist. of Colo.* (1918), vol. II, pp. 182 ff.; J. C. Smiley, *Semi-Centennial Hist. of the State of Colo.* (1913), vol. II, pp. 8-13; W. N. Byers, *Encyc. of Biog. of Colo.* (1880); *Hist. of the City of Denver* (1901); T. F. Dawson, "Scrapbooks of Newspaper and Mag. Clippings," vol. LXV, pp. 21-31, in colls. of State Hist. Soc. of Colo.; H. D. Teetor, in *Mag. of Western Hist.*, Apr. 1889; *Report Colo. Bar Asso.*, 1921, vol. XXIV, p. 166; obituary in *Rocky Mountain News*, Dec. 28, 1920. Information has been supplied by Stone's son. Stone's opinions as justice of the Colo. supreme court appear in 3-8 *Colo. Reports*. For the Peralta case see *Certificacion de un Expediente, etc., etc., sobre los Bienes del difunto Don Miguel Nemecio Silva de Peralta de la Córdoba, etra.* (2 vols., 1892), in the Colls. of the State Hist. Soc. of Colo.]

L. R. H.

STONE, WILLIAM (c. 1603-c. 1660), third proprietary governor of Maryland, was born in Northamptonshire, England. He emigrated to Virginia sometime before 1628 and in 1633 served as justice of Accomac County, the name then applied to the entire eastern shore of Virginia. It was later called Northampton, possibly by Stone for his birthplace. He served as sheriff of Northampton for a term in the forties. He married Virlanda Cotton, the sister of William Cotton, a prominent minister. They had seven children. When Leonard Calvert [*q.v.*], governor of Maryland, died and designated a Roman Catholic, Thomas Greene, as his successor, Lord Baltimore soon removed Greene, placed him on the Council in August 1648, and appointed William Stone governor. Stone was a member of the Church of England but had non-conformist connections and sympathies. He brought thirty-three people with him to Maryland and received a grant of 5,000 acres "lying west of Nanjemi Creek on the Potomac."

He took a special oath when he came into office, in which he promised not to "trouble molest or discountenance any Person whatsoever in the said Province professing to believe in Jesus Christ and in particular no Roman Catholick for or in respect of his or her Religion" (*Archives, post*, III, 210). The Maryland Toleration Act, which is worded quite similarly, was passed by the Assembly on Apr. 21, 1649. The Governor's Council was reorganized with an equal number

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of Catholics and Protestants, and several Puritans were members of the Assembly. When Stone visited Virginia late in 1649 and left Greene in charge of the Maryland government, Greene at once proclaimed Charles II to be rightful heir to the English throne. Although Lord Baltimore and Stone both disavowed this act as soon as they heard of it, nevertheless, it aroused Puritan suspicion. In 1650 a commission was appointed by Parliament to reduce Virginia to Parliamentary authority. Construing its instructions to include Maryland, the members of the commission arrived at St. Mary's in 1652 and demanded that the Governor and Council be loyal to the Commonwealth of England and that all writs and warrants be issued in the name of the Keepers of England. When Stone agreed to the first but not the second, since according to his oath all writs had to be issued in the name of the Lord Proprietary, he was deprived of his commission. He was, however, reinstated a few months later when he decided to give in on the point (*Archives*, post, III, 275). The next year he found himself in trouble with the Puritans of Providence (now Annapolis) because he had imposed certain oaths upon them and had removed some Puritan officials. In vain they sent two petitions for aid to Virginia. However, at Lord Baltimore's command, Stone issued two proclamations, one that henceforth all writs would be issued in the name of the Lord Proprietary and another charging the commissioners with leading the people in rebellion against the proprietor. Then the commissioners returned, reinforced with Puritans from Providence and Patuxent, and again forced Stone to resign. When the news of this second surrender reached Lord Baltimore, he wrote Stone a letter demanding that he return to his duties. Stone gathered a small force and met the Puritans in the Battle of the Severn on Mar. 25, 1655. He was badly defeated, wounded, and captured. After the battle he was sentenced to death by a council of war but was saved by some of his friends among the Puritans. The Baltimore forces did not regain power until 1657 under Gov. Josias Fendall [q.v.]. Stone was a member of his Council. He died at his estate in Charles County.

[Raphael Semmes Colls. in possession of Md. Hist. Soc., Baltimore; *Archives of Maryland*, vols. I, III (1883, 1885); *Narratives of Early Maryland* (1910), ed. by C. C. Hall; J. H. Latane, "The Early Relations of Maryland and Virginia," *Johns Hopkins Univ. Studies in Hist. and Pol. Sci.*, 13 ser., vols. III, IV (1895); J. T. Scharf, *Hist. of Md.* (1879), vol. II; J. L. Bozman, *The Hist. of Md.* (1837), vol. II.] M. E. F.

STONE, WILLIAM JOEL (May 7, 1848–Apr. 14, 1918), representative in Congress, gov-

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ernor of Missouri, United States senator, was born in Madison County, Ky. His father, William Stone, was a Virginian by birth, and his mother, Mildred Phelps, a Kentuckian. The boy worked on his father's farm and attended a rural school until he was fifteen years of age, then went to stay with a married sister at Columbia, Mo., where he attended the state university for three years and in 1867 entered the law office of his brother-in-law, Squire Turner.

He was admitted to the bar in 1869, and two years later settled at Nevada, Vernon County, Mo. From 1872 to 1874 he was prosecuting attorney of Vernon County. In 1884 he was elected to the lower house of Congress on the Democratic ticket, and served three terms. Going to Washington as a moderate reformer, he opposed corruption in big business and was instrumental in exposing several fraudulent railroad claims to lands in the Northwest. In 1892 he was elected governor of Missouri. Problems connected with the panic of 1893 absorbed the greater part of his attention as governor. He successfully managed the financial difficulties of the state and when strikes and other industrial disturbances occurred he was able to handle the situation without resort to military force. Upon retiring from the governorship in 1897 he practised law in St. Louis, but kept a dominant influence in political affairs, and in 1903 was chosen to succeed George G. Vest in the United States Senate. Now far more conservative, he served here continuously until his death.

Few equaled and probably none excelled Stone as a practical politician. When the state was rocked (1902–03) by the "hoodling" exposures of Joseph W. Folk [q.v.], the name "Gum-Shoe Bill" was awarded to Stone by foes, and even accepted by friends, for his adroitness in avoiding charges of political corruption. Besides all but holding the state Democratic party in the hollow of his hand for twenty-five years, he was prominent in the national councils of the party, being a member of the National Committee from 1896 to 1904, and its vice-chairman during the last four years of that period. He was an ardent admirer and a follower of the principles of William Jennings Bryan.

In the United States Senate, Stone, as a faithful partisan, voted for the railroad rate regulation laws of 1906, filibustered against the Aldrich-Vreeland currency bill in 1908, and opposed the Payne-Aldrich tariff bill in 1909. During Wilson's administration he became the ranking member of the Finance Committee, and in the critical year of 1914 succeeded to the chairmanship of the important committee on Foreign

Relations. In this position he successfully steered to ratification the Bryan peace and arbitration treaties. He received a storm of criticism early in 1917 as one of the "little group of willful men" who blocked President Wilson's Armed Ship Bill (*New York Times*, Mar. 5, 1917).

In the crisis of March-April 1917 Senator James A. Reed warned Stone: "It is the decree of fate, war will be declared. A vote against it will mean your political ruin. You are old and you have no property." Stone, with deep feeling, replied: "I know what it means to me. I know this war is coming. I know the people are aflame with . . . battle. . . . But would you have me consider my personal welfare in a case that involves the lives of millions of men . . . ? I cannot vote to send our boys into this conflict" (*Memorial Addresses, post*, p. 74). Nevertheless, as the war went on he gave wholeheartedly his thought and energy to the success of the American forces. He became deeply depressed by the reverses of the Allies early in 1918, and this emotional strain no doubt hastened his end.

Stone was looked upon as being a man's man, and a good mixer. Although he was an able and successful lawyer, he failed to accumulate wealth. He was not a church member, but he stood high in several fraternal orders. On Apr. 2, 1874, he married Sarah Louise Winston, by whom he had three children.

[*The Messages and Proclamations of the Govs. of . . . Mo.*, vol. VIII (1926); *Hist. of Vernon County, Mo.* (1911), vol. II; A. J. D. Stewart, *The Hist. of the Bench and Bar of Mo.* (1898); H. L. Conard, *Encyc. of the Hist. of Mo.* (1901), vol. VI; William Joel Stone: *Memorial Addresses Delivered in the Senate* (1919); *Who's Who in America*, 1916-17; *Biog. Dir. Am. Cong.* (1928); Lincoln Steffens, "Enemies of the Republic," *McClure's Mag.*, Apr. 1904; "The Bourbon Democrat Who Holds the Senate Reins on Foreign Affairs," *Current Opinion*, Feb. 1916; "Mr. Stone Hears from the Country," *Lit. Digest*, Mar. 24, 1917; *Washington Post* and *St. Louis Globe-Democrat*, Apr. 15, 1918.]

H. E. N.

STONE, WILLIAM LEETE (Apr. 20, 1792-Aug. 15, 1844), journalist and historian, was a descendant of John Stone and of William Leete [*q.v.*], both among the first settlers of Guilford, Conn. The second of eleven children of Rev. William Stone, a Yale Congregationalist who served three years in the Revolution "with a Hebrew Bible and the whole works of Josephus in his knapsack" (W. L. Stone, Jr., "Life," *post*, p. 10), and of Tamson (Graves) Stone, he was born at New Paltz, N. Y. His father retired to a farm on the upper Susquehanna and young Stone grew up in a frontier atmosphere, but he had a good training in Latin, Greek, and Puritan theology from his strong-willed parent. This frontier-classical schooling was apparently all

the formal education he secured. In 1809 he walked forty miles in a single night to offer himself as apprentice to the editor of the *Coopers-town Federalist*; he was accepted and remained for three years. In 1813 he purchased the Federalist *Herkimer American*, having for his journeyman Thurlow Weed [*q.v.*]. In 1814 Stone sold this paper and bought the *Northern Whig* at Hudson. By his marriage, Jan. 31, 1817, to Susannah Pritchard Wayland, daughter of Rev. Francis Wayland of Saratoga Springs and sister of Francis Wayland [*q.v.*], later president of Brown University, he acquired a literary adviser, and while at Hudson he edited two literary periodicals, the *Lounger* and the *Spirit of the Forum*. In 1816 he purchased the *Albany Daily Advertiser*, which was merged with the *Albany Gazette*; two years later his business failed and he became editor of the *Mirror*, Hartford, Conn., a journal formerly "vigilant and spicy" in its defense of Federalism, but under Stone's editorship harmlessly literary. Here he formed a literary club which edited a weekly magazine, *The Knights of the Round Table*.

His influence as an editor increased after 1821, when he became one of the proprietors of the *New York Commercial Advertiser*. He was one of the first to champion the cause of Greek independence; though a Federalist, he was a personal friend of DeWitt Clinton [*q.v.*] and zealously fought for the Erie Canal, writing on request *Narrative of the Festivities Observed in Honor of the Completion of the Grand Erie Canal* (1825); and as a "high Mason" he stepped forth as a mediator in the Anti-Masonic outburst following the disappearance of William Morgan [*q.v.*], writing *Letters on Masonry and Anti-Masonry* (1832), which evidently aimed at (but failed to obtain) wide circulation because of a strict impartiality designed to conciliate both sides. He ridiculed Frances Wright [*q.v.*] and women's rights, spoke sarcastically of extension of the suffrage, and advocated emancipation of slaves by Congress. An unwavering Federalist editor, he frankly admitted in 1829 that he had reached the top of his profession. He was director of the Institution for the Deaf and Dumb, for some time a school commissioner, and in 1843-44 superintendent of the commons schools of New York City.

Throughout his life he was interested in the early history of his region. In *Tales and Sketches* (2 vols., 1834) he published an account of his own pioneer experiences and of Revolutionary traditions; "Uncle Tim and Deacon Pettibone" and "Dick Moon, the Peddlar," both of which appeared in *The Atlantic Club-Book* (2 vols.,

1834), were rather stereotyped reporting of New England rusticity and asceticism; "The Mysterious Bridal," in *Tales and Sketches*, reprinted in *The Mysterious Bridal and Other Tales* (3 vols., 1835), portrays a typical colonial New England Thanksgiving with such success that Chancellor Kent thought it deserved a place beside *Bracebridge Hall*. Another New England sketch, "Mercy Disborough; a Tale of the Witches" (in *Tales and Sketches*), deals with legends of the regicides, wherein Stone's ancestor, Governor Leete of Connecticut, appears to good advantage. In 1833 appeared *Matthias and His Impostures*, an account of remarkable deceptions occurring in New York, and in 1836, *Maria Monk and the Nunnery of the Hôtel Dieu*, after Stone had gone to Montreal to investigate charges made by a "silly and profligate woman." A social satire, *Ups and Downs in the Life of a Distressed Gentleman* (1836), and *Letter to Dr. A. Brigham, on Animal Magnetism* (1837) came next. Meanwhile, gathering great stores of manuscripts and books, Stone set out to write a history of the Iroquois, beginning with *Life of Joseph Brant-Thayendanegea* (1838). This was followed by *Life and Times of Red Jacket* (1841). Seven chapters of the life of Sir William Johnson had been completed at the time of the author's death; the work was finished by his son, William L. Stone, Jr. [q.v.]. Three volumes, *The Poetry and History of Wyoming* (1841), *Uncas and Miantonomoh* (1842), and *Border Wars of the American Revolution* (1843), were by-products of his chief interest. A result of still greater value was the creation in 1838 of the New York State Historical Agency for the transcribing of the documents in European archives later published by J. R. Brodhead [q.v.]. Stone's most lasting contribution was in awakening an interest in the state archives, though in his own day his greatest influence was exerted in the field of journalism. Stone had only the one son, but adopted his sister's son, William Henry, who changed his name to William Henry Stone.

[Stone's great mass of MSS. and books was scattered, a part going to the Fort Ticonderoga Museum. The best biographical sketch is that by his son, "Life and Writings of Col. William Leete Stone," in *The Life and Times of Sa-go-ye-wat-ha, or Red Jacket* (ed. of 1866), pp. 9-101. See also W. L. Stone, Jr., *The Family of John Stone* (1888); F. B. Dexter, *Biog. Sketches Grads. Yale Univ.*, vol. IV (1917), for sketch of the Rev. William Stone; journal of a trip from New York to Niagara, *Buffalo Hist. Soc. Pubs.*, vol. XIV (1910); J. D. Hammond, *The Hist. of Political Parties in the State of N. Y.* (1842), I, 452-53; *Autobiog. of Thurlow Weed* (1884), ed. by Harriet A. Weed; *Correspondence of James Fenimore Cooper* (2 vols., 1932); *N. Y. Tribune*, Aug. 17, 1844. Loughton Osborn, *The Vision of Rubeta* (1838), satirizing in verse Stone's exposé of the charges of Maria Monk, is an intelligent and valuable commentary and, portraying Stone as

domineering and opinionated, provides a good corrective for the life by W. L. Stone, Jr.] J. P. B.

STONE, WILLIAM LEETE (Apr. 4, 1835-June 11, 1908), journalist, historian, was the only child of William Leete Stone [q.v.], the well-known historian, and Susannah Pritchard (Wayland). He was born in New York City and received his early education there and in Saratoga Springs, his mother's home, to which she returned in 1844 after his father's death. Under his uncle, President Francis Wayland [q.v.], he entered Brown University in 1853 and received his degree five years later, John Hay being a classmate with whom he carried on a correspondence for years. The year 1856 he spent in Germany learning the language for the purpose of translating memoirs of German participants in the American Revolution. He took a course at the Albany Law School, was admitted to the bar, and practised his profession in 1860-63 at Saratoga Springs.

Literary work proved to be more inviting than the law, however, and he accepted the city editorship of the *New York Journal of Commerce*, 1864-67. As his father's literary executor, he completed in 1865 *The Life and Times of Sir William Johnson* for which his father had written the first seven chapters. The next year he wrote a guidebook, *Saratoga Springs*, and "Life and Writings of Col. William Leete Stone" in a reprint of his father's *Life . . . of Red Jacket*. In 1867 appeared his translation, *Letters and Journals Relating to the War of the American Revolution*, from the papers of the wife of General Riedesel, followed by *Memoirs and Letters and Journals of Major General Riedesel* (2 vols., 1868), and much later by *Journal of Capt. Pausch* (1886) and *Letters of Brunswick and Hessian Officers during the American Revolution* (1891). Meanwhile his printing shop in New York had succumbed to the panic of 1872 and the *College Review*, 1870-74, of which he was editor and proprietor, had proved to be unprofitable. He therefore obtained (1872) a position in the Customs House in New York which he held for many years. With an assured income, he devoted himself to historical projects. As one of the incorporators and secretary of the Saratoga Monument Association in 1871 he worked indefatigably. When the corner stone of the monument was laid on Oct. 17, 1877, he delivered an address and subsequently wrote *History of the Saratoga Monument Association* (pamphlet, 1879). During the Centennial of 1876, he was appointed historian for New York State. His interest in the Revolution resulted in the publication—in addition to the translations previously mentioned—

of *The Campaign of Lieutenant General John Burgoyne* (1877); *Memoir of the Centennial Celebration of Burgoyne's Surrender at Schuylerville* (1878); *The Orderly Book of Sir John Johnson* (1882); *Ballads and Poems Relating to the Burgoyne Campaign* (1893); and *Visits to the Saratoga Battle-Grounds 1780-1880* (1895). He found time also to write a *History of New York City* (1868); *Reminiscences of Saratoga and Ballston* (1875); the third supplement (1881) to Dowling's *History of Romanism*; a genealogy, *The Family of John Stone* (1888); *The Starin Family in America* (1892); several chapters in J. G. Wilson's *The Memorial History of the City of New York* (4 vols., 1891-93); and *Washington County, New York* (1901). He wrote articles for newspapers, historical journals, and genealogical and biographical encyclopedias, and left unfinished a history of the Six Nations and a life of George Clinton.

Although an editor and compiler rather than a creative historian, Stone won a creditable place among American literary men. Mayor Strong designated him one of a committee which supervised the publication of the *Records of New Amsterdam* (7 vols., 1897). He was an original trustee of the New York State Historical Association. Shortly before his death Governor Higgins appointed him a member of the commission for the Hudson-Fulton celebration in 1909. He was interested in reforms, education, sports, and public affairs, but was not ambitious for public honors. With a genial disposition and a ready wit, he was a welcome guest in a wide circle. He married, June 1, 1859, Harriet Douglas Gillette of Cleveland, Ohio, and they had six children, two of whom died in infancy. During the latter part of his life he lived at Jersey City Heights, N. J., and Mount Vernon, N. Y.

[A short autobiography to 1888 is included in *The Family of John Stone*, published that year. See also *Proc. N. Y. State Hist. Assn.*, vol. VIII (1909); *Publisher's Weekly*, June 20, 1908; *N. Y. Times*, June 12, 1908. Most of Stone's papers are in the possession of his wife at Mount Vernon, N. Y. His Brown University papers and correspondence with John Hay are at Providence, R. I. His historical library is in the Fort Ticonderoga Museum.]

A. C. F.

STONE, WILLIAM OLIVER (Sept. 26, 1830-Sept. 15, 1875), portrait painter, was born at Derby, Conn., the youngest of three children of Frederick William and Ellen (Stone) Stone. He was a descendant of William Stone who emigrated from England in the company of William Leete [q.v.] and settled in Guilford, Conn., in 1639. His grandfather, Leman Stone, was an important citizen of Derby, whose mansion house, the "Castle," in what is now East Derby,

near the confluence of the Housatonic and Naugatuck rivers, served both as residence and warehouse, the dock at the waterside enabling vessels from the West Indies to discharge their cargoes and store them in this building. William Oliver presumably received his early education in the Derby public schools. He became a pupil of Nathaniel Jocelyn [q.v.] of New Haven in the late forties, went to New York in 1854, and soon became a popular and successful portraitist. In 1859 he became an Academician and exhibited regularly at the National Academy of Design from then until the time of his death. Occasionally he sent portraits to the Royal Academy exhibitions in London, where they were well hung. Though his most successful portraits were those of women and children, "rich in color and graceful in treatment" (H. T. Tuckerman, *Book of Artists*, 1867, p. 399), he was always desirous of painting portraits of men and "expected to produce some notable masterpieces in this respect," an ambition that was fairly fulfilled. His best portrait of a man was generally considered to be that of the editor of the *New York Herald*, James Gordon Bennett, while one of his most charming portraits of women was that of Mrs. Hoey. His portrait of Miss Rawle has been shown at the Metropolitan Museum, New York. The New York Historical Society owns his portrait of Thomas Jefferson Bryan; the Union Club, New York, that of Howell L. Williams, and the National Academy of Design that of John Whetton Ehninger. Among his other subjects were Cyrus West Field, the Rev. Henry Anthon, William Wilson Corcoran, the founder of the Corcoran Gallery in Washington, Bishop Abram Newkirk Littlejohn of Long Island, and Bishop William Ingraham Kip of California. Though he was a prolific painter and in one year sent nine pictures to the Academy, his workmanship was of a distinctly superior order. In certain examples it reminds one not a little of the rugged style and admirable modeling of some of Sir Henry Raeburn's heads. Considering his popularity and the number of his works, it is surprising that he is among the least known of the portrait painters of his day. He died in Newport, R. I., at the age of forty-five. He was married early, before leaving his native place, and had one daughter, Louise, who married a man named Ingalls and lived with her father.

[W. L. Stone, *The Family of John Stone* (1888); Samuel Orcutt and Ambrose Beardsley, *The Hist. of the Old Town of Derby, Conn.* (1880); H. W. French, *Art and Artists in Conn.* (1879); *Boston Transcript*, Aug. 11, 1926; *Art Journal*, Nov. 1875; obituaries in *N. Y. Tribune*, Sept. 17, and *Derby Transcript*, Sept. 24, 1875; information from Emma E. Lassey, Derby Pub. Lib.]

W. H. D.

STONEMAN, GEORGE (Aug. 8, 1822–Sept. 5, 1894), soldier, governor of California, was born at Busti, Chautauqua County, N. Y., the eldest of ten children of George and Catherine (Cheney) Stoneman. He was a descendant of Richard Stoneman, who came to New Berlin, N. Y., after the Revolution. He received his preparatory education at an academy in the neighboring village of Jamestown and was appointed a cadet at the United States Military Academy where he was graduated in 1846. He was commissioned brevet second lieutenant in the 1st Dragoons (now the 1st Cavalry) and was detailed as quartermaster of the "Mormon Battalion," a volunteer unit which formed part of General Kearny's expedition to California. He served in the Southwest until 1855, having risen to the rank of captain in the newly organized 2nd (now 5th) Cavalry. At the opening of the Civil War he was in command at Fort Brown, Tex. Refusing to surrender to Gen. D. E. Twiggs, his immediate superior, who had cast in his lot with the Confederacy, he escaped with part of his command, and was assigned to temporary duty at the cavalry school at Carlisle, Pa. On May 9, 1861, he was promoted major in the 1st (now 4th) Cavalry, and later in the month was in command of the advance across the Long Bridge from Washington to Alexandria. He then served in West Virginia on the staff of General McClellan, who, when he took command of the armies, made him chief of cavalry of the Army of the Potomac with the rank of brigadier-general of volunteers. After the Peninsular campaign of 1862 he was assigned to command the 1st Division, III Corps, and in November of the same year took command of the corps as major-general of volunteers, serving with it through the Fredericksburg campaign. For gallantry in this battle he received the brevet rank of colonel in the regular army.

When Hooker took command of the Army of the Potomac he formed his cavalry into a separate corps of more than 10,000 men and gave the command to Stoneman. At the opening of the Chancellorsville campaign he sent him with most of this force to make a great raid toward Richmond and to operate against Lee's rear. This operation continued from Apr. 13 to May 2 and caused great alarm in Richmond; but since the main army was unsuccessful at Chancellorsville it had no influence upon the course of the campaign. In July 1863 Stoneman became chief of the Cavalry Bureau in Washington, but the next winter he joined the western armies, commanding the XXIII Corps. He was promoted lieutenant-colonel of the 3rd Cavalry in the regular

army on Mar. 30, 1864. In April he was assigned to the cavalry corps of the Army of the Ohio, and with this command took part in the Atlanta campaign. Sherman sent him with his corps to break the railway at Jonesboro near Atlanta, and at Stoneman's request these orders were broadened to include also a raid by part of his force to release the prisoners of war at Macon and Andersonville. Early in August he was cut off at Clinton, Ga. He held the attention of the enemy, with one brigade, and was finally forced to surrender, but the rest cut their way back to the army with heavy loss. He remained a prisoner of war until he was exchanged and returned to duty in October. In December he made another raid, with considerable success, into southwestern Virginia, later operating in east Tennessee and the Carolinas in cooperation with Sherman. He received the brevet ranks of brigadier-general and major-general in the regular army in March 1865, and commanded in Petersburg and Richmond for the next four years. He became colonel of the 21st Infantry upon muster out of the volunteer service, joined that regiment in Arizona, and commanded it and the Department of Arizona until his retirement for disability in August 1871.

He then established himself near Los Angeles on his magnificent estate, "Los Robles" (see Archduke Ludwig Salvator, *Ein Blume aus dem Goldenen Lande*, 1878, pp. 214, 215). In 1883 he resigned his commission in the army to accept the Democratic nomination for governor of California. He was elected by a large majority and served until 1887. As a railway commissioner from 1870, he had opposed the increasing power of the Pacific railways in state affairs, and in business, and had gained a strong popular following. He continued the same policies as governor, particularly in regard to railway taxation matters. He also favored legislation encouraging irrigation projects. These policies, involving highly controversial issues, made his administration a stormy one; the legislature was twice in extra session, and generally in deadlock over his recommendations. In 1891, by special act of Congress, he was restored to the army list as colonel, retired. At the end of the war he had married Mary Oliver Hardisty, of Baltimore, Md. She, with their four children, survived him when he died in Buffalo, N. Y. He was buried with military honors at Lakewood, on Chautauqua Lake, N. Y.

[Information from the family; G. E. Cullum, *Biog. Reg.* . . . *U. S. Mil. Acad.* (1891); D. N. Couch, obituary article, *Ann. Reunion. Asso. Grads., U. S. Mil. Acad.*, 1895 (1895); J. H. McClintock, *Arizona* (1916), vol. III; William Bushong, *The Last Great Stoneman*

Raid (1910); T. H. Hittell, *Hist. of Cal.*, vol. IV (1897); *Buffalo Courier*, Sept. 6, 1894.] O. L. S., Jr.

STORER, BELLAMY (Aug. 28, 1847–Nov. 12, 1922), congressman from Ohio, diplomat, was born at Cincinnati, Ohio, the son of Bellamy and Elizabeth (Drinker) Storer, and the descendant of William Storie, who with his father Augustine Storr, emigrated from England about 1636 and died in Dover, Me. Bellamy was the nephew of David Humphreys Storer and the cousin of Francis Humphreys Storer and Horatio Robinson Storer [q.v.]. He was educated in the common schools of Cincinnati, in a private school at Boston, and in Harvard College, where he received the A.B. degree in 1867. In 1869 he graduated from the law school of Cincinnati College, commenced practising law in his native city, and was appointed assistant attorney for the southern federal district of Ohio, 1869–70. With Charles P. Taft [q.v.] he edited the first volume of the *Cincinnati Superior Court Reporter* (1872). His standing in Cincinnati was enhanced by his marriage on Mar. 20, 1886, with Maria (Longworth) Nichols, the widow of George Ward Nichols [q.v.] and aunt of Nicholas Longworth, 1869–1931 [q.v.]. A lifelong Republican, he was elected to the Fifty-second and Fifty-third congresses, Mar. 4, 1891–Mar. 3, 1895, serving on the committee on interstate and foreign commerce during both congresses and on the foreign affairs committee in the Fifty-third Congress. He took very little part in congressional debates and his only considerable utterance regarding foreign affairs was an attack upon the administration's policy in Hawaii (*Congressional Record*, 53 Cong., 2 Sess., pp. 1948–52).

An admirer of William McKinley, he helped both in the gubernatorial campaign in Ohio and later in the presidential campaign of 1896. His reward, an appointment on May 4, 1897, as minister to Belgium, seems to have been disappointing (*Selections from the Correspondence of Theodore Roosevelt and Henry Cabot Lodge*, 1925, I, p. 254), but in view of the fact that both he and his wife were Roman Catholics, the appointment was a logical one. He had been received into the Roman Catholic Church on Oct. 4, 1896. After two years of quiet usefulness at Brussels he was appointed on Apr. 12, 1899, to be minister to Spain. There he successfully handled such post-war problems as the return to Spain of Spanish prisoners of the Filipinos and the release of Cuban political prisoners in Spain. On Sept. 26, 1902, he was appointed by Theodore Roosevelt, a friend of himself and his wife, to be ambassador to Austria-Hungary. According to the Austrian foreign minister Storer be-

came "*persona gratissima*" at the Austrian Court and the Emperor "spoke of him in terms of the highest consideration and personal esteem" (American chargé d'affaires *ad interim* at Vienna to the secretary of state, Mar. 22, 1906, Dispatches from Austria in the department of state). It was therefore a matter of some regret at Vienna when Storer was summarily removed from his position on Mar. 19, 1906. From Storer's *Letter . . . to the President and the Members of his Cabinet, November, 1906* (1906) it appears that the President, who had asked Storer to urge upon the Pope the claims of Archbishop Ireland to a cardinalate, had come to fear the political consequences of having his name involved in church controversies and had therefore rebuked both the Ambassador and Mrs. Storer for undue activity in ecclesiastical matters. The Storers failed to respond to the President's letter; the Ambassador's resignation was requested, and he was removed before his resignation had had sufficient time to reach Washington.

Storer returned to his practice in Cincinnati. During the World War he aided the Belgian relief work in Cincinnati, and during the winter of 1914 to 1915, which he spent at Rome, he organized a bureau of inquiry to handle the large correspondence addressed to the Pope regarding missing soldiers. The work of the bureau was continued at his expense until the end of the war. He died at Paris and was buried at Marvejols, France.

[M. L. Storer, *In Memoriam Bellamy Storer* (1923); *Who's Who in America*, 1922–23; *Harvard College Class of 1867. Secretary's Report*, no. 3 (1870), no. 8 (1887), no. 10 (1897); Malcolm Storer, *Annals of the Storer Family* (1927); *Papers Relating to the Foreign Affairs of the U. S.*, 1897–1906; some unprinted material in the department of state.] E. W. S.

STORER, DAVID HUMPHREYS (Mar. 26, 1804–Sept. 10, 1891), obstetrician and naturalist, was born in Portland, Me., the son of Woodbury and Margaret (Boyd) Storer. His father, a descendant of Augustine Storr, who emigrated from England to Boston in 1636, was chief justice of common pleas at Portland. After his graduation from Bowdoin College in 1822 and from the Harvard Medical School in 1825, he was apprenticed, as was the custom of the time, to the leading surgeon of Boston, John Collins Warren, 1776–1856 [q.v.]. In practice, he soon began to confine his work to obstetrics, and in this branch of medicine he became eminent both as a practitioner and as a teacher. Dissatisfied with the four months' winter term offered at the Harvard Medical School in 1839, Storer, Oliver Wendell Holmes [q.v.], and Edward Reynolds, under the leadership of Jacob

Bigelow, started the Tremont Street Medical School, Boston, which held courses throughout the year and flourished until the Harvard school was reorganized. At that time (1854) Storer became professor of obstetrics and medical jurisprudence, and carried on the work of his predecessor, Walter Channing [q.v.]. He served the school until 1868, acting as dean from 1854 to 1864. Popular as a teacher, he was much beloved as the dean. He did much to advance obstetrics in the United States, especially in relation to the work of the American Medical Association. His sound views on medical jurisprudence were clearly outlined in his discourse, *An Address on Medical Jurisprudence: Its Claims to Greater Regard from the Student and the Physician* (1851), before the Massachusetts Medical Society. He was, moreover, a lover of books, and it was through his efforts that over 10,000 volumes of medical works were collected for the Boston Public Library and later added to the Boston Medical Library after its founding in 1875.

It is as a naturalist and collector, however, that Storer is best remembered. He began collecting coins at an early age and is said to have made a bargain with all the toll gatherers of the Boston bridges and the keepers of sailors' boarding-houses in his efforts to obtain odd coins, shells, and rare fishes. He joined the Boston Society of Natural History in early manhood, immediately after it was founded in 1830, and contributed many papers to its proceedings. He collected and described the *Mollusca* of Massachusetts, and issued in 1837 a translation of L. C. Kiener's work on shells, *General Species and Iconography of Recent Shells, Comprising the Massena Museum, the Collection of Lamarck, the Collection of the Museum of Natural History, and the Recent Discoveries of Travelers*. His collection is now at Bowdoin College. When appointed on a committee for the natural history survey of Massachusetts, he reported on fishes and reptiles in *Ichthyology and Herpetology of Massachusetts* (1839), a work he later expanded as *A History of Fishes in Massachusetts* (1867), a "land-mark in the ichthyological literature of the country" (Scudder, *post*, p. 391). His *A Synopsis of the Fishes of North America* (1846), hurriedly written, is of less value. A conservative, faithful worker, he often spent the hours from five to breakfast-time in the museum of the Natural History Society, attended to a large obstetrical practice during the day, lectured at the Harvard Medical School, and sought the fish-wharves for strange specimens. For thirty-five years he is said never to have missed being at his desk, as

medical examiner for an insurance company, when the clock struck noon. For many years he served on the staff of the Massachusetts General Hospital (1849-58) and the Lying-in Hospital (1854-68); he also acted as secretary to the Massachusetts Medical Society, founded the Obstetrical Society of Boston, and was a member of numerous scientific bodies. On Apr. 29, 1829, he married Abby Jane Brewer, sister of Thomas Mayo Brewer [q.v.]. Of their five children, Horatio Robinson Storer and Francis Humphreys Storer [qq.v.] became scientists of note. Storer's open, brilliant countenance and friendly eye have been finely shown in Frederick Porter Vinton's portrait in the Boston Medical Library.

[Malcolm Storer, *Annals of the Storer Family* (1927); H. A. Kelly and W. L. Burrage, *Am. Medic. Biogs.* (1920); G. C. Shattuck, O. W. Holmes, and others, in *Boston Medic. and Surgical Jour.*, Mar. 24, 1892; *Trans. Am. Gynecological Soc.*, vol. XVI (1891); *Jour. Am. Medic. Assoc.*, Oct. 3, 1891; T. F. Harrington, *The Harvard Medic. School* (1905), vol. II; S. H. Scudder, in *Proc. Am. Acad. Arts and Sci.*, vol. XXVII (1893); J. C. White, in *Proc. Boston Soc. Nat. Hist.*, vol. XXV (1892); "List of Pub. Writings of David Humphreys Storer," in Bowdoin Coll. Lib., *Bibliog. Contributions*, no. 2, Aug. 1892; obituaries in *Boston Transcript* and *Boston Herald*, Sept. 11, 1891.]

H. R. V.

STORER, FRANCIS HUMPHREYS (Mar. 27, 1832-July 30, 1914), chemist, was born at Boston, Mass., the second son of David Humphreys Storer [q.v.] and Abby Jane (Brewer) Storer. He was a brother of Horatio Robinson Storer and a first cousin of Bellamy Storer [qq.v.]. He received his early education in the schools of Boston, and in 1850 entered the Lawrence Scientific School of Harvard University. His zeal and proficiency in chemistry attracted the attention of Prof. Josiah Parsons Cooke [q.v.], and for two years (1851-53) he was Cooke's assistant, at the same time teaching a private class in chemical analysis at the Harvard Medical School. In 1853 he accepted an appointment as chemist with the United States North Pacific exploring expedition, and visited the principal islands of the Atlantic and Pacific oceans. On his return he completed his chemical course, receiving the degree of B.S. from Harvard in 1855. After two years (1855-57) in Europe, where he studied with Robert W. Bunsen at Heidelberg, Theodor Richter in Freiberg, Julius Stöckhardt in Tharand, and Émile Kopp in Paris, he became chemist of the Boston Gas Light Company, a position which he retained until 1871. He made daily tests of the gas furnished by the company to consumers, conducted miscellaneous scientific researches upon the composition and illuminating power of coal and gas

(see *American Journal of Science*, Nov. 1860, p. 420), and in addition (1857-65) maintained a private analytical and consulting laboratory.

With his fellow chemist, Charles William Eliot [q.v.], later president of Harvard, he began in 1860 a series of publications upon "The Impurities of Commercial Zinc" (*Memoirs of the American Association of Arts and Sciences*, vol. VIII, pt. 1, 1861) and other chemical subjects. These early chemical contributions, which included important research upon volatile hydrocarbons with Cyrus Moors Warren [q.v.], were published in the *Memoirs and Proceedings of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences*, in Silliman's *American Journal of Science* (for which Storer also wrote many abstracts and reviews upon technical chemistry) and in the *Répertoire de Chimie Pure et Appliquée*, of which he was American editor for a number of years. His interest in the field of pure chemistry during this period is exemplified by the publication of his first book, *First Outlines of a Dictionary of the Solubilities of Chemical Substances* (1864), a reference work of great value. In 1865 he gave up his consulting practice to accept the professorship of general and industrial chemistry at the newly organized Massachusetts Institute of Technology, where Eliot was professor of analytical chemistry and metallurgy. Having no books suitable for their work of instruction, Eliot and Storer together published *A Manual of Inorganic Chemistry* (1867) and *The Compendious Manual of Qualitative Chemical Analysis* (1868), both of which were extensively used for a long period. In 1867 Storer spent several months abroad in order to study the chemical exhibits at the Paris exposition and to investigate European processes of chemical industry.

The alliance with Eliot, which had been more closely cemented by Storer's marriage on June 21, 1871, to Eliot's sister, Catherine Atkins Eliot, continued to be of importance to his career. Among the first acts of Eliot's administration at Harvard was the organization of the Bussey Institution, a school of agriculture and horticulture, in which Storer was appointed professor of agricultural chemistry. In 1871 he became dean of the Institution as well and continued in these two offices until his retirement in 1907. It was during this period that he performed his most important work, chemical research upon soils, fertilizers, forage crops, cereals, fruits, vegetables, wood, and other products, most of the results being published in over fifty contributions to the *Bulletin of the Bussey Institution*, volumes I-III. This journal, founded and edited by Storer, was the forerunner of numerous

later publications upon scientific agriculture. His vast knowledge of all phases of agricultural chemistry is best exemplified in the publication of his most important work, *Agriculture in Some of Its Relations with Chemistry* (1887), the two volumes of which were subsequently enlarged to three. This work, which ran through seven editions, "rendered special service because of its timeliness, appearing when the vast store of information it contained was very inaccessible" (*Experiment Station Record*, Nov. 1914, p. 698). His other publications include *A Cyclopaedia of Quantitative Chemical Analysis* (2 vols., 1870-73), *Elementary Manual of Chemistry* (1894), and *Manual of Qualitative Analysis* (1899), both of the latter with W. B. Lindsay. After his retirement at the age of seventy-five, he continued to maintain a deep interest in chemical instruction and research, though he no longer had a productive part in them. The genial nature of his personality and his friendly appreciation of the work of other contemporary American agricultural chemists, such as Samuel William Johnson and Eugene Woldemar Hilgard [qq.v.], are revealed in his books and letters.

[*Who's Who in America*, 1914-15; Benjamin Silliman, Jr., *Am. Contributions to Chemistry* (1874); *Harvard Grads. Mag.*, Sept. 1914; L. W. Fetzer, in *Biochemical Bull.*, Mar. 1915, with bibliog.; C. W. Eliot, in *Proc. Am. Acad. Arts and Sciences*, vol. LIV (1919); *Industrial and Engineering Chemistry*, June 1924; *Jour. Chemical Educ.*, Jan. 1925; Storer's unpublished correspondence with H. W. Wiley; obituary in *Boston Transcript*, July 30, 1914.]

C. A. B.

STORER, HORATIO ROBINSON (Feb. 27, 1830-Sept. 18, 1922), gynecologist and medical numismatist, was born in Boston, Mass., the son of David Humphreys Storer [q.v.] and Abby Jane (Brewer) Storer, the latter a descendant of Governor Thomas Dudley [q.v.] of the Massachusetts Bay Colony. He was a brother of Francis Humphreys Storer and a first cousin of Bellamy Storer [qq.v.]. He graduated from Harvard College in 1850, having studied under Jean Louis Rodolphe Agassiz and Asa Gray [qq.v.], both close friends of his distinguished father. He went with Jeffries Wyman [q.v.] to Labrador in the summer of 1850 and furnished a report on the fishes of that region, *Observations on the Fishes of Nova Scotia and Labrador, with Descriptions of New Species* (1850), for the Boston Society of Natural History. After taking the degree of M.D. in 1853 at the Harvard Medical School, he studied abroad for two years in Paris, London, and Edinburgh. In Edinburgh he served as private assistant to Sir James Y. Simpson, who was then using chloroform as a general anesthetic. On his return to Boston he assisted W. O. Priestley in editing the *Obstetric Memoirs*

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of James Y. Simpson (2 vols., 1855-56) and introduced the use of chloroform in obstetrics to his father and Walter Channing [q.v.]. Moreover, he soon established a specialty, gynecology, not hitherto recognized as a distinct branch of medicine, and in 1869 was one of the founders of the *Journal of the Gynecological Society of Boston*, the first publication devoted exclusively to diseases of women. In 1865 he was appointed professor of obstetrics and medical jurisprudence in the Berkshire Medical College at Pittsfield, Mass., where he taught until the school closed two years later. He also attended the Harvard Law School, from which he obtained the degree of LL.B. in 1868, in order to equip himself with legal knowledge that would aid him in his crusade against criminal abortions, begun as early as 1857. In connection with this he published numerous papers and books. Among these were *Criminal Abortion in America* (1860), the best of them; *Criminal Abortion* (1868) written with F. F. Heard; and others of a more popular nature, such as *Why Not? A Book for Every Woman* (1866) and *Is It I? A Book for Every Man* (1867), which sold into many thousands of copies. Other less important books are *On Nurses and Nursing* (1868), *The Causation, Course and Treatment of Reflex Insanity in Women* (1871), and *Eutokia: A Word to Physicians and to Women upon the Employment of Anaesthetics in Childbirth* (1863). For many years he delivered a popular course of lectures on diseases of women to physicians from a large part of the United States. He also lectured in California in 1871. He was visiting physician to the Boston Lying-in Hospital and a founder of the Boston Gynecological Society.

In 1872, after an infection received in the course of an operation, from the effects of which he never fully recovered, he retired from practice. He spent five years in Italy, where he wrote *Southern Italy as a Health Station for Invalids* (1875), and then returned to live in Newport, R. I., until his death at the age of ninety-two. During this time he became the world authority on medical medals and devoted himself to adding to his collection, over three thousand in number, which he later gave to the Boston Medical Library. The catalogue of the Storer collection and all other known medals of medical interest, written by Storer and edited by his son, was published after his death as *Medicina in Nummis* (1931). On July 12, 1853, he married Emily Elvira Gilmore (d. 1872), by whom he had a daughter and three sons. On Sept. 20, 1872, he married her sister, Augusta Caroline Gilmore, who died two years later in Italy, leaving a

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daughter. His third wife was Frances S. MacKenzie, a nurse and founder of the Saint Elizabeth's Hospital in Boston, whom he married on Sept. 15, 1876. It was after this marriage that Storer became an ardent Roman Catholic. Of his three sons, one became a physician in Boston. A plaque by R. Tait McKenzie (1913) is an excellent likeness of Storer.

[*Who's Who in America*, 1922-23; Malcolm Storer, *Annals of the Storer Family* (1927), art. in *Harvard Grads. Mag.*, Mar. 1923, and note in *Medicina in Nummis* (1931); J. M. Toner, *A Sketch of the Life of Horatio R. Storer* (1878), with bibliog.; *Boston Med. and Surgical Jour.*, Oct. 5, 1922, and Jan. 25, 1923; obituaries in *Boston Herald* and *Boston Transcript*, Sept. 19, 1922.] H. R. V.

STOREY, MOORFIELD (Mar. 19, 1845-Oct. 24, 1929), lawyer, author, publicist, was born in Roxbury, Mass., the son of Charles William and Elizabeth (Moortfield) Storey. Both his parents were of colonial stock, his earliest paternal ancestor having come to Ipswich about 1635. About 1800 the spelling of the name was changed to agree with the spelling of an English branch of the family with which relationship was assumed. Storey attended the Boston Latin School and Harvard College, receiving the degree of A.B. from the latter institution in 1866, and proceeding to its law school. In October 1867, however, he was offered the position of clerk to the United States Senate committee on foreign relations, in effect the office of secretary to its chairman, Charles Sumner [q.v.], and, as the duties of this post were considered technically equivalent and superior as training to the methods usual at that time of preparing for the practice of law, he accepted it. As a result he was closely connected in an official capacity with the attempt to impeach President Andrew Johnson [q.v.]. In May 1869 he left Washington to study law in the office of Brooks and Ball in Boston, also securing an appointment as clerk in the office of the district attorney of Suffolk County. He qualified as a member of the bar on Aug. 28, 1869, and in October, when the position of assistant district attorney fell vacant, he was promoted to that office. From June 1871 until October 1873 he practised law with his father; he then returned to the office of Brooks and Ball as a partner. The firm he joined was regarded as the most active one in Boston in the practice of commercial law, and he quickly acquired a reputation that eventually grew to be international in range. Firms with which he was associated as a leading member were in the front rank for nearly fifty years. His own branch was the management of litigation, in which he was conspicuously successful, but his office also

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achieved high repute for the value of its opinions and the thoroughness with which its instruments were drafted. He once stated that he could remember only one instance in which an opinion given by his office as to the validity of bonds was overruled, and that was by a Texas decision that overruled nearly every lawyer in the country and had to be corrected by the legislature.

Though he was eminently successful as a lawyer, in politics he usually met with failure, indifference, or a success that earned him much dislike and suspicion and little in the way of gratitude or popularity. He was a crusader against political corruption, and because he attributed it to them, he attacked Benjamin Franklin Butler and James Gillespie Blaine [qq.v.], even opposing a memorial statute to Butler years after his death, and leading the Mugwumps in their desertion of Blaine for Cleveland in 1884. He was a leader in the Anti-Imperialist League that opposed United States ownership of the Philippines; he espoused the cause of the colored people (*Guinn vs. United States*, 238 *United States Reports*, 347; *Buchanan vs. Warley*, 245 *United States Reports*, 60; *Moore vs. Dempsey*, 261 *United States Reports*, 86), and defended the rights of the American Indian. He served many years (1877-88, 1892-1910) on the Board of Overseers of Harvard, and successfully opposed the granting of honorary degrees to Governor Butler and President McKinley. In 1900 he dallied with the possibility of running for president or vice-president on the third party ticket, and when that came to nothing, he was a candidate for Congress as an independent, but received only a few votes. He wrote something like eighty pamphlets or articles, and innumerable public letters, in addition to seven books, which include *Charles Sumner* (1900), *Ebenezer Rockwood Hoar* (1911) with E. W. Emerson, *The Reform of Legal Procedure* (1911), *Problems of Today* (1920), and *The Conquest of the Philippines* (1926). With the exception of some that were legal, historical, or biographical, most of his writings were on subjects on which feeling ran high or in which only a minority was interested. But not all his opinions, even when they were severely critical, were neglected or coldly received, for a speech before the American Bar Association in 1894 on the inefficiency and corruption of American legislatures made such a favorable impression that he was elected president of the organization the next year, and he was on the conservative side in the controversy over Nicola Sacco and Bartolomeo Vanzetti [qq.v.].

Though he was often called a Puritan, he did

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not deserve that designation if being a Puritan means, as some say it does, frantic striving to abolish everything the dour cannot trust themselves to indulge in moderately or to practise gracefully, for he lacked neither social nor intellectual accomplishments, and he had a sense of the ridiculous, which the true Puritan never has. He advocated unpopular causes effectively, being a good lawyer, and, though he may have attached more importance to the abstract than to the actual, he was honest and courageous in public affairs. He unquestionably exerted considerable influence on the development of commercial law in America. On Jan. 6, 1870, in Washington, D. C., he married Gertrude Cutts, who died in 1912. There were five children, four of whom, with grandchildren and great-grandchildren, survived him. He died in Lincoln, Mass., and was buried in Mount Auburn Cemetery.

[*Who's Who in America*, 1926-27; M. A. DeWolfe Howe, *Portrait of an Independent*, *Moorfield Story*, 1845-1929 (1932); J. T. Morse, in *Harvard Grads. Mag.*, Mar. 1930; J. W. Allen, in *Am. Bar Asso. Jour.*, Feb. 1930; obituary in *Boston Transcript*, Oct. 25, 1929.] S.G.

STOREY, WILBUR FISK (Dec. 19, 1819-Oct. 27, 1884), newspaper editor, the son of Jesse and Elizabeth (Pierce) Storey, was born on a farm near Salisbury, Vt., where his grandfather, Solomon, a native of Norwich, Conn., had settled during the Revolution. After attending the local schools until he was twelve, Wilbur spent five years in the office of the *Middlebury Free Press* learning the printing trade. Then for a year and a half he was a compositor on the *New York Journal of Commerce*, and in 1838 he migrated to Indiana, where he published two short-lived newspapers, the *Herald* at La Porte, and the *Tocsin* at Mishawaka. Subsequently, after a brief experience as proprietor of a drug store, he moved to Jackson, Mich., where he read law for two years and established a new paper, the *Patriot*, which he sold upon his appointment as postmaster by President Polk. Removed from office by President Taylor, he again became a druggist. He attracted some attention in the Michigan constitutional convention of 1850 and his activities in politics led to his appointment as state prison inspector.

The significant part of his journalistic career began in 1853, when he bought an interest in the *Detroit Free Press* (established in 1831), of which he later became sole owner. He enlarged the paper and on Oct. 2, 1853, began the publication of a Sunday edition to take the place of the Monday issue. Under his direction the *Free Press* came to be regarded as one of the leading

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Democratic newspapers in the West. In 1861, from Cyrus H. McCormick [*q.v.*], he purchased the *Daily Chicago Times* (established in 1854 in the interests of Stephen A. Douglas), bringing with him a large part of the staff of the *Free Press* when he took possession on June 8, 1861. Changing the title to *Chicago Times* (June 20), he continued the paper as a Democratic organ. After the Emancipation Proclamation, he ceased to favor the prosecution of the Civil War and bitterly assailed President Lincoln, with the result that the *Times* came to be regarded as a radical "copperhead" sheet. Finally General Ambrose E. Burnside [*q.v.*], commander of the Department of the Northwest, ordered its suppression because of its "repeated expression of disloyal and incendiary sentiments" (*War of the Rebellion: Official Records, Army*, 1 ser., XXIII, 381). On June 3, 1863, Union soldiers took possession of the plant; part of the issue of that day was destroyed, and the issue for the following day did not appear at all. This attempt to stifle the *Times* aroused vigorous protests from loyal citizens who regarded its suppression as an unwarranted interference with the freedom of the press. Lincoln promptly revoked Burnside's order, and the *Times* resumed publication on June 5. Its circulation and advertising increased after its brief suspension, and by the close of the Civil War it had become one of the most prosperous of the Chicago daily papers. After 1868 it was independent in politics.

When the great fire of 1871 destroyed the five-story plant erected in 1866, Storey was tempted to retire, but with improvised equipment the *Times* resumed publication on Oct. 18, 1871, and he decided to continue it, providing a new fire-proof building which was completed in 1873. In 1877 he demonstrated his characteristic enterprise in gathering news by establishing a news bureau in London to get the latest reports of the progress of the Russo-Turkish War. In 1878 he went abroad, hoping to restore his failing health, but suffered a stroke and had to be brought home. His active career ended in that year, although he lived until 1884, being adjudged of unsound mind during the last year of his life. At the time of his death the *Times* was valued at a million dollars. He was married three times: in 1847 to Maria Isham of Jackson, Mich., whom he later divorced; about 1870 to Mrs. Harriet Dodge, who died in 1873; and on Dec. 2, 1874, to Eureka (Bissell) Pearson, who survived him.

Storey, unlike Greeley, Bowles, and Dana, was not primarily an editorial writer, but rather an executive who directed the news and editorial policies of his paper. In the emphasis which he

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constantly placed on the importance of news and in the vigor and fearlessness of the *Times's* editorial attacks, he seems to have been influenced by the elder James Gordon Bennett and the *New York Herald*. Like Bennett he kept aloof from his fellow citizens and engendered no little hostility on the part of the men whom his paper denounced.

[Nine-column obituary in *Chicago Times*, Oct. 28, 1884, written apparently by an associate of many years; A. T. Andreas, *Hist. of Chicago* (3 vols., 1884-86; F. W. Scott, "Newspapers and Periodicals of Ill., 1814-79," *Ill. Hist. Colls.*, vol. VI (1910); *The Biog. Encyc. of Ill.* (1875); *Encyc. of Biog. of Ill.*, vol. II (1894); H. P. Smith, *Hist. of Addison County, Vt.* (1886); *Chicago Tribune*, Oct. 28, 1884.]
W. G. B.

STORROW, CHARLES STORER (Mar. 25, 1809-Apr. 30, 1904), engineer, was a son of Thomas Wentworth and Sarah Phipps (Brown) Storrow. His mother was of old New England stock, as was his paternal grandmother, Ann (Appleton), who in 1777 married Capt. Thomas Storrow of the British army, then a prisoner of war. They subsequently lived in England, the West Indies, and Canada, but returned to Boston in 1795, where Thomas Wentworth Storrow became a successful merchant. Charles was born while his parents were temporarily residing in Montreal, Canada, but in his early childhood the family returned to Boston, where he began to go to school. Soon, however, his father removed the family to Paris, France, where the boy attended a private school. He returned to New England, however, to receive his college preparation at the Round Hill School, Northampton, Mass., and graduated from Harvard, first in his class, in 1829. In his senior year he began the study of civil engineering with Loammi Baldwin [*q.v.*], and some months after his graduation, entered the *École Nationale des Ponts et Chaussées* in Paris. After two years here he spent some time studying engineering works in France and Great Britain.

Upon his return to Boston in 1832 he became an engineer with the Boston & Lowell Railroad, then just beginning construction. He directed the running of the first train, drawn by the locomotive *Stephenson* from Boston to Lowell and return, May 27, 1835, and upon completion of the road the following year became its manager. In addition to his work in this capacity, he investigated the quantity of water utilized by the Lowell mills, and in 1835 he published a *Treatise on Water-Works*—something of a pioneer in its field. Ten years later he resigned his railroad position to become engineer, treasurer, and agent for the Essex Company at Lawrence, Mass. Showing broad appreciation of the work before

him, he planned wisely for the long future. He laid out the city, designing the canals, designating the mill sites, and building several mills. From his own design he built the large masonry dam across the Merrimac River, a pioneer structure which is still in excellent condition and in use after nearly a century has elapsed. In 1853, when Lawrence was incorporated as a city, he was made its first mayor.

Storror's work at Lawrence brought him into close association with Abbott Lawrence [*q.v.*], who was president of the Essex Company, and when the latter, in 1847, took steps toward the formation of the Lawrence Scientific School at Harvard, he tried to persuade Storror to assume charge of the school as professor of engineering. Storror declined this position, however, not desiring to leave his work at Lawrence. In 1860, though maintaining his connection with the Lawrence enterprise, he established his home in Boston. He served in 1861 as engineer member of the state commission on the drainage of the Sudbury and Concord meadows, and in 1862, as consulting engineer, went to Europe to study tunnels for the Hoosac Tunnel Commission, in his report, dated Nov. 28, 1862, advising the Commission upon plans and methods for the construction of the tunnel. At the age of eighty he retired, resigning his position with the Essex Company. His eminent services to engineering were recognized by his professional brethren in his election (1893) to honorary membership in the American Society of Civil Engineers. He was also a fellow of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences.

On Oct. 3, 1836, Storror married Lydia Cabot Jackson, daughter of Dr. James Jackson [*q.v.*] of Boston. They had four daughters and three sons, one of whom was James Jackson Storror [*q.v.*]. Storror died in his ninety-sixth year, at Boston.

[*Proc. Am. Acad. Arts and Sci.*, vol. XL (1905); *Proc. Am. Soc. Civil Engineers*, vol. XXX (1904); *Engineering News*, Feb. 16, 1893, May 5, 1904; John Wentworth, *The Wentworth Genral.* (1878), I, 513-14; M. B. Dorgan, *Hist. of Lawrence, Mass.* (1924); *Boston Transcript*, May 2, 1904.] H. K. B.

STORROW, JAMES JACKSON (July 29, 1837-Apr. 15, 1897), lawyer, was born in Boston, Mass., the son of Charles Storer Storror [*q.v.*], the engineer who planned and built the industrial city of Lawrence, Mass., and of Lydia Cabot (Jackson), daughter of the Boston physician, Dr. James Jackson [*q.v.*]. He attended Phillips Academy, Andover, for four years and entered Harvard in the fall of 1853. There he distinguished himself in literary and mathematical studies, was an editor of the *Harvard Maga-*

zine, and at graduation was chosen class orator. Though naturally quiet and studious, all his life he loved the outdoors. At Lawrence, where he lived until 1860, he rowed on the Merrimac; and at Cambridge he was on the Harvard crew. He graduated with the degree of A.B. in 1857, read law in the office of Elias Merwin, and spent a year in the Harvard Law School. He was admitted to the bar in February 1860, and soon made a reputation for ability, notably in the copyright case of 1869, *Lawrence vs. Dana et al.* (4 Clifford, 1; 15 Federal Cases, 26). For many years he had been in and about the shops at Lawrence. There his strong mechanical bent was stimulated which resulted in his devoting himself to patent law as his life work. On Aug. 28, 1861, he married Annie Maria Perry, a granddaughter of Commodore Oliver Hazard Perry [*q.v.*]. They had two sons and a daughter, all of whom survived him. James Jackson Storror, Jr. (1864-1926), became a leader in civic and industrial life in Boston and New England. Mrs. Storror died on Mar. 9, 1865, and on Sept. 12, 1873, he married Anne Amory Dexter of Brookline, who survived him. There were no children by the second marriage.

Beginning in 1878 Storror was associated with Chauncey Smith [*q.v.*] as counsel for the Bell Telephone Company and its successors in the great litigation in the federal courts over the validity of the Bell telephone patents, which comprehended some 600 cases and lasted to 1896. Storror's work in this litigation showed again and again his legal genius. He was masterly in his clear analysis of evidence, in his unerring discrimination of tangled issues, and in his cogent presentation of their merits. He frequently performed extraordinary feats of legal presentation, as in his oral argument before the United States Supreme Court in the Telephone Appeals (126 U. S., 1 *The Telephone Cases*), published in 1887 as a bulky volume: *Supreme Court of the United States, October term, 1886; . . . Oral Argument on the Bell Patents . . . Jan. 24 to Feb. 8, 1887*. Another instance was his disposal of the claims of Antonio Meucci during an oral argument at New Orleans, Feb. 6, 1886; while he was still speaking the opposing attorneys interrupted him to withdraw that line of defense (*American Bell Telephone Company et al. vs. National Improved Telephone Company et al.; 27 Federal Reporter*, 663). Storror allowed himself little diversion, even in the family circle, though he had a wide range of general interests. Even on mountain-climbing expeditions he often spent much time in thought. Such unrelenting concentration demanded its penalty of him.

In 1895 Storrow took a purely personal interest in the Venezuela boundary question. In June his friend, Richard Olney [*q.v.*], became secretary of state. Knowing the thoroughness with which Storrow studied any question, Olney suggested to Señor Don José Andrade, the Venezuelan minister at Washington, that Venezuela retain Storrow in addition to its official adviser, William L. Scruggs [*q.v.*], to represent that government before the commission appointed by President Cleveland to determine the true boundary line. Storrow went to Caracas, Venezuela, and saw President Joaquín Crespo and his cabinet, who were so impressed that Secretary Olney's suggestion was forthwith adopted. Storrow's brief for Venezuela was published in the *London Times* on July 21, 1896. This was arranged unofficially by Olney through the able assistance of Henry White and had much to do with the change in attitude of the British government and its consent to submit the controversy to arbitration. Storrow went to Venezuela again in 1897 to submit to President Crespo and the Venezuelan legislature the protocol for an arbitration treaty agreed upon by Señor Andrade and Sir Julian Pauncefote and secured its approval. After his return Storrow went to Washington. On Apr. 15, 1897, while going through the new Library of Congress building, he suffered a heart attack from which he died. His body was brought back to Boston for a funeral in Trinity Church and then taken to Newport, R. I., for burial.

[J. J. Storrow Collection, Am. Telephone Hist. Lib., New York City; C. H. Swan, Narrative History of the Litigation on the Telephone Patents (MS., 1903); *Papers Relating to the Foreign Relations of the U. S. . . . 1895* (1896), pt. II; Allan Nevins, *Henry White; Thirty Years of Am. Diplomacy* (1930); Henry James, *Richard Olney and His Public Service* (1923); Richard Olney, Address on James J. Storrow, Oct. 30, 1897 (Typed MS. in Lib. of Cong.); *Evening Star* (Washington, D. C.), and *Boston Evening Transcript*, Apr. 16, 1897; O. P. Dexter, *Dexter Genealogy, 1642-1904* (1904), p. 116; E. C. and J. J. Putnam, *The Hon. Jonathan Jackson and Hannah (Tracy) Jackson. Their Ancestors and Descendants* (1907); H. G. Pearson, *Son of New England, James Jackson Storrow, 1864-1926* (1932); information from the family, especially the grandson, James J. Storrow, III.]

W. C. L.

STORRS, RICHARD SALTER (Feb. 6, 1787-Aug. 11, 1873), Congregational clergyman, for sixty-two years pastor in Braintree, Mass., was the third in family descent of a distinguished line of Congregational ministers, whose combined service extended from 1763 to 1900. His grandfather was Rev. John Storrs (1735-1799), a graduate of Yale, a tutor there, and a chaplain in the Revolution; his father, Richard Salter Storrs (1763-1819), was for nearly thirty-four years pastor in Longmeadow,

Mass.; his son, also Richard Salter Storrs [*q.v.*], carried on the family tradition by a pastorate of more than fifty years at the Church of the Pilgrims, Brooklyn, N. Y. They were the descendants of Samuel, son of Thomas and Mary Storrs of Nottinghamshire, England, who emigrated to Barnstable, Mass., in 1663. On his mother's side, also, Richard 2nd was of ministerial stock. She was Sarah Williston, daughter of Rev. Noah Williston of West Haven, Conn.

Richard was born in Longmeadow, but when he was four years old, his grandfather Williston requested that the child be given to him and reared as his own. The parents consented and the boy's youth was spent in West Haven under a rigorous Puritanical tutelage. Prepared by his grandfather, he entered Yale in 1802; but after a year there he was compelled by ill health to withdraw. Returning now to his father's home, Longmeadow, he engaged in outdoor work, and later taught schools in West Suffield, Conn., Longmeadow, and West Haven, Conn. While in the last-named place he met Lyman Beecher [*q.v.*] of East Hampton, L. I., who persuaded him to go to that town and take charge of Clinton Academy. During his stay there he had the stimulating experience of living in Beecher's household. An interesting example of one phase of his work survives in *A Dialogue Exhibiting Some of the Principles and Practical Consequences of Modern Infidelity* (1806), which he prepared for a student exhibition; in 1932 it was reprinted in the *Magazine of History* (vol. XLV, Extra No. 180). He reentered Yale in 1806 but soon transferred to Williams College, from which he graduated in 1807. He then studied theology with Rev. Aaron Woolworth of Bridgehampton, L. I., was licensed by the Suffolk Presbytery, supplied churches in Smithtown and Islip, and in May 1809 entered Andover Theological Seminary, graduating the following year. After six months' missionary work in Georgia as agent of the American Education Society, he was ordained and installed, July 3, 1811, as pastor of the First Congregational Church, Braintree, Mass.

Thenceforth, for considerably more than half a century, he was one of the conspicuous figures of New England Congregationalism. Staunchly orthodox, he energetically opposed the Unitarian movement and was one of the first Massachusetts preachers to refuse to exchange with any clergyman suspected of being unsound in the faith. Although not wholly in sympathy with political abolitionism, he boldly denounced slavery, and a discourse of his, *American Slavery and the Means of Its Removal*, was published in

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1844. He was among the early promoters of Sunday schools and temperance societies, and served as secretary of the American Tract Society (1820-25) and director of the American Education Society (1821-30). He was especially interested in home missionary work, was for years an official of the Massachusetts Missionary Society, and during a five-year leave of absence from his church (1831-36) he went up and down New England as a missionary agent. In 1816 he became an editorial writer for the *Recorder* (later the *Boston Recorder*), established the year before, and served for eight years; from 1850 to 1856 he was an editor of the *Congregationalist*. As a director of the Doctrinal Tract Society (later the Congregational Board of Publication) he prepared many works for the press. His own contributions to periodicals were numerous, and in addition to sermons, he published *Memoir of the Rev. Samuel Green* (1836). A typical representative of the old-school New England clergy, severe but friendly, fearless in reproof and denunciation, burning with zeal to promote the spiritual welfare of the land, he was regarded with both awe and affection by his parishioners, and held in high esteem by leading men of his time. He was married first, Apr. 2, 1812, to Sarah Strong Woodhull, who died Apr. 4, 1818; second, Sept. 16, 1819, to Harriet Moore, who died July 10, 1834; and third, Oct. 18, 1835, to Anne Stebbins, who survived him.

[Charles Storrs, *The Storrs Family* (1886); Calvin Durfee, *Williams Biog. Annals* (1871); *Gen. Cat. of the Theological Seminary, Andover, Mass., 1808-1908*; W. S. Pattee, *A Hist. of Old Braintree and Quincy* (copr. 1879); E. A. Park, *A Sermon . . . at the Funeral of Rev. Richard Salter Storrs, D.D.* (1874); *Boston Transcript*, Aug. 12, 1873.] H. E. S.

STORRS, RICHARD SALTER (Aug. 21, 1821-June 5, 1900), Congregational clergyman, for more than fifty years pastor of the Church of the Pilgrims, Brooklyn, N. Y., was the third of that name and the fourth in line of descent to gain distinction in the ministerial calling. His father was Rev. Richard Salter Storrs [*q.v.*] and his mother, Harriet (Moore) Storrs. Born in Braintree, Mass., he prepared for college at the academy in Monson, Mass., and graduated from Amherst in 1839. For the next two years he taught; first, at Monson, and later, at Wiliston Seminary, Easthampton, Mass. Abandoning an earlier intent to qualify for the bar after a year in the law office of Rufus Choate, he entered Andover Theological Seminary in 1842 and graduated in 1845. He was immediately called to the Harvard Congregational Church, Brookline, Mass., where, Oct. 22, he was ordained. On the first day of that month he had

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married Mary Elwell Jenks, daughter of Rev. Francis and Sarah (Phillips) Jenks, and a niece of Wendell Phillips. He had served hardly a year in his first parish when his abilities as a preacher led to his being called to the recently organized Church of the Pilgrims, Brooklyn, N. Y. Here, during a pastorate that covered the entire last half of the nineteenth century, he was a leading citizen, rivaling in influence and public esteem his contemporary, Henry Ward Beecher. When in 1869 he was called to the Central Church, Boston, more than a hundred of Brooklyn's most prominent men petitioned him to remain. On the fiftieth anniversary of his pastorate, at a gathering in the Academy of Music, he was presented with a medal in recognition of his civic services. A discourse, *The Church of the Pilgrims*, which he delivered and published in 1886, sets forth not only the growth of that organization but also the changes that had taken place about it during the past four decades. Many of those affecting the religious, educational, and philanthropic life of the city he had furthered. He was a corporate member of the Brooklyn Institute of Arts and Sciences, and one of its board of trustees; he was one of the foremost advocates of the movement that resulted in the establishment of Packer Collegiate Institute; he organized the great Sanitary Fair held in February 1864; he was president of the Long Island Historical Society; and in 1889 he served as park commissioner. For the city with whose growth and enrichment he was so long associated he had a jealous affection which made him a vigorous opponent of its consolidation with New York. As an orator he had a country-wide reputation, being popular as a lyceum lecturer, and acceptable at institutions of learning. While he cannot be credited with independent scholarship, his learning was comprehensive and his memory extraordinary. His appearance was "statuesque," and his discourses, enlivened with striking imagery, flowed forth in long, melodious sentences. The diversity of their content is suggested by such titles as "Libraries of Europe," "Climate and Civilization," "John Wycliffe and the First English Bible," "The Muscovite and the Ottoman." Many of his lectures appeared in pamphlet form and some are contained in *Oration and Addresses* (1901). Among his publications, also, are: *The Constitution of the Human Soul* (1857); *Conditions of Success in Preaching Without Notes* (1875); *The Divine Origin of Christianity Indicated by Its Historical Effects* (1884); *Bernard of Clairvaux, the Times, the Man and His Work* (1892). Theologically, "A more orthodox minister has not

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maintained the faith once delivered to the saints in our time than he" (Cuyler, *post*, p. 1416). From 1848 to 1861 he was one of the editors of the *Independent*; from 1888 to 1897 president of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions; and in 1895-96, president of the American Historical Association. He was also a trustee of Amherst College. His death occurred at his home in Brooklyn, and he was survived by three of four children.

[Charles Storrs, *The Storrs Family* (1886); *Obit. Record Grads. Amherst Coll.* . . . 1900 (1900); *Gen. Cat. of the Theolog. Sem., Andover, Mass., 1808-1908*; *The Congregational Year-Book*, 1901; *Who's Who in America*, 1899-1900; T. L. Cuyler, in the *Independent*, June 14, 1900; *Congregationalist*, June 14, 1900; *Brooklyn Daily Eagle*, June 6, 7, 8, 1900; *Brooklyn Times*, June 6, 8, 1900.] H. E. S.

STORY, ISAAC (Aug. 7, 1774-July 19, 1803), poet and miscellaneous writer, was the second son and second child in a family of eleven born to the Rev. Isaac and Rebecca (Bradstreet) Story of Marblehead, Mass. He was graduated from Harvard College in the class of 1793 and studied law. After a brief residence in Castine, Me., 1797-99, he settled in central Massachusetts, first in the town of Sterling, later in Rutland. He was hardly established in his profession, however, when he died, unmarried, in his twenty-ninth year, while visiting his parents at Marblehead. An obituary attributed to his cousin, the noted Joseph Story [*q.v.*], characterized him as: "In his manners bland, social and affectionate; in his disposition, sportive and convivial; in his morals, pure, generous, and unaffected; in his mind, vivacious, refined, and facetious" (*Salem Register*, July 25, 1803).

Isaac Story's literary career was closely patterned after that of Joseph Dennie, Royall Tyler, David Everett [*qq.v.*], and other young lawyers who wrote moral essays, political squibs, and light verse for the newspapers in the large leisure of waiting for professional employment. The current fashion of using pseudonyms makes the identification of his contributions difficult. Two of his juvenile poems, *Liberty* (1795) and *All the World's a Stage* (1796), both signed "The Stranger," were printed by William Barrett of Newburyport, Mass. For Barrett's *Political Gazette*, and later for the *Farmer's Museum* of Walpole, N. H., Story wrote a series of essays under the caption, "From the Desk of Beri Hesdin"; these were modeled on Dennie's "Lay Preacher" papers, but were more serious in tone and conventional in substance. He also contributed essays signed "The Traveler" to the *Columbian Centinel* of Boston and had some editorial connection with Daniel S. Waters' *Castine Gazette* (later the *Castine Journal and Eastern*

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Advertiser), but what he wrote for the latter journal has not been determined. There survive in print *An Eulogy on the Glorious Virtues of the Illustrious Gen. George Washington* (Worcester, 1800), and *An Oration, on the Anniversary of the Independence of the United States of America* (Worcester, 1801). Three publications, *An Epistle from Yarico to Inkle* (Marblehead, 1792), which is in the main a reprint of a poem published in London in 1736, *The Barber's Shop: Kept by Sir David Razor* (Salem, n.d.), and *Original and Select Poems, By the Stranger* (Albany, 1827) have been erroneously ascribed to Story. Three manuscript books of his poems, with some letters and miscellaneous prose, are preserved in the library of Harvard University. He was best known for his verses signed "Peter Quince," in imitation of the burlesque odes of "Peter Pindar" (John Wolcot, 1738-1819). They were written originally for the Newburyport *Political Gazette*, but when that paper was discontinued in 1797, Story transferred the series to the *Farmer's Museum*. In 1801 a collection of them was published in Boston under the title, *A Parnassian Shop, Opened in the Pindaric Stile; By Peter Quince, Esq.* Besides many pieces of topical wit and political satire directed against Democrats of all descriptions, the volume contains some serious patriotic, moral, and sentimental poems. The verse is facile, but no longer sparkles.

[The date of birth, which is sometimes given as Aug. 25, is taken from *Vital Records of Marblehead, Mass.*, vol. I (1903). See also Perley Derby and F. A. Gardner, *Elisha Story of Boston* (1915); H. M. Ellis, "Joseph Dennie and His Circle," *Univ. of Tex. Bull., Studies in English*, No. 4 (1915); G. A. Wheeler, *Hist. of Castine*, . . . Me. (1875); A. P. Peabody, "The Farmer's Weekly Museum," *Proc. Am. Antiquarian Soc.*, n.s., vol. VI (1890); E. A. and G. S. Duyckinck, *Cyc. of Am. Lit.* (1856), vol. I; obituary in *Salem Register*, July 25, 1803.] G. F. W.

STORY, JOSEPH (Sept. 18, 1779-Sept. 10, 1845), jurist, eldest of the eleven children of Elisha and Mehitabel (Pedrick) Story, was born in Marblehead, Mass. His father had seven children by an earlier marriage. Descended from another Elisha Story, who arrived in Boston from England about 1700, Joseph had forebears of some influence and position in colonial New England. Before the War of the Revolution his paternal grandfather, William Story, had held the office of registrar in the court of admiralty. His own father, who became a physician and surgeon of considerable reputation, had been associated with the Sons of Liberty and was one of the "Indians" who took part in the Boston Tea Party. His mother's father was a wealthy merchant of Marblehead and a Loyalist.

Story received the best education that the

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times and the place afforded. He was one of the first pupils to attend the newly established academy at Marblehead. A misunderstanding with the master of the school caused him to leave the academy in the fall of 1794 with his preparation for college still incomplete. It was prophetic of the tremendous industry and power of concentration with which he was later to amaze the legal world by producing volume after volume of commentaries in rapid succession, that Story, just turned fifteen and almost alone and unaided, should not only have finished his preparatory studies, but further should have made himself sufficiently acquainted with the subjects covered by the college freshman class for the first six months, to pass the examinations and to become a regularly enrolled student in Harvard at the close of the January vacation in 1795. In his college career he was confessedly a grind: "I was most thoroughly devoted to all the college studies, and scarcely wasted a single moment in idleness. I trace back to this cause a serious injury to my health. When I entered College I was robust and muscular, but before I left I had become pale and feeble and was inclined to dyspepsia" (*Miscellaneous Writings*, p. 16). He was graduated from Harvard in 1798, being rated second to William Ellery Channing who led the class.

He returned to Marblehead and began the study of law in the office of Samuel Sewall, then a member of Congress and later chief justice of the supreme court of Massachusetts. Though by general acclaim he still ranks as the foremost of American legal writers, Story acquired the foundations of his legal knowledge by means and methods which would be anathema to the educators of today. As in the case of office students in all generations, he was left largely to his own devices and thrown back upon his own resources—perhaps not a handicap to one of his studious habits. For months at a time he not infrequently devoted fourteen hours a day to study. The scarcity of American reports—there were then only five or six volumes available—made it necessary for him to depend upon treatises, some of them already very old. He tells us that he read Blackstone with pleasurable comprehension, but that his next assignment, Coke on Littleton, proved so difficult that he wept bitterly over the failure of his first unsuccessful attempts to understand it. After mastering Littleton he turned to Saunders' *Reports* and the study of special pleading, developing such an interest in this branch of the law as to make it for several years his favorite subject. While still in Sewall's office he read through "that deep and admirable work

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upon one of the most intricate titles of the law, Fearne on Contingent Remainders and Executory Devises" (*Ibid.*, p. 20). Apparently it was not until after he had begun the actual practice of law that he became acquainted with the *Year Books* and the early English reports that followed them.

On the appointment of Sewall to a judgeship, Story left his office and went to that of Samuel Putnam in Salem. This change probably accounts for the fact that on his admission to the bar, at the July term of the common pleas in Essex County, 1801, he opened his own office in that town. He began his career as a practising lawyer under circumstances that were neither auspicious nor pleasant. Story himself was an avowed Republican; the bench and bar of eastern Massachusetts were, practically without exception, Federalists. At first he was made to feel this political difference pointedly; was, as he says, "excluded from those intimacies which warm and cheer the intercourse of the profession" (*Ibid.*, p. 22). However, during his second year at the bar his practice began to grow. It increased, until at the time of his appointment to the Supreme Court of the United States some ten years later, it was, if we may believe his own statement, as extensive and lucrative as that of any lawyer in the county.

His participation in politics and public affairs began early in his career. He was chosen by Marblehead to deliver the eulogy on the death of Washington (published, 1800). In 1803 he was appointed to the station of naval officer for the port of Salem, but this appointment he declined. The next year he delivered the annual Fourth of July oration in Salem (published, 1804). He was Salem's representative in the legislature of Massachusetts in 1805 and again in 1806 and 1807. A memorial, relative to the infringements of the neutral trade of the United States, and addressed to the President and Congress in behalf of the inhabitants of Salem, was drawn up by him in January 1806 (*Ibid.*, p. 43). This same year, as chairman of the committee appointed to make a report on the matter, he was largely responsible for the act of the legislature raising the salaries of the judges of the supreme court of Massachusetts. In his time, as for a long time afterwards, there was no court of equity in Massachusetts. During the session of the legislature in 1808 he moved the appointment of a committee to take under consideration the establishment of a court of chancery. He was made chairman of the committee and drew up an exhaustive report in favor of the creation of such a court. The report was not accepted, but it is part of the history

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of Story and equity. Together with Chancellor Kent he will always be remembered as the founder of the system in the United States; in 1842 he drew up the rules of equity practice for the United States Supreme Court and the circuit courts; his *Commentaries on Equity Jurisprudence* (14th ed., 3 vols., 1918), and his *Commentaries on Equity Pleading* (10th ed., 1892), are still in use.

In the fall of 1808 he was elected a member of Congress to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Jacob Crowninshield. He remained in Congress for one session only, until Mar. 3, 1809, and declined to become a candidate for reëlection. The reasons for this refusal, as he later gave them, were that a continuance in public life would be incompatible with his complete success at the bar, and that obedience to party projects required too much sacrifice of opinion and feeling. That he was unwilling to sacrifice his own opinions for the sake of his party, during even his short stay in Congress, is shown by his attitude toward the Embargo, which, he had become convinced, had failed of its object and should be abandoned. Jefferson accused him of being responsible for the repeal of the Embargo—"I ascribe all this to one pseudo-Republican, Story" (P. L. Ford, *The Writings of Thomas Jefferson*, IX, 1898, p. 277). In another matter also he was openly in disagreement with his party. In January 1809 he offered a bill providing for a committee to inquire into the expediency of building up the United States navy. Such a plan was contrary to the principles of the Republican party, and the bill did not pass. On leaving Congress he was once more elected a member of the Massachusetts legislature; he was made speaker of the House of Representatives in January 1811, and again in May of the same year. After his elevation to the Supreme Court, though his interest in political affairs continued unabated, he made it a rule to take no active part in politics. The only recorded exception to this rule was his appearance at a town meeting in Salem, December 1819, where his animosity to slavery and the slave trade led him to speak strongly against the Missouri Compromise. It was this same feeling and subject which had inspired his sensational charge to the grand jury of the circuit court earlier in the year, for which he was taken to task by the newspapers of the day (*Life and Letters*, I, 336-48). The same hatred of slavery showed itself again some three years later (May term, 1822) in his opinion, much-discussed at the time, in the case of the alleged slave-runner *La Jeune Eugénie* (2 Mason, 409).

But even after he became a judge, Story was

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active in the field of public or semi-public usefulness. In August 1813, he delivered in Salem a eulogy at the burial of Captain James Lawrence who had been killed in the fight between the *Chesapeake* and the *Shannon*. He served as president of the Merchants' Bank of Salem from 1815 till 1835, and as vice-president of the Salem Savings Bank from 1818 till 1830. He was elected a member of the Board of Overseers of Harvard College in 1819, and in 1825 he became a fellow of the Corporation. In 1820 he drew up for the merchants of Salem a long memorial addressed to Congress asking that certain restrictions on commerce be removed (published, 1820); in this same year he was elected a delegate from Salem to the convention called to revise the constitution of Massachusetts. During the next year he found time to prepare and deliver a scholarly address before the members of the Suffolk bar on the progress of jurisprudence. Among his *Miscellaneous Writings* are to be found two other addresses which in the case of any one other than Story would be considered matters of major importance: a remarkable legal argument made in 1825 before the Board of Overseers of Harvard College (against the claims of the professors and tutors of the college that none but resident instructors could be chosen for fellows of the corporation), and the annual oration before the society of Phi Beta Kappa at Harvard in 1826. In this same busy period he drew up the Crimes Act of 1825, usually attributed to Daniel Webster, who carried it through Congress; in 1816 he had drawn up his bill to extend the jurisdiction of the circuit courts (*Life and Letters*, I, 293). He was one of the organizers of the Essex Historical Society, and a member of the board of trustees of Mount Auburn Cemetery from 1831 until his death.

On Nov. 18, 1811, shortly after he had passed his thirty-second birthday, Story was appointed an associate justice of the Supreme Court of the United States. By his panegyrists much has been made of the fact that he was the youngest person ever to be appointed to this position. It should be remembered, however, that Madison had already tried to honor with the position three other men in succession, all of them at that time more prominent than Story—Levi Lincoln, formerly in Jefferson's cabinet, who declined; Alexander Wolcott of Connecticut, whom the Senate refused to confirm; and John Quincy Adams, then minister at St. Petersburg, who preferred to remain there. Madison then turned to Story, at the suggestion, it is said, of Ezekiel Bacon, a congressman from Massachusetts. Though the salary of \$3,500 was only slightly more than half

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of his professional income, Story at once accepted the office, motivated, he said, by the honor, the permanence of the tenure, and especially by "the opportunity it will allow me to pursue, what of all things I admire, juridical studies" (*Life and Letters*, I, 201). At this time the judges of the Supreme Court exercised also a circuit court jurisdiction. Story's circuit took in Maine, New Hampshire, Massachusetts, and Rhode Island. The illness and infirmities of his predecessor, William Cushing, had led to a vast accumulation of cases on the docket. By an early decision (*United States vs. Wonson*, 1 *Gallison*, 5) Story reversed the former practice of the circuit court of allowing appeals from the district court to the circuit court in jury cases at common law. By this ruling 130 cases were at once stricken from the docket. But the respite thus gained was of short duration. The War of 1812 gave the crippled shipping interests of Story's maritime circuit a chance to recoup their losses by turning to privateering. Soon his court was flooded with cases involving admiralty and prize law, subjects at that time but little understood, and depending on principles which were then neither well defined nor established. His decisions in these cases, the result of broad study on his part, first put the admiralty jurisdiction of the federal courts on a sound basis. What was perhaps the most famous of these cases, decided in 1815 (*De Lovio vs. Boit*, 2 *Gallison*, 398), was long afterwards referred to by a justice of the Supreme Court in these words, "The learned and exhaustive opinion of Justice Story, . . . affirming the admiralty jurisdiction over policies of marine insurance has never been answered, and will always stand as a monument of his great erudition" (*Insurance Company vs. Dunham*, 11 *Wallace*, 35). In 1816 William Pinkney [*q.v.*], who was considering the request of the government to go as minister to Russia, offered Story his law practice in Baltimore. Though this was estimated to be worth \$20,000 a year, and though Congress had just refused to raise the salaries of the federal judges, Story, still far from the affluence which he later enjoyed, declined Pinkney's offer.

Many of the opinions written by Story as a justice of the Supreme Court impress us, even today, by their remarkable breadth of learning; some of them are elaborate to a degree; in some there is a marked tendency to range over the whole field in any way involved, and widely beyond the mere facts and law necessary for a judgment in the particular case. This tendency, natural to him, and unquestionably of great advantage in the writing of the commentaries, can

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hardly be said to enhance his reputation as a judge. Yet not a few of his opinions had important legal and constitutional results; many of them that no longer attract attention were of the most vital interest in their day. Among the latter class was (1815) his famous dissenting opinion in the case of the *Nereide* (9 *Cranch*, 388, 436), in which he, disagreeing with Marshall and the majority of the court, argued against the ruling that a neutral might lawfully put his goods on board a belligerent ship for conveyance. Unknown to the court until shortly thereafter, Lord Stowell had just decided a British case of similar nature on the basis of the very rule for which Story had contended. At about this same time Story was assigned the writing of the opinion in *Green vs. Litter* (8 *Cranch*, 229), presumably because no one of his colleagues had the necessary knowledge of the now almost obsolete old real actions adequately to discuss the principles of the writ of right on which the case was based. It has been called the "most prominent and elaborate opinion delivered by him at this time" (*Life and Letters*, I, 260), but it shows no great depth of historical legal learning, especially of the period when the writ of right was the supreme action in English law. One of the most important opinions in his whole career was delivered in 1816 in the case of *Martin vs. Hunter's Lessee* (1 *Wheaton*, 304), which decided that the appellate jurisdiction of the Supreme Court could rightfully be exercised over the state courts, "an opinion which has ever since been the keystone of the whole arch of Federal judicial power" (Charles Warren, *The Supreme Court in United States History*, 1922, vol. I, 449). Another opinion, extremely important in contemporaneous (1822) international politics, was that in the case of the *Santissima Trinidad* (7 *Wheaton*, 283); this held that a prize captured by a ship which had been guilty of a violation of American neutrality, and brought into a United States port, should be given back to the original owner. The constantly increasing extent of admiralty jurisdiction claimed by the federal courts, in the development of which claim Story had played a major part, had aroused a feeling of hostility among some of the inland states, which saw, or thought they saw, some phases of their common law jurisdiction menaced in inland waters. This feeling was allayed (1825) by Story's opinion in the case of the *Thomas Jefferson* (10 *Wheaton*, 428), which held that the admiralty jurisdiction of the federal courts did not extend beyond waters affected by the ebb and flow of the tide. A case which moved the country mightily at the time, 1841, was that of the *United States vs. Schooner*

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Amistad (15 *Peters*, 518). A cargo of negroes on the *Amistad*, a slave-runner, had gotten control of the ship and murdered the officers; on being brought into port by a vessel of the United States navy they were claimed as slaves by certain Spaniards; the question before the court was whether or not the negroes were entitled to their freedom. Story's decision, for the court, held that they should be freed and sent back to Africa. Story's opinion in another case famous in its time (1844) because of its religious ramifications, *Vidal vs. Philadelphia* (2 *Howard*, 127), was so far approved by the court as a whole that he could later write to Kent that "not a single sentence was altered by my brothers, as I originally drew it" (*Life and Letters*, II, 469). It held valid the will of Stephen Girard who had bequeathed to Philadelphia several millions of dollars to found a college for poor white children, but on the condition that no ecclesiastic of any kind, or on any pretence or for any purpose, should ever be allowed to enter the institution. That opinion of Story which is today best known and most often read is doubtless his learned and powerful dissenting opinion in *Charles River Bridge vs. Warren Bridge* (11 *Peters*, 420, 583). It was one of three dissenting opinions, all on questions of constitutional law, which he wrote during the 1837 term. The opinion of the court as a whole seemed to Story to destroy the sanctity of contracts and to be immoral. His own opinion won the approval of many, if not most, of the best lawyers in the country; Webster called it his "ablest and best written opinion" (*Life and Letters*, II, 269).

It has been said that in the Supreme Court Story was dominated by John Marshall. In refutation of this statement one of the latest of Story's biographers has prepared the following succinct set of facts: Story wrote opinions in 286 cases in the Supreme Court; of these 269 are reported as the opinion of the court or of a majority; three were concurring opinions and fourteen dissenting opinions; he wrote four dissenting opinions on questions of constitutional law, one being in the lifetime of Marshall; in the only case (*Ogden vs. Saunders*) in which Marshall was in a minority upon a question of constitutional law, Story and Duval concurred with him in the question upon which he wrote the opinion; Story wrote the opinion of the majority of the court in five cases in which Marshall dissented; in four of the cases in which he dissented in Marshall's life, the latter wrote the opinion of the majority (W. D. Lewis, ed., *Great American Lawyers*, III, 1907, p. 150). Marshall died in 1835. Story was generally regarded as the logi-

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cal successor to his position, and Marshall before his death is said to have favored that choice (*Life and Letters*, II, 210). Soon after Marshall's death, Story himself had protested as only a man alive to a probability would be likely to protest, that he had never for a moment imagined that he would be thought of, that he was "equally beyond hope or anxiety" (*Ibid.*, II, 201). Today we can see that there was no likelihood of his receiving the appointment. He was out of sympathy with Jackson, personally and politically. The President, on his part, could say no good word for what he called "the school of Story and Kent"; he had already referred to Story as "the most dangerous man in America" (*Ibid.*, II, 117). Within the year Roger B. Taney was appointed to fill Marshall's place.

In 1828 the Royall Professorship of Law at Harvard, then vacant, had been offered to Story. He declined it on the ground that he feared that an increase of duties at his age might seriously interfere with his health. But in the very next year Nathan Dane, after talking the matter over with Story, established a new professorship of law, with the understanding, and on the explicit condition, that the first occupant of the chair should be Story. He was elected to the position in June of that year, accepted it, and in September moved permanently from Salem to Cambridge. For the rest of his life the Law School was one of his chief interests. In a very real sense he may be regarded as its founder; along with his colleague J. H. Ashmun, who had accepted the Royall Professorship, and together with Tapping Reeve and James Gould [*qq.v.*] of the Litchfield Law School, he was one of the pioneers in law-school, as contrasted with office, instruction for those who are starting a legal education. His opening class at the law school numbered eighteen students; before he died his reputation and personality had brought the annual enrollment to almost 150. Through his efforts the permanent funds of the school were increased and the library was built up and expanded. His ability as a teacher seems to have been no less marked than his skill as an organizer, and this in spite of the fact that his own knowledge of the law had been acquired without benefit of teacher. But by far the most important fact in connection with Story's association with the Law School lies in another field. In establishing his professorship Dane had stipulated that a number of formal lectures in certain named branches of the law should be prepared, delivered, and revised for publication by the professor on his foundation. This did not fit into Story's scheme of teaching, for he wrote out no

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formal lectures, but taught by a method of informal discussion. So in place of publishing a series of lectures, he devised the plan which resulted in his well known *Commentaries*.

The continuing importance and reputation of these has almost obscured the fact that they were by no means Story's only legal treatises. Much writing of the same general nature had already come from his pen. As early as 1805 he had published, with valuable notes, *A Selection of Pleadings in Civil Actions*. At about the same time he undertook the task of making a digest of American law similar to, and supplementary to, Comyns' *Digest*. Though the project was finally abandoned, three large volumes in manuscript gave evidence of his endeavor. In 1809 he brought out a new edition of Chitty's *A Practical Treatise on Bills of Exchange and Promissory Notes*, and in the next year one of Charles Abbott's *A Treatise on the Law Relative to Merchant Ships and Seamen*, with annotations and references to American decisions. This work he reëdited in 1829. He was the editor of an annotated edition of Lawes's *A Practical Treatise on Pleading in Assumpsit* (1811). He was the writer of many of the elaborate notes in Wheaton's *Reports* (*Life and Letters*, I, 282-83). In 1828 he published in three volumes *Public and General Statutes Passed by the Congress of the United States, 1789-1827*.

The *Commentaries* themselves followed one another in quick order. *Bailments* appeared in 1832; *On the Constitution*, in three volumes, in 1833; *The Conflict of Laws* in 1834; *Equity Jurisprudence*, in two volumes, in 1836; *Equity Pleading* in 1838; *Agency* in 1839; *Partnership* in 1841; *Bills of Exchange* in 1843; *Promissory Notes* in 1845. That one man, with few precedents to depend upon, should have written these voluminous works on exact, technical legal subjects, within the space of a little more than twelve years, seems incredible—and even more incredible when it is considered that during the same period he performed in full his work as a law teacher and as a judge, the latter requiring attendance on the court at Washington and circuit-court duty as well. Add to all this the fact that within the same interval he published *The Constitutional Class Book* (1834), prepared and delivered a long discourse on Marshall (before the Suffolk bar, 1835), drafted the Bankruptcy Act of 1841, contributed nearly a score of articles on legal subjects to the *Encyclopedia Americana* (*Life and Letters*, II, 26-27), and we have an example of industry in legal scholarship that has yet to be equaled. The success of the *Commentaries* was widespread and immediate. Some

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of them (*Bailments, Equity Jurisprudence*) went into third editions even during the short space of his remaining years. The financial returns from his books are said to have reached the then lofty figure of \$10,000 per annum. Through his decisions, and his correspondence with some of the leading British jurists, Story was well known in England before his *Commentaries* appeared; with the translation of some of his works, notably *On the Constitution* and *The Conflict of Laws*, into French and German, he now acquired a truly international reputation. But, unlike more modern representatives of his type, he never went abroad, and never received any honorary degrees from foreign universities. At home he had already been honored with several.

Story's predominant personal characteristic was probably his unusual power of conversation. His son says that the father, a chronic dyspeptic at thirty-two, was practically unable to take physical exercise, apparently because of lack of time and interest, and that "his real exercise was in talking" (*Life and Letters*, II, 106). Poetry played a not inconsiderable part in his life. He read it habitually and wrote verse more or less throughout his life. The motto of the *Salem Register* was written by him and gives a good idea of his general style:

"Here shall the Press the People's right maintain,
Unawed by influence and unbribed by gain;
Here Patriot Truth her glorious precepts draw,
Pledged to Religion, Liberty, and Law."

Before 1804 he had the temerity to publish a long and youthful effusion, *The Power of Solitude* (1802?), written at a time when "his leisure moments were employed in writing love songs, full of rapturous exaggerations or sentimental laments" (*Life and Letters*, I, 100). Later on he repented of this act and bought up all the copies of the book that he could find. But there still remain a few copies to attest the wisdom of his efforts to destroy them. He was fond of music, drawing, and painting. His favorite novelist was Jane Austen. As a result, he tells us, of observing the intellectual attainments of the girls in the mixed classes which as a boy he attended at Marblehead Academy, he was an active champion for the higher education of women. Like many of the other leading men of eastern Massachusetts at that time he was a Unitarian. The picture of him given us by his son (*Life and Letters*, II, 552) is that of a man five feet eight inches tall, with a well-knit figure; active, restless, and nervous in his movements; with thick auburn hair in his youth, but bald in his later years save for a thick mass of silvery hair on the back of his head; his blue eyes were

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lively and his mouth was large and expressive.

Story died on Sept. 10, 1845. He had been married first to Mary Lynde Oliver on Dec. 9, 1804. She died in June of the next year. On Aug. 27, 1808, he married Sarah Waldo Wetmore, daughter of Judge William Wetmore. Of the seven children of this marriage only two survived him. One of these, Louisa, married George T. Curtis [*q.v.*]; the other was William Wetmore Story [*q.v.*], the sculptor.

[W. W. Story, ed., *Life and Letters of Joseph Story* (2 vols., 1851), is indispensable. Tinged with hero worship and pride of family, it is nevertheless reliable. Next in importance are *The Miscellaneous Writings of Joseph Story* (1852). Prefaced by a remarkable autobiographical letter written by Story in 1831, this book contains many of his addresses, and a number of book reviews of such substance as to be entitled to rank as essays. The best recent account of Story is that by William Schofield, in W. D. Lewis, ed., *Great American Lawyers*, III (1907). It is especially good for a discussion of the meaning and importance of some of Story's judicial opinions. On this matter the *Life and Letters*, and Charles Warren, *The Supreme Court in U. S. History* (3 vols., 1922), should also be consulted. For Story's connection with the Harvard Law School see, in addition to the *Life and Letters*, Charles Warren, *Hist. of the Harvard Law School* (1908), vols. I, II. Two funeral orations by men who were intimately acquainted with Story have been published: Simon Greenleaf, *A Discourse Commemorative of the Life and Character of the Hon. Joseph Story* (1845); Charles Sumner, *The Scholar, the Jurist, the Artist, the Philanthropist* (1846). See also *The Centennial Hist. of the Harvard Law School, 1817-1917* (1918); Perley Derby and F. A. Gardner, compilers, *Elisha Story of Boston and Some of His Descendants* (1915); and obituary in *Boston Daily Advertiser*, Sept. 12, 1845. Story's decisions in the Supreme Court will be found in *Cranch's Reports*, *Wheaton's Reports*, *Peters' Reports*, and *Howard's Reports*; his decisions upon his circuit are reported by Gallison, Mason, Charles Sumner, and W. W. Story, 13 vols. in all. The last editions of the *Commentaries* are as follows: *Bailments* (9th, 1878); *On the Constitution* (5th, 1891); *Conflict of Laws* (8th, 1883); *Equity Jurisprudence* (14th, 1918); *Equity Pleading* (10th, 1892); *Agency* (9th, 1882); *Partnership* (7th, 1881); *Bills of Exchange* (4th, 1860); *Promissory Notes* (7th, 1878).] G. E. W.

STORY, JULIAN RUSSELL (Sept. 8, 1857-Feb. 23, 1919), portrait painter, was born at Walton-on-Thames, Surrey, England, youngest of the four children of William Wetmore Story [*q.v.*] and Emelyn (Eldredge) Story. He was educated at Eton and at Brasenose College, Oxford, where he received the degree of B.A. in 1879. A letter from William Wetmore Story to James Russell Lowell, written in 1864, mentions the younger Story's early determination to be an artist and the father's intention to let him reach his own decision in the matter (Henry James, *William Wetmore Story and his Friends*, 1903, vol. II, p. 147). Later Robert Browning writes the family of his admiration of an early exhibit by the young man at the Grosvenor Gallery in London (*Ibid.*, p. 279). Gifted with his parents' charm of manner, trained under Frank Duveneck [*q.v.*] in Florence and under Gustave Rodolphe

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Boulanger and Jules Joseph Lefebvre in Paris, he became in later years a portrait painter of distinction, in whose work technical mastery was combined with charm of color and handling. In 1891 he married Emma Eames, a celebrated opera-singer, from whom he was divorced in 1907. In 1909 he married Elaine (Sartori) Bohlen of Philadelphia, Pa., who with three children survived him. For many years he centered his activities at Vallombrosa, Italy, travelling to Paris, London, and America as occasion required. Later he divided his time between Italy and Philadelphia, finally giving up the villa at Vallombrosa a few years before his death. He belonged to clubs in Florence, London, New York, and Philadelphia, and to the societies of portrait painters in Paris and London. In 1906 he became an associate of the National Academy. He received a third class medal and honorable mention at the Paris Salon of 1889, a gold medal at Berlin in 1891, and silver medals at expositions in Paris (1890), Buffalo (1901), and San Francisco (1915). In 1900 he became a chevalier of the Legion of Honor.

Story went through the usual transitions from Salon compositions ("The Entombment of Christ," Peabody Institute, Baltimore, Md.), historical compositions ("Mlle. Sembreuil," Pennsylvania Academy of the Fine Arts, Philadelphia), and realistic illustration ("Laboratory of Clinical Physiology at Saint Lazare") to portraiture à la mode in the larger cities of Europe and America. His masterpiece in this last field is probably his "Madame Emma Eames" in the Cincinnati Art Museum, Cincinnati, Ohio. Other portraits are to be seen in Philadelphia, where for a time Story was commissioned to portray many of the leaders of business and professional life and their wives. Story's style varies considerably with his subject. The observer notes his vigorous drawing, his conscientious modeling, his increasing boldness of handling and of lighting, and his ability to use color of the higher ranges without disintegration. His composition is invariably soberly satisfactory, his feeling for textures delightful. Less brilliant than his friend, John Singer Sargent [*q.v.*], he perhaps less frequently exploited the possibilities of mere technical virtuosity. He died in Philadelphia and was buried from the Church of St. Luke and the Epiphany.

[The date of birth has been supplied by the librarian of the National Academy of Design. See *Who's Who in America*, 1918-19; Mary F. Phillips, *Reminiscences of William Wetmore Story* (1897); *Am. Art Ann.*, vol. XVI (1919); obituaries in *Am. Art News*, Mar. 1, and *Pub. Ledger* (Phila.), Feb. 25, 1919. There are brief references in Samuel Isham, *The Hist. of Am. Painting* (1905); Henri Sylvestre, Jr., *The Marvels in Art of*

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the Fin de Siècle (1893), vol. II; G. W. Sheldon, *Recent Ideals of Am. Art* (1888). *Who's Who in Philadelphia*, 1925, inaccurate in details, contains a portrait.]
W.S.R.

STORY, WILLIAM EDWARD (Apr. 29, 1850–Apr. 10, 1930), mathematician, eldest son of Isaac and Elizabeth B. (Woodberry) Story, was born at Boston, Mass., and was descended from Elisha Story, who came from England to Boston about 1700. Joseph Story [*q.v.*], associate justice of the United States Supreme Court for many years, was a brother of his grandfather; and his great-grandfather, Dr. Elisha Story of Bunker Hill, was one of the "Indians" of the Boston Tea Party. After graduation from Harvard in 1871, Story spent three and a half years in European study, particularly with the mathematicians Weierstrass and Kummer at Berlin and with C. G. Neumann at Leipzig, where he received the degree of Ph.D. in 1875 with a dissertation entitled *On the Algebraic Relations Existing between the Polars of a Binary Quantic* (1875). After spending the year 1875–76 as tutor in mathematics at Harvard, he went to the Johns Hopkins University, where he was at first associate in mathematics and then associate professor until 1889. The first seven years of this period were the most notable in the history of American mathematics up to that time, because of the presence at Baltimore of J. J. Sylvester [*q.v.*], through whose influence the *American Journal of Mathematics* was founded, with Sylvester as editor-in-chief and Story as "associate editor in charge" (1878–82). In this journal he published most of his mathematical papers, but others appeared in *Proceedings of the London Mathematical Society* (vol. XXIII, 1892), *Mathematische Annalen* (vol. XLI, 1893), *Zeitschrift für Physikalische Chemie* (vol. LXXI, 1910), *Proceedings of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences* (vol. XL, 1904), *Transactions of the American Mathematical Society* (January 1907), *The London, Edinburgh and Dublin Philosophical Magazine* (July 1910), and the *Official Report . . . of the New England Association of Colleges and Preparatory Schools* for 1903. He founded, edited, and published the *Mathematical Review* at Worcester, Mass., between 1896 and 1899, but only 208 pages, in two numbers and part of a third, were actually issued. He was also joint editor (1899) of *Clark University, 1889–1899*, the decennial celebration volume.

From 1889 until 1921, when he became professor emeritus, Story was professor at Clark University. Twelve doctoral dissertations in the fields of geometry and algebra were completed under his direction. He was elected a fellow of

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the American Academy of Arts and Sciences (1876) and of the National Academy of Sciences (1908), and served as president of the Mathematical Congress at the World's Columbian Exposition, Chicago (1893), and of the Omar Khayyâm Club of America (1924–27). His admirable address before this club in 1918, *Omar Khayyâm as a Mathematician*, was printed privately in book form, with Story's portrait, in 1919, and reprinted in *Twenty Years of the Omar Khayyâm Club of America* (1921). Among the eighty men listed as the chief research mathematicians of the United States in 1903, Story was ranked by his colleagues as fifteenth (*American Men of Science*, 5th ed., 1933, p. 1269). His interest in mathematical bibliography led him to accumulate a catalogue comprising tens of thousands of hand-written cards in 156 drawers and 35 boxes, now the property of the library of the American Mathematical Society (see its *Bulletin . . . Catalogue*, 1932). He was married June 20, 1878, to Mary Harrison of Baltimore, and they had one son.

[*Eleventh Report of the Class of 1871 of Harvard Coll.* (1921); *Vita* in Story's Leipzig dissertation, mentioned above; Perley Derby, *Elisha Story of Boston and Some of His Descendants* (1915); F. I. Virkus, *The Abridged Compendium of Am. Geneal.*, I (1925), 218–19; Florian Cajori, *The Teaching and Hist. of Mathematics in the U. S.* (1890); Story's own account of his research, in *Clark Univ., 1889–1899* (1899), pp. 71–73, 546–47; J. C. Poggendorff's *Biographisch-Literarisches Handwörterbuch . . . der exacten Wissenschaften*, vols. III (1898), IV (1904), V (1926); *Harvard Grads. Mag.*, June 1930; *Who's Who in America*, 1928–29; *Springfield Daily Republican*, Apr. 11, 1930.]
R. C. A.

STORY, WILLIAM WETMORE (Feb. 12, 1819–Oct. 7, 1895), sculptor, essayist, and poet, was born in Salem, Mass., the second son and sixth child of Joseph Story [*q.v.*] and Sarah Waldo (Wetmore) Story. When Story was ten years old, the family moved from Salem to Cambridge, where he was prepared for college by William Wells and had James Russell Lowell [*q.v.*] for constant companion, Charles Sumner [*q.v.*] for intimate family friend and boyhood hero, and Thomas Wentworth Higginson [*q.v.*] for youthful admirer. Higginson later recalled Story as "a sort of Steerforth" among his fellows. In Lowell's *Fireside Travels*, dedicated to Story in 1864, the opening essay, "Cambridge Thirty Years Ago," reminiscent of Washington Allston, Margaret Fuller Ossoli, and Harriet Martineau, describes the boy's environment. In 1838 he received the degree of A.B. and in 1840 the degree of LL.B. from Harvard. The genius for friendship and for concentrated work in varied lines which marked his entire life was exerting itself at this time as he began the practice

of law, first with the firm of Hillard and Sumner, and later with his brother-in-law, George Ticknor Curtis [*q.v.*]. He was a leading member of the "Brothers and Sisters," and a little later of the group which met at the home of George Ripley [*q.v.*] for the discussion of literary and esthetic problems. Long an amateur of the various arts, he now combined the exacting duties of a law practice and the preparation of volumes in the field of jurisprudence with painting, modelling, and music, to which he devoted himself in his spare time. Moreover, he delivered the Phi Beta Kappa poem at Harvard in 1844, while the *Boston Miscellany* and Lowell's short-lived *Pioneer* carried poems and essays by him. Among his legal publications were two textbooks which long maintained their place as standards, *A Treatise on the Law of Contracts Not under Seal* (1844) and *A Treatise on the Law of Sales of Personal Property* (1847), and several volumes of reports. His *Poems* appeared in 1847, followed by a second volume with the same title, dedicated to Lowell, in 1856. He also served as commissioner in bankruptcy, and commissioner for the United States courts in Massachusetts, Maine, and Pennsylvania, and reporter for the United States circuit court for the district of Massachusetts. Due in part to such incessant labor, he suffered a severe attack of brain and typhoid fever, from which he had hardly recovered when his distinguished father died in 1845 and the turning point of his career occurred.

On the death of Judge Story the trustees of Mount Auburn Cemetery proposed the erection in the chapel of a marble statue of their late colleague, to be paid for by public subscriptions, and nominated young Story as sculptor. To equip himself for this commission he left for Italy in the fall of 1847, with his wife, Emelyn Eldredge of Boston, whom he had married on Oct. 31, 1843, and his two small children. On his return to America his sketch was accepted. During the eight months of his stay he prepared for the press the *Life and Letters of Joseph Story* (2 vols., 1851), followed later by an edition of *The Miscellaneous Writings of Joseph Story* (1852). Back in Italy, he completed the statue of his father. Another year in America followed, devoted to both his vocation and his avocation. But he finally gave in to the claims of sculpture and, settling in Rome (1856), devoted his chief efforts to that art. "My mother," he later recalled, "thought me mad and urged me to pursue my legal career, in which everything was open to me, rather than take such a leap in the dark. But I had chosen, and I came back to Italy, where I

have lived nearly ever since" (James, *post*, vol. I, p. 32). The choice of Washington Allston under analogous stress, leading to stagnation in Cambridge, that of Lowell, leading to the Court of St. James's as ambassador, and that of the younger Henry James, Story's sensitive biographer, leading eventually to British citizenship, provide alluring contrasts and, along with Story's nostalgia for European culture, help to clarify a significant phase of American adolescence. The winter he spent listening to law lectures in Germany during his years of wavering, subsequent seasons in England and visits to France, and, much later, life in the Engadine, varied by occasional visits to America, suggest the breadth of background against which the sculptor moved. But in 1856 the burden of proof was still on Story. Indeed, the corner was not turned until the International Exhibition in London in 1862, when the "Cleopatra" (a replica of which is in the Metropolitan Museum, New York City) and the "Libyan Sibyl" (in the National Gallery of Art, Washington, D. C.) placed Story, at least in English eyes, in the forefront of Anglo-American sculpture. The considerations that Story won this position without the rigor of the usual technical training, that the reputation he achieved in his own day has not been maintained in the following century, and that he might have gone farther in law or in poetry if he had stayed in America are all beside the point. The main significance of his career is that of one whose versatility and charm enabled him to cross cultural boundaries to the advantage of the peoples concerned.

An apartment in the Palazzo Barberini in Rome became the center from which radiated the influence of the Storys. Their most celebrated contact was with the Brownings, with whom they were in almost daily intimacy until the death of Elizabeth Barrett Browning. Nathaniel Hawthorne [*q.v.*] rewarded Story for permitting his shy presence in his studio by describing the "Cleopatra" in *The Marble Faun* with such power that the public ever since has seen the fire of the novelist rather than the cool accuracy of the sculptor. During a childhood illness of Story's daughter, we read of Thackeray's and Hans Christian Andersen's being drafted for the amusement of the little convalescent. Charles Eliot Norton [*q.v.*], Mrs. Gaskell, Walter Savage Landor, Lady William Russell, Richard Monkton Milnes, Russell Sturgis [*q.v.*], and John Lothrop Motley [*q.v.*] add further distinction to the list of the close friends of the Storys. Only in the forgotten death of their six-year-old son, Joseph Story, do they seem to

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have suffered a major grief. Without being in any direction a genius, Story learned the secret of happiness by the wise development of his many talents.

As a sculptor Story sought to give internal validity to his figures. He chose subjects of dramatic interest and, in so far as his smooth surfaces and careful accessories permitted, he expressed their inherent passion. Yet his approach to his conceptions was fundamentally an intellectual one, and he perhaps never learned to sacrifice what he knew about the subject to the demands of plastic creation. "Saul" (1863), reminiscent of Michelangelo's "Moses," "Medea" (1864), a center of interest at the Centennial Exposition in Philadelphia, and now in the Metropolitan Museum, "Salome" (1870), "Jerusalem in her Desolation" (1873), now in the Pennsylvania Academy of the Fine Arts, Philadelphia, and "Alcestis" (1874) represent, with the "Sibyl" and "Cleopatra," the most successful of the ideal figures. The fact that now and then he treated the same subject in both sculpture and poetry, and that in the case of "Cleopatra" at least he succeeded better in verse indicates the weakness of his plastic expression. Of his portrait figures, the seated "George Peabody" in London, in bronze, of which a replica was erected in Baltimore, and the dignified statues of John Marshall and Joseph Henry in Washington are the most adequate, while his last work, the stone for the grave of his wife in Rome, provides one of the few instances of that intensity, the lack of which in many other works causes them to miss immortality. Sumner, near the close of the Civil War, urged Story to become the sculptor of free America. When one recalls the Farragut and Sherman and Shaw and Lincoln of Augustus Saint-Gaudens, one realizes how fruitless was the request. Story's interest in sculpture, rather than his sculpture, is of importance.

A collection of essays gathered from the *Atlantic Monthly* and elsewhere, *Roba di Roma*, appeared in 1862 and long remained the outstanding appreciation of the spirit of contemporary Italy. Later came *Vallombrosa* (1881), *Fiammetta; a Summer Idyl* (1886), and *Excursions in Art and Letters* (1891). The *Graffiti d'Italia* (1868), containing "Ginevra da Siena," "Cleopatra," and "Giannone," despite the echoes of the forms of Browning and the felicities of Lowell, represents Story's most sustained poetry. Mention should also be made of his widely influential letters to the *London Daily News* (Dec. 25, 26, 27, 1861), reprinted as *The American Question* (1862), in which he debated and upheld the validity of the Federal position on union and

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emancipation. Several of his plays, usually prepared for private theatricals, reached the public in printed form, and a treatise on *The Proportions of the Human Figure* was published in 1866. Honors included doctorates from Oxford and from Bologna, and decorations from the governments of Italy and France. When he visited America in 1877 he was widely entertained in Boston and New York as America's outstanding representative of the arts. Mrs. Story's death in 1894 marked the end of his active career. He lived only until the following year, dying at the home of his daughter, Madame Edith Story Peruzzi, wife of the Marquis Simone Peruzzi di Medici, at Vallombrosa, Italy. He was buried beside his wife and son in the Protestant Cemetery at Rome, "il simpatico Americano." The two surviving sons continued their father's devotion to the arts, Thomas Waldo in sculpture and Julian Russell [*q.v.*] in painting.

[Henry James, *William Wetmore Story and His Friends* (2 vols., 1903); Mary E. Phillips, *Reminiscences of William Wetmore Story* (1897); Lorado Taft, *The Hist. of Am. Sculpture* (1903); W. J. Clark, *Great Am. Sculptures* (1903); *Passages from the French and Italian Note-Books of Nathaniel Hawthorne* (2 vols., 1872); *The Letters of Elizabeth Barrett Browning* (2 vols., 1897); C. R. Post, *A Hist. of European and Am. Sculpture* (1921), vol. II; obituary in *Evening Post* (N. Y.), Oct. 8, 1895.] W. S. R.

STOTT, HENRY GORDON (May 13, 1866–Jan. 15, 1917), electrical engineer, was born in the Orkney Islands, the son of the Rev. David Stott and Elizabeth Jane Dibblee. Prepared in part by his father, he attended Watson Collegiate School, Edinburgh, proceeding thence to the College of Arts and Sciences at Glasgow, where he completed the course in mechanical engineering and electricity in 1885. During the previous year he had been employed by the Electric Illuminating Company of Glasgow, and upon graduation he became assistant electrician on board the steamship *Minia* of the Anglo-American Telegraph Company, principally engaged in repairs to cable lines. During his four and a half years with this organization he conducted experiments resulting in improved methods of cable repair and "was identified with the 'duplexing' of the United States Cable Company's main cable (2,750 knots), the longest duplex cable in the world" (*Transactions, post*, LXXXI, 1776).

After about a year as assistant engineer of the Brush Electric Engineering Company, Bournemouth, England, and another in a similar capacity with Hammond & Company, engaged in the construction of a power plant and an underground cable line at Madrid, Spain, he came to the United States in 1891 to construct the under-

ground cable and conduit system for the Buffalo Light & Power Company. His performance of this task led to his appointment as engineer of the company, in which connection, during the ensuing decade, he had an active part in the industrial development of Buffalo. Among the notable projects for which he was responsible was the Wilkerson Street power plant, which he designed and executed. In 1901 he removed to New York City to become superintendent of motive power for the Manhattan Railway Company, assuming charge of the organization of the operating force, the construction of the power plant in Seventy-fourth Street, substations, and transmission lines. Retained in the same position after the amalgamation of the Manhattan system with the Interboro Rapid Transit Company, he supervised the construction of the Fifty-ninth Street power plant and the design, construction, and operation of the power-generating stations of the distributing system of the gigantic Interboro company, which controlled subway, elevated, and surface lines of New York City.

Stott was an active participant in the affairs of numerous professional societies; he was president of the American Institute of Electrical Engineers (1907-08), vice-president of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers (1912-14), a director of the American Society of Civil Engineers (1911), and vice-president and trustee of the United Engineering Society (1911). To the *Transactions* of a number of these bodies he contributed papers revealing an unusual capacity for minute analysis of engineering problems. Among them were "Locating Faults in Underground Distribution Systems" and "The Distribution and Conversion of Received Currents" (*Transactions of the American Institute of Electrical Engineers*, vol. XVIII, 1902); "Power Plant Economics" (*Ibid.*, vol. XXV, 1907); "Notes on the Cost of Power" (*Ibid.*, vol. XXVIII, pt. 2, 1910); "Test of a 15,000 Kilowatt Steam-Engine Turbine Unit," with R. J. S. Pigott (*Ibid.*, vol. XIX, pt. 1, 1911). He was in the front rank of both electrical and mechanical engineers and with his technical qualifications combined an extraordinary executive ability—a power of inspiring the confidence of his employees and of bringing out their best efforts. He early became a United States citizen. On July 22, 1894, he married Anna Mitchell, who with a son and a daughter survived him. He was an active member of the Protestant Episcopal Church of New Rochelle.

[*Who's Who in America*, 1916-17; *Proc. Am. Inst. Elec. Engineers*, Feb. 1917; *Jour. Am. Soc. Mech. Engineers*, Feb. 1917, with portr.; *Trans. Am. Soc. Civil*

Engineers, vol. LXXXI (1917); *Power*, Jan. 23, 1917, pp. 121, 132; *Cassier's Mag.*, Apr. 1906; *N. Y. Times*, Jan. 17, 1917.] B. A. R.

STOUGHTON, EDWIN WALLACE (May 1, 1818-Jan. 7, 1882), lawyer, was born in Springfield, Windsor County, Vt., the son of Thomas P. Stoughton by his first wife, Susan (Bradley) of Windsor, Vt. He was descended from Thomas Stoughton who came with his brother Israel to Dorchester, Mass., about 1630 and some ten years later settled in Windsor, Conn. What formal academic training Edwin had he received at local schools and at a neighboring academy. At eighteen he forsook his father's homestead and went to New York City to seek his fortune at the bar so that he might capitalize his eloquence and his analytical thinking. In May 1837 he commenced the study of the law in the office of Philo T. Ruggles, but soon became a clerk in the offices of Seeley & Glover, with the privilege of using the firm's library for reading and study. He eked out his meager salary by contributing to magazines, writing for *Hunt's Merchants' Magazine* in 1839 and later for the *New World*. His literary efforts displayed an understanding of current events, history, and economics, together with a fairly lucid literary style. In 1840 he was admitted to the bar.

Stoughton constituted his own law firm. His practice was confined largely to court-room work, and his legal renown was won chiefly in a series of patent suits. Notable among these were the Charles Goodyear patent cases (76 U. S., 788), the Woodworth planing-machine cases, the Ross Winans eight-wheel car patent cases, the Wheeler & Wilson sewing machine cases, and the Corliss steam-engine patent case. He appeared for the United States and New Jersey in *U. S. vs. Callicott* (14,710 *Federal Cases*), when the defendant was convicted of malfeasance in the Internal Revenue office; and was retained by William M. Tweed as an adviser, but took no active part in Tweed's defense.

In early life Stoughton was a War Democrat, but when his party publicized complaints respecting the use of the federal troops made by President Grant in Louisiana he defended the President, and thenceforth his sympathies were with the Republican party. He became a personal friend of President Grant and accepted his request to become a member of a commission of leading Republicans and Democrats which was to report on the controversial Hayes-Tilden election of 1876 in the state of Louisiana. He went to New Orleans and personally observed the

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canvassing of votes by the Returning Board. Subsequently he was one of those who represented the Republican cause before the Electoral Commission, arguing, in two addresses, that Congress could not go behind the decision of a state and that the election certificate must be accepted if the proper state authorities signed it. The commission accepted this legal reasoning and honored all the disputed Republican electoral votes. He contributed an article entitled "The 'Electoral Commission' Bubble Exploded" to the *North American Review*, September-October 1877.

As a reward for his services, President Hayes appointed Stoughton envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary to Russia, Oct. 30, 1877. Because of ill health, he left St. Petersburg on leave of absence early in 1879, but failed to recover his strength in southern Europe and returned to New York, resigning his post in July of that year. Less than three years later he died, in New York, of Bright's disease and dropsy. He was married, Mar. 3, 1855, to Mary Fiske, a widow, but left no children.

[H. R. Stiles, *The Hist. and Geneals. of Ancient Windsor, Conn.*, II (1892), 736; *N. Y. Tribune*, *N. Y. Times*, *N. Y. Herald*, Jan. 8, 1882; *Papers Relating to the Foreign Relations of the U. S.*, 1878, 1879; *Medico-Legal Journal* (N. Y.), Dec. 1883; *Encyc. of Contemporary Biog. of N. Y.*, vol. I (1878); G. W. Fuller, *Descendants of Thomas Stoughton* (1929); *In Memory of Edwin Wallace Stoughton: Report of a Meeting of the Bar of the Courts of the State of N. Y., and of the U. S. for the Second Circuit* . . . Jan. 13, 1882; *Letter of Judge Black to Mr. Stoughton, Reply to Stoughton's Defence (?) of the Great Fraud* (1877).]

J. H. L.

STOUGHTON, WILLIAM (Sept. 30, 1631–July 7, 1701), colonial magistrate, was the second son of Israel Stoughton, who came to New England about 1630, was one of the founders of Dorchester, and became one of the largest landowners in the Massachusetts Bay Colony. Israel was a brother of John Stoughton, rector of Aller, Somerset, and step-father of Ralph Cudworth, the Cambridge neo-platonist. It is probable that William was born in England. After graduating from Harvard College in 1650, he went to England to continue his studies at Oxford, where he became a fellow of New College and received the degree of M.A. on June 30, 1653. He was curate at Rumboldswyke, Sussex, in 1659. Ejected from his fellowship at the Restoration (1660), he returned to Massachusetts in the summer of 1662. He preached for several years in the Dorchester church and was paid for his services, but repeatedly declined to become pastor there or at Cambridge. In 1668 he preached an election sermon in which he asserted that "God sifted a whole Nation that he might send Choice Grain

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over into this Wilderness" (*New Englands True Interest*; . . . *A Sermon*, 1670, p. 19).

Stoughton served as an assistant of Massachusetts Bay, 1671–86; as a commissioner of the United Colonies, 1674–76, 1680–86; and as judge of various courts. With Peter Bulkeley he represented Massachusetts before the King in the controversy over the Mason claims, 1676–79, and by adopting the conciliatory attitude he deemed necessary in these negotiations greatly displeased the radical element in Massachusetts. In 1681 Stoughton and Joseph Dudley [*q.v.*] were appointed, at their own suggestion, to examine land titles in the Nipmuck country—a profitable service, since each agent received a liberal portion of the land ceded by the Indians as the result of the investigation. As a staunch political friend of Dudley, Stoughton declined office in 1684 and 1686, when the former failed of reelection to the office of assistant.

When Dudley became president of the temporary government established in 1686 after the revocation of the charter, he appointed his adherent deputy president. Apparently a loyal servant of the King—except when the interests of the Crown conflicted with his own interests as a landholder or the interests of Harvard College, of which he was one of the most generous native benefactors (Sibley, *post*, p. 319)—Stoughton was on the council of Gov. Edmund Andros [*q.v.*]; but when rebellion came he signed an address of the magistrates advising the Governor to deliver the fort to the revolutionists, and in 1690 he signed a paper drawn up by members of the former council denouncing Andros' acts while governor. Named lieutenant-governor May 1692 under Sir William Phips [*q.v.*], he became acting governor on the latter's departure for England in 1694, and was the active head of the government thereafter until his death, except from May 1699 to July 1700, when Governor Bellomont was in Boston.

Stoughton was chief justice of the court of oyer and terminer which tried the Salem witchcraft cases in 1692, and by his insistence on the admission of "spectral evidence," as well as by his overbearing attitude toward the accused, the witnesses, and the jury, was largely responsible for the tragic aspect they assumed (Phips to the Earl of Nottingham, *Calendar of State Papers, Colonial Series, America and West Indies*, January 1693–14 May 1696, 1903, p. 30; Robert Calef, *More Wonders of the Invisible World*, 1700). He seems never to have repented (Calef, *op. cit.*; Hutchinson, *post*, II, 61), and his refusal to yield to feelings of compassion after most others had become enlightened indicates

his essentially cold, proud, and obstinate nature. It is notable, however, that his part in the witchcraft delusion did not damage him in the eyes of his contemporaries, and that he died respected as one of the most eminent citizens of the colony.

[Sources include: *Records of the First Church at Dorchester . . . 1636-1734* (1891); *A Report of the Record Commissioners of . . . Boston*, no. 21 (1890); Joseph Foster, *Alumni Oxonienses*, vol. IV (1892); Edward Calamy, *An Abridgment of Mr. Baxter's Hist. of His Life and Times* (2nd ed., 1713), vol. II; A. G. Matthews, *Calamy Revised* (1934); "The Diaries of John Hull," *Trans. and Colls. Am. Antiq. Soc.*, vol. III (1857); N. B. Shurtleff, *Records of the Gov. and Company of the Mass. Bay*, vols. IV-V (1854); Thomas Hutchinson, *The Hist. of the Colony of Massachusetts Bay*, vol. I (1765), the most favorable treatment; R. N. Toppan, *Edward Randolph; Including His Letters and Official Papers*, vols. III-VI (1899-1909); W. H. Whitmore, *The Andros Tracts*, vol. I (1868); *Calendar of State Papers, Colonial Series, America and West Indies*, 1701 (1910), p. 164; *Proc. Mass. Hist. Soc.*, 2 ser. I (1885); J. L. Sibley, *Biog. Sketches Grads. Harvard Univ.*, vol. I (1873); J. W. Dean, "William Stoughton," *New Eng. Hist. and Genral. Reg.*, Jan. 1896; J. G. Palfrey, *Hist. of New England*, vol. III (1864), a severe judgment; C. W. Upham, *Salem Witchcraft* (1867), vol. II, and Emory Washburn, *Sketches of the Judicial Hist. of Mass.* (1840), the last two being more severe than Palfrey in their judgments of Stoughton. A writer in *Putnam's Mag.*, Sept. 1853, attributing to the Chief Justice an act of repentance resembling that of Samuel Sewall [q.v.], has apparently confused the two men.] S. G. M.

STOW, BARON (June 16, 1801-Dec. 27, 1869), Baptist minister, was named in honor of Baron Steuben, but the middle name was early dropped from use. The first of five children of Peter Stow, a native of Grafton, Mass., and Deborah (Nettleton) Stow of Killingworth, Conn., he was born at Croydon, N. H. About 1809 the family moved to a farm in the adjacent town, Newport, where the boy attended district school, read avidly, and was marked as a student of promise. When he was sixteen, the death of his father threatened to hold him to the farm, but his interest lay elsewhere. He united with the Baptist church at Newport, being baptized Dec. 31, 1818, and immediately turned toward the ministry. After preparation in the academy at Newport, in September 1822 he was admitted to Columbian College, Washington, D. C. Here he made contacts with teachers and fellow students which became important for his later career. Although his health was not robust, he completed his course in a little over three years, being appointed valedictorian at his graduation, December 1825.

He had already devoted considerable time to editorial work on the *Columbian Star*, the weekly journal of the Triennial Convention, and from Jan. 28, 1826, until the summer of 1827 he was the editor of that periodical. An unfortunate episode of this editorial experience was his publication of insinuations against Luther Rice [q.v.].

Rice's counter-blast in a local Washington newspaper, the *Daily National Journal*, Nov. 9, 1826, led to immediate action by the First Baptist Church (manuscript records, Nov. 10, 1826), but the matter was cleared up commendably by a statement of regret in an agreement which both men signed.

On Sept. 7, 1826, Stow had married Elizabeth L. Skinner of Windsor, Vt. In the summer of 1827 he went to Portsmouth, N. H., where he was ordained on Oct. 24. Here he developed the methods of religious work which characterized his entire ministry. His preaching was distinctly evangelistic, with very direct appeal to the individual. He was constant in pastoral visitation even when increasingly tasks for the larger religious community were placed upon him. With John Newton Brown [q.v.] he had an indeterminate part in the production of the New Hampshire confession of faith. The most distinguished period of his career was his pastorate of the Second or Baldwin Place Church in Boston, where he succeeded his college roommate, Dr. James D. Knowles. Installed there in November 1832, he entered upon a pastoral and preaching ministry of marked power. Changes in the northern part of the city, where the church was located, and dissatisfaction with results, felt more by Stow himself than by his parishioners, led to his resignation in May 1848. In October of that year, he began an almost equally significant pastorate at the Rowe Street Baptist Church which continued until early in 1867.

Of an especially sensitive temperament, he was frequently physically incapacitated; trips to Europe in 1840-41 and in 1850 brought physical recuperation and enrichment of his mental powers. He refused many calls to other pastorates, to secretarial positions, and to the presidencies of at least three colleges. He was actively associated with the foreign missions enterprise and was one of the leaders in its reorganization by the Northern Baptists in 1845. Although of irenic disposition—well illustrated in his *Christian Brotherhood* (1859), a forceful plea for Christian union—he possessed strong feelings which occasionally dominated him and led to some trying experiences. He wrote prolifically for the religious press, including two brief works on missionary history prepared especially for the Sunday School library and a devotional book, *Daily Manna for Christians* (1843), which was much read. With Samuel F. Smith [q.v.] he edited *The Psalmist* (1843), which was for several decades the hymnal most widely used by American Baptists.

[J. C. Stockbridge, *A Model Pastor: A Memoir of the Life and Correspondence of Rev. Baron Stow, D.D.* (1871); memorial discourses in R. H. Neale, *The Pastor and Preacher* (1870); *The Bapt. Encyc.* (1883); records of the First Baptist Church, Washington, D. C.; *Boston Transcript*, Dec. 28, 1869.] W. H. A.

STOWE, CALVIN ELLIS (Apr. 26, 1802–Aug. 22, 1886), educator, was born in Natick, Mass., the son of Samuel and Hepzibah (Biglow) Stow. He added the final “e” to the family name after his graduation from college. He was a descendant of John Stowe who settled in Roxbury, Mass., and took the freeman’s oath in 1634. When he was six years old, his father, the jovial village baker, died, leaving his widow in poverty. At twelve, the boy was apprenticed to a paper maker. He prepared for college at Gorham Academy, Gorham, Me., and entered the class of 1824 at Bowdoin College. Franklin Pierce [*q.v.*] was a classmate and William Pitt Fessenden [*q.v.*] was in the class above them. Graduating with valedictory honors, Stowe remained for a year as librarian and instructor. In 1825 he entered Andover Theological Seminary. During his senior year he made a translation from the German of Johann Jahn which was subsequently published as *Jahn’s History of the Hebrew Commonwealth* (Andover 1828, London 1829); the following year he was editor of the *Boston Recorder*. In 1829 he revised and edited with notes *Lectures on the Sacred Poetry of the Hebrews*, a translation by G. Gregory from the Latin of Robert Lowth.

In 1831 he became professor of Greek in Dartmouth College. The following year he married Eliza, daughter of Rev. Bennet Tyler [*q.v.*] of Portland, Me., and in 1833 was called to the chair of Biblical literature in Lane Theological Seminary, Cincinnati, Ohio. His wife died in 1834, and on Jan. 6, 1836, he married Harriet Elizabeth (see Harriet Elizabeth Beecher Stowe), daughter of Lyman Beecher [*q.v.*], president of the Seminary. While in Cincinnati Stowe was actively interested in the improvement of the common schools, regarding such improvement as the great need of the West. The College of Teachers in Cincinnati was founded in 1833 largely through his influence. He published in 1835 *Introduction to the Criticism and Interpretation of the Bible*. In 1836 the state of Ohio appointed him commissioner to investigate the public school systems of Europe, especially of Prussia. For this congenial task he was given every facility in England and on the Continent. Returning in 1837, he published his famous *Report on Elementary Instruction in Europe*, a copy of which the legislature put into every school district of the state. It was reprinted by the leg-

islatures of Massachusetts, Pennsylvania, Michigan, and other states, in *Common Schools and Teachers’ Seminaries* (1839), and in E. W. Knight, *Reports on European Education by John Griscom, Victor Cousin, Calvin E. Stowe* (1930).

In 1850 Stowe accepted a call to the chair of natural and revealed religion at Bowdoin. Two years later he went to Andover Theological Seminary as professor of sacred literature. In 1853, 1856, and 1859, he visited Europe with his wife, whose *Uncle Tom’s Cabin*, published in 1852, occasioned the enthusiastic reception which was accorded them, especially in England. Failing health caused him to resign the Andover professorship in 1864, and Hartford, Conn., became the family home. In 1866 the Stowes began spending their winters at Mandarin, Fla., on the St. John’s River, where they took oversight of the religious welfare of the neighborhood. In 1867 he published *Origin and History of the Books of the Bible*. He was at home in many languages, ancient and modern. A man of large frame and wearing a patriarchal beard, he was a child in financial and practical matters. He was a born story-teller and his tales of the characters he knew in his boyhood furnished much of the local coloring for his wife’s *Old Town Folks*. Early in their married life, he urged his wife to enter upon a literary career, and his enthusiasm was her constant encouragement. He always carried with him pocket editions of the Greek New Testament and Dante’s *Divina Commedia*; they were under his pillow throughout his last illness.

[*New England Hist. and Geneal. Reg.*, Apr. 1856; *Vital Records of Natick* (1910); *Gen. Cat. of Bowdoin Coll.* (1912); Nehemiah Cleaveland, *Hist. of Bowdoin Coll.* (1882), ed. by A. S. Packard; *Congregationalist*, Aug. 26, Sept. 2, 1886; C. E. Stowe, *Life of Harriet Beecher Stowe* (1889); C. M. Rourke, *Trumpets of Jubilee* (1927); *Boston Transcript*, Aug. 23, 1886.]

E. D. E.

STOWE, HARRIET ELIZABETH BEECHER (June 14, 1811–July 1, 1896), author and humanitarian, was born in the town of Litchfield, Conn. Her father, Lyman Beecher [*q.v.*], was the pastor of the Congregational Church and a stern Calvinist. A vigorous, enthusiastic man, he was accustomed to work off his surplus energies by shoveling sand from one pile to another in the cellar of his house. He was fond of music and played the violin. An upright piano, which he had brought from New Haven, was borne into the house with as much reverence, said his daughter, as if it had been “the ark of the covenant.”

Roxana Foote, the minister’s first wife and the mother of eight children, died when her daughter Harriet was only four. She had been a mill girl of the type made famous by Lucy Larcom

and her friends. She had read Samuel Richardson's *History of Sir Charles Grandison* in her girlhood days and a copy of it lay on the parlor table of the Beecher home. Shy and diffident, she could never lead the services in the weekly women's prayer meetings. "She never spoke in company or before strangers without blushing," said Harriet (Fields, *Life and Letters*, *post*, p. 13). Her wish was that all of her sons should become ministers—a wish that was fulfilled with one exception by Harriet's six brothers.

The future author of *Uncle Tom's Cabin*, although brought up in New England, numbered among her childhood friends members of the negro race. Candace, her mother's washerwoman, and Dinah, the servant at Aunt Harriet Foote's were destined to appear again and again among the author's favorite characters. The motherly colored woman, Candace, who was so devoted to the memory of her dead mistress, left a strong impression on the mind of little Harriet. The children turned to her for comfort in their sorrow and bereavement. They stood somewhat in awe of their new stepmother, Harriet Porter, who soon came from Portland, Me., and seemed to them extremely fine and elegant.

Harriet's education, like that of most Puritan children, was two-thirds religious. At the age of eleven she wrote a composition on the subject: "Can the Immortality of the Soul be Proved by the Light of Nature?," and chose to defend the negative. When her paper was read aloud at the school exhibition, her father praised it without knowing it was hers. "It was the proudest moment of my life," she said in after years. A contrast to her father's orthodox theology was furnished by her uncle, Samuel Foote, a seafaring man and a frequent visitor at the Beecher home. Uncle Sam, as he was called, had been to the ends of the earth and was a romantic figure in the eyes of his niece. He sometimes insisted that Turks were as good as Christians, and Catholics as good as Protestants, and he could argue so skilfully that the minister was hard put to it to defend his own view. The poetry of Byron, which Harriet read before her teens, likewise made a strong impression on her. Her father talked a great deal about the English poet, whom he admired while he also condemned him. On Byron's death, he preached a sermon which Harriet long remembered.

Like her elder sister Catherine, Harriet was unable to accept her father's Deity unquestioningly. A great deal of doubt and conflict accompanied her conversion at the age of fourteen. Years of morbid introspection darkened her girl-

hood and left their traces on her maturity. All her writings testify to a life-long preoccupation with the problem of religion. Even in her fiction the conflict between faith and doubt forms an ever-present theme. Somewhat late in life she attended the Episcopal Church with her daughters who were Episcopalians. The loss of a beloved son caused her to become interested in spiritualism, and she corresponded on the subject with Elizabeth Barrett Browning.

Up to the age of thirteen, when she was sent to Hartford to attend a school for girls, her most intimate companion had been her brother Henry Ward [*q.v.*]. "Harriet and Henry come next," wrote the second Mrs. Beecher, describing her step-children, "and they are always hand in hand." Hand in hand, they went to the dame school where they learned to read. The sympathy thus founded lasted all their lives. Hand in hand they waged their great battle against slavery. When Beecher was in England speaking for the cause, he awoke one morning so hoarse that he could scarcely use his voice. "I will speak to my sister three thousand miles away," he said, and called out, "Harriet." With this his voice returned and he made that day one of his most famous speeches (Annie A. Fields, *Memories of a Hostess*, 1922, p. 268). His sister adored him. "He is myself," she wrote to George Eliot during the Beecher trial. "I know you are the kind of woman to understand me when I say that I felt a blow at him more than at myself" (C. E. and L. B. Stowe, *post*, p. 291).

In October 1832 the family moved to Cincinnati, where Dr. Beecher had been called to be the head of the Lane Theological Seminary and where his daughter Catherine [*q.v.*] established the Western Female Institute. Her uncle Samuel Foote also joined the colony. Harriet liked her new environment and wrote cheerful letters home. Employed as a teacher in her sister's school, she still found time to try her hand at divers kinds of writing. For the first time she began to unfold the more playful and imaginative side of her nature. She wrote sketches for the *Western Monthly Magazine* and received a prize of fifty dollars for a story—"Prize Tale, a New England Sketch"—which appeared in the issue of April 1834, and was separately printed under that title. It was subsequently reprinted in *The Mayflower* (1843) as "Uncle Tim" and again reprinted in *The Mayflower* (1855) with the name of the leading character and the title changed to "Uncle Lot." Her marriage, Jan. 6, 1836, to Calvin Ellis Stowe [*q.v.*], professor of Biblical literature in her father's seminary, put an end for the time being to her career of author-

ship. Except for a few tales and sketches, published in *The Mayflower*, she produced almost nothing until 1852. These, however, convinced her husband that she must be "a literary woman" and he urged her strongly to write, and also to drop the E from her signature.

Altogether, she spent eighteen years in Cincinnati. It was a period of much poverty and hardship but rich in observation and experience which she afterwards turned to good account in her tales and novels. There six of her seven children were born and one of them was buried. She lived through the cholera epidemic of 1849, to which her baby was a sacrifice. She visited a Kentucky plantation and saw the life of the slaves in their cabins. To the impressions thus gained were added, however, those of her brother who had seen New Orleans and ascended the Red River. Her father's seminary was a hotbed of anti-slavery sentiment; one of the most extreme advocates of Abolitionism, Theodore D. Weld [*q.v.*], was an early student there. Mrs. Stowe and her brother Henry, then editor of a newspaper, became deeply interested in the cause. Her letters confirm her son's statement that she "was anti-slavery in her sympathies, but she was not a declared abolitionist" (C. E. Stowe, *post*, p. 87). When the press of J. G. Birney [*q.v.*] was destroyed by a mob she was more concerned about the violation of private rights and mob violence than defense of abolitionism. It was not until her return to New England in 1850 during the discussion over the Fugitive Slave Law, that her anti-slavery feeling became intense.

In 1850 Stowe was called to a professorship in Bowdoin College, Brunswick, Me. On her way thither Mrs. Stowe stopped in Brooklyn for a visit with her brother who had become the popular pastor of Plymouth Church. "Henry's people," she wrote her husband, "are more than ever in love with him, and have raised his salary to \$3,300 and given him a beautiful horse and carriage worth \$600." To the Stowes, who were extremely poor at this time, more so in fact than they were ever to be again, this seemed like unexampled prosperity. By all accounts the family arrived in Brunswick at the nadir of their fortunes. A visit to her brother, Edward Beecher [*q.v.*], fanned her sentiments on slavery to white heat. Edward thundered from his Boston pulpit against the Fugitive Slave Law and his wife wrote to Mrs. Stowe, who had just borne her seventh child, "Now, Hattie, if I could just use the pen as you can, I would write something that would make this whole nation feel what an accursed thing slavery is." To this Mrs. Stowe

replied, "As long as the baby sleeps with me nights, I can't do much at anything; but I will do it at last. I will write that thing if I live" (Fields, *Life and Letters*, *post*, p. 130). When she told her brother Henry that she had begun her story, he answered heartily, "That's right, Hattie! Finish it, and I will scatter it thicker than the leaves of Vallombrosa" (C. E. and L. B. Stowe, *post*, p. 288).

The outcome of her endeavor was *Uncle Tom's Cabin, or Life Among the Lowly*, first published as a serial (June 5, 1851-Apr. 1, 1852) in the *National Era*, an anti-slavery paper of Washington, D. C. She gives two accounts of the origin of this book (see Fields, *Life and Letters*, *post*, pp. 130 ff., 147, 164-65). In one instance, she states that she wrote the pages which describe the death of Uncle Tom in Brunswick and read them to her little boys. In the other, she says that she wrote the passage in Andover and read it to her husband. Both accounts agree in stating that the first part of the book ever committed to writing was the death of Uncle Tom. She wrote this at one sitting and when her supply of writing paper gave out, finished it on some scraps of brown paper taken from a grocer's parcel. She then composed the earlier chapters and sent them to the *National Era*, which paid her \$300 for the serial. The Boston publisher who had contracted for the book rights protested that she was making the story too long, but she replied that she did not write the book; it wrote itself. It was finally brought out by John P. Jewett [*q.v.*] on Mar. 20, 1852, in two volumes, with a woodcut of a negro cabin as the frontispiece.

Although no one had expected the work to be popular or successful, ten thousand copies were sold in less than a week. Within a year the sales amounted to three-hundred thousand. It was generally supposed that Mrs. Stowe had made a fortune out of it, but her returns were far below what they should have been. She received a royalty of ten per cent. on the American sales but not a penny for the dramatic rights, although *Uncle Tom's Cabin* was one of the most popular plays ever produced on the American stage. The English circulation, which reached a million and a half, was a triumph of pirated editions. The young man who worked at Putnam's and sent the book to England received five pounds for his trouble (*The Times Literary Supplement*, London, July 8, 1926, p. 468).

The hero of *Uncle Tom's Cabin* is a colored man, a slave, who passed from the ownership of a Kentucky planter to that of a New Orleans gentleman and thence to that of a cotton planter on the Red River. In Colonel Shelby, St. Clare,

and Simon Legree, the author depicted three types of Southern slave-owners. Uncle Tom's first master was drawn from a benevolent planter of the same name, whom Mrs. Stowe had known in Kentucky. St. Clare was an idealized portrait and still lives in fiction as the type of a gracious, high-bred gentleman. Simon Legree, who caused the death of Uncle Tom, was likewise destined to survive as a historic villain. The patience and piety of the humble hero and the spiritual beauty of the child Eva were drawn from cherished ideals peculiar to the author. In the death of little Eva and the martyrdom of Uncle Tom, the author reached the high notes of her pathos; but the struggle of George and Eliza for freedom and their final achievement of it through flight to Canada was probably the most popular feature of the book. In the description of George Harris as a freeman, the style rises to eloquence.

Mrs. Stowe had not foreseen the storm of wrath which *Uncle Tom* was to evoke. In the South her name was hated. A cousin living in Georgia told her that she did not dare to receive letters from her with her name on the outside of the envelope, and the *Southern Literary Messenger* declared the book a "criminal prostitution of the high functions of the imagination," saying that the author had "placed herself without the pale of kindly treatment at the hands of Southern criticism" (December 1852, pp. 721-31; October 1852, pp. 630-38). While Mrs. Stowe had feared the abolitionists would find the work too mild, they proved at last to be its only partisans. From all sides she was attacked and the accuracy of her facts questioned. Her reply to this criticism was *A Key to Uncle Tom's Cabin* (1853). Much of the material was collected after *Uncle Tom's Cabin* was written, though the defense was announced as containing the facts on which the story was based (Rourke, *post*, p. 100). From the popular point of view, this book was a complete failure. As a defense, it was hardly more successful. It failed to disprove the charge that there were errors of fact in her earlier work, and its indictment of slavery was far less powerful. Its polemics added nothing to the pathos of her novel.

From the first there was some discussion of the literary value of *Uncle Tom's Cabin*. Her critics thought she owed a great deal to her subject. As a romance and a picture of American manners, however, it undoubtedly deserves high rank. Mrs. Stowe apparently had a fondness for the South. While she hated it for being on the side of slavery, she portrayed its atmosphere with fire and sympathy. She was the first American writer to take the negro seriously and to con-

ceive a novel with a black man as the hero. Although it was written with a moral purpose, the author forgot the purpose sometimes in the joy of telling her tale. The influence of Sir Walter Scott, whom she had read in girlhood, and of Charles Dickens, her great contemporary, is clearly visible.

Mrs. Stowe had her first inkling of the fame she had acquired when she went to buy a seat for Jenny Lind's concert and found there were no more. Otto Goldschmidt, the singer's husband, hearing that the author of *Uncle Tom's Cabin* had been turned away, immediately sent tickets with the compliments of his wife. The English abolitionists paid her every honor. When she went to visit England soon after the appearance of the book, people thronged the docks to have a glimpse of her. Lord Shaftesbury composed an address of welcome on behalf of the women of England, a great demonstration was held at Stafford House in her honor, and the Duchess of Sutherland presented her with a gold bracelet in the form of a slave's shackle. One hundred thousand copies of her second anti-slavery novel, *Dred, A Tale of the Great Dismal Swamp* (1856), were sold in England in less than a month. She met Lord Palmerston, Charles Dickens, and other celebrities of the English world. A considerable sum was collected for her anti-slavery work in America. On the proceeds of her literary ventures, she made two subsequent visits to England and toured the Continent with her family. Among her friends were Lady Byron, George Eliot, and the Ruskins. Her friendship with Lady Byron led to Mrs. Stowe's spectacular contribution to the Byron controversy several years later, when she published in the *Atlantic Monthly* (September 1869) "The True Story of Lady Byron's Life." In this article she charged Lord Byron, on the alleged authority of Lady Byron, with having had a guilty love for his sister, Mrs. Leigh. For the second time, Mrs. Stowe became the focus of a public storm, and for the second time she appeared in print with a detailed argument in her own defense, renewing and elaborating in *Lady Byron Vindicated* (1870) the charge of incest against Byron and adding that a child had been born of the union. The feeling aroused against her in England was intense. Charles Dickens wrote to James T. Fields: "Wish Mrs. Stowe was in the pillory" (Annie A. Fields, *Memories of a Hostess*, p. 191). She had precipitated a bitter controversy which was to last for years. Even those who believed the story could not understand her action. She was accused of scandalmongering and a desire for notoriety (see *American Mer-*

cury, April 1927). Mrs. Stowe could not be judged by ordinary standards, however. Her interest in the case was sincere and conscientious. The life of Byron had always had a strong fascination for her. Like her father, she admired his genius while she mourned his faults. Since Lyman Beecher had once preached a sermon on Byron's life and character, his daughter saw no harm in writing a book on the same subject. It was to her a public question, like that of slavery, and she handled it in the same indomitable spirit.

As a writer, Mrs. Stowe was exceedingly industrious. Already past forty when she published her first book, she continued to pour forth a steady stream of fiction. Throughout the high excitement that followed *Uncle Tom*, the distraction of her trips to Europe, the removals of her family from one home to the other, she kept up her literary industry. The *Atlantic Monthly*, the *New York Independent*, and the *Christian Union*, of which her brother Henry was the editor, contained regular contributions from her pen. For nearly thirty years, she wrote on the average almost a book a year. Following *Uncle Tom's Cabin* and *Dred*, she turned to her New England background. In *The Minister's Wooing* (1859), *The Pearl of Orr's Island* (1862), and *Oldtown Folks* (1869), she pictured types and scenes familiar in her girlhood. For the last named, perhaps "the richest and raciest" of her novels, she drew largely on her husband's reminiscences, as she did also in writing *Sam Lawson's Oldtown Fireside Stories* (1872). In *Poganuc People* (1878) she described her early childhood. The originals of most of her characters were close at hand and can often be identified. Sometimes she did not even disguise the names. A comparatively recent critic declares that "the autobiographical material that fills her later work . . . is much more than autobiography; it is intimate history of New England. . . . As the historian of the human side of Calvinism she tempered dogma with affection." He adds, "She could bring her soul under discipline but not her art. . . . The creative instinct was strong in her but the critical was wholly lacking" (Parrington, *post*, II, 372, 375, 376). In addition to her numerous novels, she published with her sister Catherine *Principles of Domestic Science* (1870) and *The New Housekeeper's Manual* (1873); she also issued a volume entitled *Religious Poems* (1867), containing "Still, still with Thee, when purple morning breaketh," which became a popular hymn. An edition of her works in sixteen volumes, *The Writings of Harriet Beecher Stowe*, appeared in 1896.

After the Civil War she bought a home in

Florida, where she spent most of the years that remained to her. Her old age was not prosperous, for she was not a good business woman, and her husband was, if possible, more impractical than she. Her son and grandson tell us that she invested ten thousand dollars in a scheme for raising cotton on a Florida plantation and that all of this was lost. She had previously spent large sums on a house in Hartford which, when built, proved unsuitable for use. While writing *Oldtown Folks*, she was obliged to live on advances from her publishers, because her investments, amounting to thirty-four thousand dollars, were entirely unremunerative. The *Christian Union*, her brother's paper, cost her considerable sums. Even at the height of her prosperity, she was never free from money worries. The modest place at Mandarin where she spent her declining years was at last sold for a song.

The life-time of Mrs. Stowe almost spanned the nineteenth century. Born and bred to womanhood in Puritan New England, she spent her first maturity at a Western outpost. When her family went to Cincinnati in 1832 they traveled by stage-coach and steamboat, and hogs still ran about the dusty city streets. She lived to speed by railway through the Middle West and give readings from her stories on Lyceum platforms. On her wedding journey she had traveled through Ohio in a stage-coach. On her lecture trips she went over the same ground by express train. The World's Fair at Chicago found her, as she would have said, "still this side of spiritland"; but that great blast of progress could no longer rouse her. She had the rare experience of waking up one morning and finding herself famous. Her brother Edward wrote to her and warned her against pride. It was not necessary. The daughter of Lyman Beecher could not be corrupted by success. She remained herself through all vicissitudes—earnest, whimsical, devoted. From her childhood, she was preoccupied and absent-minded, not hearing what was said to her and making funny blunders. This tendency increased with her advancing years. A full decade before her death, she lapsed into a dreamy state which lasted to the end. When they brought her a gold medal, she thought it was a toy.

[The standard biogs. are C. E. Stowe, *Life of Harriet Beecher Stowe, Compiled from Her Journals and Letters* (1889); A. A. Fields, *Life and Letters of Harriet Beecher Stowe* (1897); and C. E. and L. B. Stowe, *Harriet Beecher Stowe, the Story of Her Life* (1911). Joseph Sabin and others, *Bibliotheca Americana*, vol. XXIV (1933-34) lists her writings before 1860, including translations, and contemporary works on *Uncle Tom's Cabin*. J. F. Rhodes, *Hist. of the U. S. from the Compromise of 1850*, vol. I (1893), describes the reception of *Uncle Tom's Cabin* at home and abroad.

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See also A. A. Fields, *Authors and Friends* (1896); V. L. Parrington, "The Romantic Revolution in America, 1850-1860," *Main Currents in Am. Thought*, vol. II (1927); C. M. Rourke, *Trumpets of Jubilee* (1927); L. B. Stowe, *Saints, Sinners, and Beechers* (1934); *Boston Transcript*, July 1, 1896.] K. A.

STRACHEY, WILLIAM (fl. 1606-1618), historian and first secretary of the Virginia colony, was descended from the honorable and ancient Strachey family of Essex. He appears not to have been the son of William who married Mary Cook (as is sometimes stated), but of John Strachey, whose son William was baptized in Saffron Walden church, Mar. 16, 1567/8. There are other conjectures which point towards him as the William Strachey who matriculated at Emmanuel College, Cambridge, in 1588 (John and J. A. Venn, *Alumni Cantabrigienses*, pt. I, vol. IV, 1927, p. 172); who married Frances Foster, 1588, and had a son William; and who died in 1634. It is known that he wrote verse, little of which was published, that he was a friend of the poet Donne, and that Thomas Campion praised—overgenerously, to judge from surviving specimens—his poetic gifts in an epigram wherein he termed Strachey "my old boon companion" (*sodalis*). His writings attest that he was a pious anti-papist, a man of considerable culture and learning, a keen, scientific, and dependable observer, as well as the master of a prose style which, if at times pedantic, possesses dignity and power and occasionally eloquence; while it may be assumed from knowledge of the other incumbents of the Virginia secretaryship that he was considered one of the most prominent citizens of the colony, of competent fortune, superior talents, and experience in public affairs. In the dedication to Bacon (some time after July 11, 1618) of his *Historie of Travaile*, Strachey designates himself "one of the Graies-Inne Societe," but his name does not appear in the index to Joseph Foster's *Register of Admissions to Gray's Inn* (1889). Save that he contributed a second-rate sonnet to the commendatory verses of Ben Jonson's *Sejanus* (1604), there is little specific fact bearing on his career prior to the summer of 1606, when he accompanied Sir Thomas Glover to Constantinople as secretary (*Times Literary Supplement*, London, July 3 and 24, Aug. 7, 1930). His friendly intercourse with Sir Henry Lello, whom Glover had gone to supplant as ambassador, so enraged his employer that Strachey was soon dismissed, returning considerably aggrieved to England.

His name next appears among the grantees under King James's second charter to the London Company of Virginia, to which he paid a £25 subscription. On June 2, 1609, he sailed for

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Virginia; but his ship, the *Sea Adventure* (having aboard both the new governor, Sir Thomas Gates [*q.v.*], and Sir George Somers, admiral of the little fleet), became separated from the others in a severe storm late in July and was wrecked on the Bermudas. There the party wintered, constructing two small vessels, and on May 23, 1610, reached Jamestown, to find matters so desperate that only the opportune arrival of Lord De La Warr [*q.v.*] prevented the abandoning of the colony.

De La Warr appointed Strachey to his council, as secretary and recorder, and when Gates left for England in July he carried with him two interesting papers from the secretary's pen. One was De La Warr's dispatch (obviously drawn up by Strachey) to the patentees in England, announcing his arrival, the safety of the shipwrecked party, and the state of the colony (Major, *post*); the other was Strachey's more detailed letter to an "excellent lady," which was repressed by the Company in consequence of its outspoken account of the settlement and was first printed by Samuel Purchas in 1625 as "A True Reportory of the Wracke, and Redemption of Sir Thomas Gates . . ." (*Purchas His Pilgrimes*, vol. IV; reprinted in *Hakluytus Posthumous or Purchas His Pilgrimes*, vol. XIX, 1906). In manuscript, however, it furnished material both for *A True Declaration of the Estate of the Colonie in Virginia* published by the patentees in 1610 (reprinted in Peter Force, *Tracts*, vol. III, 1844) and for Shakespeare's play *The Tempest* (C. M. Gayley, *Shakespeare and the Founders of Liberty in America*, 1917, pp. 40-76; R. R. Cawley, "Shakespeare's Use of the Voyagers in *The Tempest*," *Publications of the Modern Language Association of America*, vol. XLI, 1926).

Late in 1611 Strachey returned to London, where at his "lodging in the blacke Friers" he edited the first written code of laws for the Virginia settlement, *For the Colonie in Virginia Brittainia: Lawes Diuine, Morall, and Martiall* (1612; reprinted in Force, *Tracts*, vol. III), the military part based on Dale's enlargement of the *Lawes for governing the Armye in the Lowe Countreyes* and the civil code being his own compilation. The tract entitled *The Proceedings of the English Colonie in Virginia*, by "W. S.," printed at Oxford the same year and long attributed to Strachey, even to the point of confusing it with his *True Reportory*, is now recognized as the work of the Rev. Dr. William Symonds, who had delivered the sermon *Virginea Britannia* to the prospective colonists in April 1609 at Whitechapel (Gayley, *ante*, p. 74). Before the

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close of 1613 (Major, *post*, pp. 5, 140) Strachey completed the first two books of his most ambitious literary undertaking, *The Historie of Travaille into Virginia Britannia, Expressing the Cosmographie and Comodities of the Country, Together with the Manners and Customes of the People*, and inscribed the manuscript to Sir Allen Apsley. Neither Apsley nor the Virginia Committee encouraged him to publish (although it has been said that the *Historie* induced Apsley to advise the Pilgrim emigration to America), nor did he meet with better success five or six years later when he inscribed it afresh to Francis Bacon. In consequence, the work remained unfinished and, until its publication by the Hakluyt Society in 1849 (R. H. Major, editor), was overlooked by writers on Virginia; yet it is a highly authoritative work and probably the most ably written of the contemporary histories of the region, valuable alike for its ethnological account of the Virginia Indians and—so far as it goes—for its commentary on early American discoveries and settlements. Of the author's subsequent career, nothing is known.

[Major's comments in Strachey's *Historie* (1849); P. A. Bruce, *Institutional Hist. of Va. in the Seventeenth Century* (1910), vol. II; H. L. Osgood, *The Am. Colonies in the Seventeenth Century*, vol. I (1904); *Mass. Hist. Soc. Colls.*, 4 ser. I (1852), reprinting accounts of the Roanoke and Sagadahoc colonies from Strachey's *Historie*; *Wm. and Mary Coll. Quart. Hist. Mag.*, Jan., July 1896, Jan. 1902; Alexander Brown, *The Genesis of the U. S.* (2 vols., 1890).]

A. C. G., Jr.

STRAIGHT, WILLARD DICKERMAN (Jan. 31, 1880–Dec. 1, 1918), diplomat, financier, and publicist, was born at Oswego, N. Y., the son of Henry H. and Emma May (Dickerman) Straight, both of English stock. Henry Straight, an instructor in natural science at Oswego Normal School, and after 1883 in the Cook County Normal School at Normal Park, Ill., died in 1886 of tuberculosis. From 1887 to 1889 his widow taught in the Girls' Normal School in Tokyo, Japan. She returned to the United States in 1889 and died in 1890, also of tuberculosis. Willard and his sister Hazel were then adopted jointly by Dr. Elvire Rainier and Miss Laura Newkirk, of Oswego. Willard was educated in the Oswego public schools, the Bordentown (N. J.) Military Institute, and Cornell University, where he studied architecture and was graduated in 1901, with the degree of B. Arch.

In November of that year, he went to China to take a post in the Imperial Maritime Customs Service. He remained in this service until the Russo-Japanese War, when he went to Korea (Chosen) as a correspondent for Reuter's News Service. There he was soon made vice-consul

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and secretary to the American minister to Seoul (Keijo). In 1906, he served for a few months as secretary to the American Legation in Cuba but in the same year he returned to the Orient as consul-general at Mukden (Monkden). From November 1908 to June 1909 he was acting chief of the Division of Far Eastern Affairs in the Department of State. In 1909 he returned to the Orient as a representative, first of a group of American bankers, and then of a similar international group, interested in developing railways in Manchuria and the northern part of China proper. Through the political opposition of Russia and Japan, this scheme failed.

Straight thereupon played an important part in the attempt at an international loan to the Chinese government by a consortium of bankers (see sketch of Jacob Henry Schiff). Shortly thereafter, the Chinese Revolution took place and, in 1912, Straight left the Orient forever. On Sept. 7, 1911, he had married Dorothy Whitney, daughter of William C. Whitney [*q.v.*], the well-known Wall Street capitalist. On his return to New York, he planned to study law with the purpose of ultimately practising in the field of international law; but, in the meantime, he continued the association, as Far-Eastern expert, with J. P. Morgan & Company which had grown out of his work for the bankers in the Orient. In 1915 he was persuaded to accept a post as third vice-president of the American International Corporation, formed to facilitate American participation in foreign developments in engineering, railroads, and industrial projects, and in public finance. In the previous year, he had signaled his interest in public affairs by making possible, in cooperation with his wife, the publication of a weekly journal, *The New Republic*. He had previously been greatly attracted by the book, *The Promise of American Life* (1909), by Herbert D. Croly and had sought the acquaintance of the author. The idea of establishing the paper grew spontaneously out of one of their conversations, and Croly became its chief editor. In 1915, Straight's keen interest in the Orient found a definite outlet in the creation of the monthly magazine first called the *Journal of the American Asiatic Association* and later, radically changed in form, called *Asia*. During these years he was also a guiding spirit in the American Asiatic Association, the American Manufacturers' Export Association, and India House, a club in New York started to encourage foreign trade.

With the entrance of the United States into the World War, Straight promptly volunteered for service and was commissioned as major at-

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tached to the Adjutant General's office. On Oct. 29, 1917, he was put in charge of organizing the overseas administration of the War Risk Insurance Bureau. In one month and sixteen days, he and his handful of assistants arranged a canvass of 250,000 American soldiers and persuaded them to sign up for insurance to the value of more than \$1,000,000,000. Thereafter, he became a student in the staff college at Langres, France. At the beginning of June, he was placed in charge of liaison for the III Corps. He distinguished himself by preparing a liaison manual which was adopted almost *in toto* for the American Expeditionary Force. He died in Paris on Dec. 1, 1918, of influenza and pneumonia.

Willard Straight was a man of varied talents. His many published drawings and sketches show his decided artistic ability. He also had unusual native gifts as a writer. He made remarkable progress in a short time in studies of Oriental languages, history, and politics. That he had noteworthy capacity as an executive and leader of men is shown by the series of responsible posts he held while still in his late twenties and early thirties.

[H. D. Croly, *Willard Straight* (1924); Louis Graves, *Willard Straight in the Orient* (1922), reprinted from "An American in Asia," *Asia*, Sept. 1920-May 1921; "Willard Straight," in *New Republic*, Dec. 7, 1918, pp. 163-64; obituary in *N. Y. Times*, Dec. 2, 1918; *Who's Who in America*, 1918-19; E. D. and G. S. Dickerman, *Dickerman Genealogy. Descendants of Thomas Dickerman . . .* (1922).] B.B.

STRAIN, ISAAC G. (Mar. 4, 1821-May 14, 1857), naval officer and explorer, son of Robert Strain and Eliza (Geddes) Strain, was born in Roxbury, Pa. He entered the navy as a midshipman, Dec. 15, 1837, and first saw service in the West Indies and on the Brazilian coast. In 1842 he was ordered to the naval school at Philadelphia, which he attended for nearly a year. He then secured leave of absence from the navy for the purpose of conducting an exploring expedition into Brazil. This expedition, partly financed by members of the Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia, was not entirely successful, and in 1844 Strain joined the *Constitution* at Rio de Janeiro and served on her in the East Indies. In 1848 he served on the west coast of Mexico in the *Ohio* in the vicinity of Mazatlán and Guaymas. That summer, following the close of the war with Mexico, while the *Ohio* lay anchored at La Paz, Lower California, Strain landed and explored the peninsula as far as the time allotted him would allow. Early in the winter of 1848-49 he took passage in the *Lexington* for New York but obtained permission to leave his ship at Valparaiso. From there he crossed the

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continent to Buenos Aires, embodying his observations in a book, *Cordillera and Pampa, Mountain and Plain: Sketches of a Journey in Chili and the Argentine Provinces in 1849* (1853). He was lent to the Interior Department (Jan. 23, 1850) to serve on the Mexican Boundary Commission, and in 1853 volunteered to conduct an exploration of the Isthmus of Darien between Caledonia Bay on the Caribbean and the Gulf of San Miguel on the Pacific, to determine the possibility of a ship-canal across the isthmus by that route. The privations and sufferings endured by his party, as well as his own energy and fortitude, brought him into public notice. In his report to the Department he declared this route to be "utterly impracticable" (*Report of the Secretary of the Navy*, 1854, n.d., p. 426). In the summer of 1856 he joined the expedition in the steamer *Arctic* under Lieut. Otway H. Berryman to ascertain by soundings the possibility of a submarine telegraph cable between the United States and Great Britain. Never recovering from the effects of the hardships of the Darien expedition, he died at Aspinwall (later Colón), Panama.

Though he never attained a higher rank than lieutenant, nor ever commanded a ship, his restless ambition led him to seek occasion to explore unknown lands and won him the recognition of his superiors. By the secretary of the navy, James Cochran Dobbin, he was called "an accomplished and enterprising officer" (*Ibid.*, p. 384). Though nine lives were lost in the Darien expedition, he met disaster with unflinching courage; English naval officers at Panama considered the conduct of his command the "perfection of military discipline." He was a corresponding member of the Historical and Geographical Institute of Brazil, the American Ethnological Society of New York, and the Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia. Besides his *Cordillera and Pampa* he wrote *A Paper on the History and Prospects of Inter-oceanic Communication by the American Isthmus* (1856).

[Extensive search has failed to reveal Strain's middle name. See *Proc. Acad. of Nat. Science of Phila.*, vol. II (1846); J. T. Headley, *Darien Exploring Expedition under the Command of Lieut. Isaac G. Strain* (1885); U. S. Navy Dept. Registers, 1837-57; manuscript log of U.S.S. *Ohio*, 1847-48; *Exec. Doc. 34*, 31 Cong., 1 Sess., for report of Mexican Boundary Commission; *Report of the Secretary of the Navy*, 1856 (n.d.), pp. 466-68; U. S. Navy Dept. Archives; Nathan Crosby, *Ann. Obit. Notices of Eminent Persons . . .* 1857 (1858); *Springfield Pioneer* (Springfield, Ohio), Dec. 25, 1835; *Springfield Weekly Republic*, Dec. 24, 1841, and June 12, 1857.] L. H. B.

STRANAHAN, JAMES SAMUEL THOMAS (Apr. 25, 1808-Sept. 3, 1898), capitalist, civic leader, was born at Peterboro, Madi-

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son County, N. Y., a son of Samuel and Lynda (Josselyn) Stranahan, and a descendant of James Stranahan who emigrated to Scituate, R. I., probably in 1725. His parents (both of Scotch-Irish stock) had come from Connecticut to the Mohawk Valley as pioneers. When James was eight years old his father died; his mother remarried, and he spent the remainder of his boyhood on the farm of his step-father, John Downer. So well did he avail himself of the country schools in the neighborhood that long before he was twenty-one he was a schoolmaster himself. A year at Cazenovia Seminary completed his formal education, but he had mastered enough of the elements of land surveying to enable him to set up in that calling, then fairly remunerative in a new country. During the thirties, while Stranahan was a wool merchant at Albany, Gerrit Smith [*q.v.*], the wealthy abolitionist, who had known him at Peterboro, interested him in the development of some of his Oneida County properties, and particularly in the promotion of the village of Florence as a manufacturing center. A term as assemblyman at Albany in 1838 gave Stranahan an insight into legislative methods that was to serve him well forty years later.

In 1840 he went to Newark, N. J., and became a successful railroad contractor. He was one of the earliest operators on a large scale to take railroad stock in payment for construction work. After four years he transferred his activities to Brooklyn, N. Y., then a city of less than 100,000, where harbor improvements known as the Atlantic Basin and Docks had been projected. He entered into this enterprise with great energy and enthusiasm, bringing it to ultimate success, although it was twenty-six years before a dividend could be paid on the corporation stock. Meanwhile he invested in East River ferries and came to be known as one of Brooklyn's public-spirited and substantial citizens. His election to Congress as a Whig in 1854 came after a defeat as candidate for mayor. Yet his lasting reputation was to be won as a servant of the city rather than of the nation. As president of the Brooklyn park board (1860-82) he was largely responsible for the creation of Prospect Park at a time when few American public men saw the importance of public parks in municipal development. Much of the time he worked almost single-handed. His services were recognized in an unusual way during his lifetime by the dedication on June 6, 1891, of a statue of him by Frederick William MacMonnies, erected through public subscription. Hardly less significant was his early and persistent espousal of the plans for the original East River Bridge. In 1883, the year in which

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he presided at the formal opening of the bridge, he pledged support of the Greater New York consolidation plan, which involved the loss of Brooklyn's identity as a city and ran counter to the cherished ideas of some of his co-workers and friends. He was seventy-five when he set out to win over Brooklyn for consolidation; he was ninety when the goal was finally reached, and he was hailed as one of the fathers of the greater city. He was twice married: first, on May 4, 1837, to Mariamne Fitch (d. 1866) of Oneida County, N. Y., and second to Clara Cornelia Harrison, author of *A History of French Painting* (1888). He died at Saratoga, N. Y., survived by his wife and one of the three children of his first marriage.

[H. R. Stiles, *Geneals. of the Stranahan, Josselyn, Fitch, and Dow Families in N. Am.* (privately printed, 1868), and *A Hist. of the City of Brooklyn*, vol. III (1870); *Biog. Directory of the Am. Cong., 1774-1927* (1928); *An Account of the Dinner by the Hamilton Club to Hon. James S. T. Stranahan, . . . Dec. 13, 1888* (1889); ann. reports of the Commissioners of Prospect Park, 1861-67, Brooklyn Park Commissioners, 1868-82; obituary in *Brooklyn Daily Eagle*, Sept. 3, 1898.]
W. B. S.

STRANG, JAMES JESSE (Mar. 21, 1813-July 9, 1856), leader of the Mormon sect known by his name, was born in Scipio, N. Y., the son of Clement and Abigail (James) Strang. He seems to have been named Jesse James for his mother's father, but in 1831-32 reversed the order (Quaife, *post*, p. 2). In February 1816, the family settled near Hanover, Chautauqua County, N. Y. After a period of bad health, Strang in his early youth began to show precocious intellectual interests, though, aside from a period at the Fredonia Male Academy, his formal education was spasmodic. For the most part he was a moody, introspective lad, although his membership in the church of his parents and his attendance at the popular debating societies did something to socialize him. In spite of a strict religious background in his Baptist home, his reading of the works of Volney, Paine, and Shelley led to a lively skepticism. After a season or two of teaching he studied law and was admitted to the bar in October 1836. In the same year he married Mary Perce. Besides practising law he served as postmaster at Ellington, N. Y., from 1838 to 1843. For two years he also owned and edited the *Randolph Herald*.

It was not until 1843, after the family had moved to Burlington, Wis., to settle near his wife's people, that Moses Smith, husband of the sister of Strang's wife and an ardent Mormon, interested him mildly in the new sect. Stimulated by Aaron and Moses Smith, in February 1844 he made a trip with the former to Nauvoo,

Ill., more out of curiosity than enthusiasm for the new gospel. Yet under the influence of Joseph and Hyrum Smith the erstwhile "cool Philosopher" (Quaife, p. 201), as Strang had often dubbed himself, became an ardent convert. Learning that the Prophet was laying plans to move out of Illinois, Strang enthusiastically suggested the advantages of Wisconsin. On June 27, the day when Joseph Smith was killed by a mob at Carthage, Ill., Strang claims to have had a visitation from the angels of God, who ordained him to be ruler of the Mormons in the Prophet's place. To bolster this claim, Strang exhibited a letter alleged to have been written by Smith in which he instructed Strang to found an ecclesiastical unit of the Mormon church in Wisconsin and further gave a premonition of his own death and named Strang as his prophetic successor. In the struggle of various factions for control of the church after Smith's death this vision and the letter were the subject of heated dispute. In spite of the power of opposing factions, Strang drew around him at Voree, Wis. (near Burlington), a group of followers including Apostle John E. Page and Patriarch William Smith, the Prophet's brother.

Strang made an unsuccessful attempt to win the support of converts in the eastern states and especially in Great Britain, and for some years the little colony at Voree barely kept going in the face of internal dissension and economic hardship. In this period, 1844-47, Strang poured out a number of revelations, reported finding sacred plates, which he translated, and gave out creedal pronouncements including instructions to found a communistic order, to build a temple, and to erect a home for him at the expense of the Saints. Under the influence of one of his followers, John C. Bennett, he also established the Order of the Illuminati, in effect a secret society sworn to support him and his organization even though they ran counter to the laws of the civil government. Strang decided in 1847 to remove his followers to the Beaver Islands, in the northern waters of Lake Michigan. But it was not until 1849, when the city of St. James was established on Big Beaver Island, that the success of the new venture was assured. In the face of Gentile opposition and the rigors of the wilderness he established his new Zion, and on July 8, 1850, with proper divine revelations to support the project, he was crowned King. His religious "kingdom" was patterned on *The Book of the Law of the Lord*, which he alleged was an ancient Mosaic document given him by divine powers for translation.

Strang held or controlled the principal local

offices, and he was twice (1852, 1854) elected member of the Michigan state legislature. Through measures sponsored by him the civil government of the northern Michigan counties was thoroughly organized for the first time. When recourse to mob action failed, his enemies resorted to lawsuits in their efforts to drive him out. The most famous of these court actions was brought in Detroit in May and June 1851, by George C. Bates, then United States district attorney, who charged Strang and his chief henchmen with counterfeiting, robbing the mails, and trespassing on federal lands. The Whig press, because of his political affiliation with the Democrats, flayed him unmercifully, but in spite of public agitation against him he was acquitted. Although at the outset of his sectarian venture Strang had been violent in his opposition to the polygyny or spiritual wifery practised among the Nauvoo Mormons, in 1850 he announced a revelation proclaiming plural marriage to be a divinely appointed institution. His followers, for the most part, accepted this *volte-face*, but poverty and the lack of available unmarried women prevented its extensive practice. Strang himself had four polygynous wives. While the growing economic strength of the Mormon colony in competition with the Gentile communities was a factor, it was dissension within his own ranks which brought about his assassination and the brutal dispersal of his people at the hands of a mob stimulated by various apostates. Dr. Hezekiah McCulloch, a trusted adviser of Strang who had broken with him, appears to have planned his death. On June 16, 1856, Strang was shot down by Alexander Wentworth and Thomas Bedford as he was about to board the armored steamer *Michigan*. He was removed to Voree, where he died on July 9. "With Strang's death died his Church" (Quaife, p. 179), for he steadfastly refused to name a successor, although he knew he would never recover.

Strang was intellectually one of the most able of the early Mormon leaders. He was fearless and capable in debate, an effective orator, and a lucid journalist. In dealing with his followers, although an absolute dictator, he was good-natured, kind, and self-confident. In fact, because of his success in vanquishing opposition both from within his Church and from his enemies without, his sense of power at the end of his life amounted almost to a megalomania. His own works, especially *The Book of the Law of the Lord* (1856), and *Ancient and Modern Michilimackinac*, . . . (1854), give an excellent picture of his kingdom and his struggle with

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the Gentiles. Other writings were *The Diamond* (1848), and *The Prophetic Controversy* (1854).

[M. M. Quaife, *The Kingdom of Saint James* (1930); H. E. Legler, "A Moses of the Mormons," *Publications Parkman Club* (Milwaukee), nos. 15-16 (1897); Orrin Poppleton, "The Murder of King Strang," *Hist. Collections . . . Made by the Mich. Pioneer and Hist. Soc.*, vol. XVIII (1892); C. J. Strang, "A Michigan Monarchy," *Ibid.*; *Detroit Free Press*, July 13, 1856; O. W. Riegel, *Crown of Glory: The Life of James Jesse Strang*, was announced for publication in the fall of 1935.]

K. Y.

STRATEMEYER, EDWARD (Oct. 4, 1862-May 10, 1930), writer of juvenile fiction, was born in Elizabeth, N. J. His father, Henry Julius Stratemeyer, who came from Germany in 1848 and in 1849 joined the California gold rush, returned to New Jersey to settle the affairs of a brother who had died. Later he married his brother's widow, Anna (Seigel) Stratemeyer, by whom he had two sons and a daughter, and established himself as a tobacconist in Elizabeth. Stratemeyer attended the public schools of Elizabeth and after his graduation from high school had private tutoring in rhetoric, composition, and literature. For several years, while he worked as a clerk in a tobacco store owned by his step-brother, he tried to write stories modeled on those of William Taylor Adams ("Oliver Optic") and Horatio Alger [*qq.v.*]. In 1888 he sold his first story, "Victor Horton's Idea," to *Golden Days for Boys and Girls*, a weekly published in Philadelphia, for seventy-five dollars, and definitely decided upon a career as a writer of books for boys. After 1890 he lived in Newark, N. J., where until about 1896 he owned and managed a stationery store. In March 1891 he was married to Magdalene Baker Van Camp of Newark.

From 1891 to 1893 he wrote six serial stories for Frank A. Munsey's *Argosy*. In 1893 he became editor of *Good News*, a weekly magazine for boys, to which he contributed many stories during the years 1893-95; in 1895 he edited *Young People of America*, and in 1896 ran a periodical of his own called *Bright Days*, at first a monthly, later a weekly. By this time he had adopted the pen name of Arthur M. Winfield. His first book, *Richard Dare's Venture; or, Striking Out for Himself*, appeared in 1894 as the first volume of the Bound to Win Series, and about 1896 he began to give all his time to the writing of full-length stories in series. The first of these to gain him popularity was the Old Glory Series, which began with the success of *Under Dewey at Manila* (1898). In 1899 he started the Rover Boys' Series for Young Americans, most popular of all his work, of which the thirtieth volume was published in 1926. Under

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the name of Captain Ralph Bonehill he wrote the Flag of Freedom Series (1899-1902), the Mexican War Series (1900-02), the Frontier Series (1903-07), and the Boy Hunters Series (1906-10), and others, as well as numerous separate volumes. In 1906 he founded the Stratemeyer Literary Syndicate in New York City and employed many writers of juvenile fiction to elaborate plots which he supplied into book-length stories. Under this plan were produced the Tom Swift and Motor Boys Series for boys and the Bobbsey Twins for young children, which rivalled some of his own series in popularity. Stratemeyer, who was a very methodical and industrious man, spent a great deal of time studying and collecting data for his books and wrote steadily throughout his life, amply realizing his early ambition to sell a million copies of his books. His total output was over one hundred and fifty books, and he was the originator of over six hundred others. His stories, which frequently depict preparatory school and college life, are full of action and none-too-plausible adventure; there is little attempt at character-drawing. Stratemeyer died in Newark of pneumonia. He was survived by his wife and his two daughters.

[*Who's Who in America*, 1928-29; G. W. Browne, in *Writer*, Mar. 1902; *Proc. N. J. Hist. Soc.* . . . 1930, vol. XV (n.d.); *Fortune*, Apr. 1934; *N. Y. Times*, May 13, 1930 (editorial); *Newark Evening News*, June 4, 1927, and May 12, 1930 (obituary); information from a daughter, Edna C. Stratemeyer, 171 North Seventh St., Newark, N. J..

E. S. S.
R. W. B.

STRATON, JOHN ROACH (Apr. 6, 1875-Oct. 29, 1929), clergyman and reformer, was born in Evansville, Ind., the son of Julia Rebecca (Carter) and Henry Dundas Straton, a Baptist preacher of rigorous orthodox faith. He was a student at Mercer University, from 1895 to 1898 and was professor of oratory and interpretation of literature there in 1899. He attended the Southern Baptist Theological Seminary, in Louisville, Ky., where he was ordained in 1900 and graduated in 1902. After teaching two years, 1903-05, in Baylor University at Waco, Tex., he became pastor of the Second Baptist Church in Chicago. In 1908 he went to the Seventh Immanuel Church in Baltimore, Md. From 1913 to 1917 he was minister of the First Baptist Church in Norfolk, Va. In 1918 he accepted the pastorate of the Calvary Baptist Church in New York City.

The frankness with which he assailed the excesses of the years after the World War was in itself enough to attract immense public attention; but this was accentuated by sensational methods of public appeal that precipitated fever-

ish controversy. He preached on cabaret orgies, the ouija board, and the Elwell murder mystery. He made a tour of the tenderloin district, and on an Easter Sunday, in 1920, denounced the whiskey drinking, soliciting, and dancing he had seen. He attended the Dempsey-Carpentier prize-fight and used his experience as the basis of a furious pulpit denunciation of the sport. He attacked the atheists and forced trial of a suit against Charles L. Smith, president of the American Association for the Advancement of Atheism, for sending annoying literature through the mails. Repeatedly he conducted exciting revival services. These activities, sustained with immense vitality and resource, made him a figure of first-class local importance. In his later years, he became a national figure as well. His evolution debates with Charles Francis Potter carried his name and word to all parts of the land (see his *The Famous New York Fundamentalists—Modernist Debates, the Orthodox Side*, 1925). On the death of William Jennings Bryan, he assumed undisputed leadership of the Fundamentalist forces. Bitter controversy with Gov. Alfred E. Smith led him into the presidential campaign of 1928, and for weeks, in the blasting heat of summer, he toured the Southern states in opposition to the "wet," Catholic, Tammany standard-bearer of Democracy. Among the books he published were, *The Menace of Immorality in Church and State* (1920), *The Gardens of Life* (1921), and *The Old Gospel at the Heart of the Metropolis* (1925).

He was in appearance and temper the typical Protestant zealot. His lean, handsome face had a granite-like quality of grim and terrible resolution. His tall, spare, and powerful figure quivered with nervous energy, yet was held taut in masterful control. A fine voice gave wings to a natural eloquence, carefully trained to full effectiveness. His mind, set like hardened cement by early domestic and educational influences, became impervious to later impressions of thought and life. He read widely and more than once confounded his opponents by unexpected knowledge of facts; but these facts were held at arm's length like stones to be broken by the hammers of controversy, never received into his mind like food to be digested and absorbed. He was less intolerant and more tender than his critics imagined; if he appeared stern and unrelenting, it was because of his dogmatic assurance of the rightness of his position. His superb showmanship, which included early use of the radio and constant resort to newspaper publicity, was as sincere as it was ingenious and occasionally vulgar; it was motivated not by self-seeking but

by shrewd understanding of the popular mind and determination to capture that mind at any cost for the causes he had at heart. An ironic humor, a genuine courage, a fierce scorn of consequences armored him against storms of public ridicule. There was comfort, also, in the unshakable loyalty of hosts of followers. It is doubtful, however, if he ever suspected the vicarious enjoyment of wickedness he supplied in sermons that gave his hearers the nearest thing to indulgence in what he denounced. The severity of his campaign exertions, following upon the strain of his New York ministry, led to a paralytic stroke. He died at a sanitarium in Clifton Springs, N. Y., survived by his wife, formerly Georgia Hillyer of Atlanta, Ga., to whom he was married on Nov. 2, 1903, and by four sons.

[*Who's Who in America*, 1928-29; *New Republic*, Nov. 13, 1929; *N. Y. Times*, esp. Oct. 30, Nov. 7, 1929.] J. H. H.

STRATTON, CHARLES SHERWOOD (Jan. 4, 1838-July 15, 1883), midget, better known as General Tom Thumb, was born at Bridgeport, Conn., of English colonial stock, the third of the four children of Sherwood Edwards Stratton, a carpenter, and his wife, Cynthia (Thompson). The other members of the family were of normal stature, but Charles stopped growing when six months old, and until he entered his teens he remained two feet one inch tall and weighed only fifteen pounds. Later he grew to a height of three feet four inches, and good living ultimately increased his weight to seventy pounds. In the fall of 1842 P. T. Barnum [*q.v.*], staying overnight in a Bridgeport hotel, heard of the local dwarf, drove a quick bargain with the parents, taught the boy to dance, sing, tell stories, and strut the stage in various guises, advertised him as "General Tom Thumb, a dwarf eleven years of age, just arrived from England," and put him on exhibition in his New York museum. Under Barnum's tutelage the bashful boy was turned into a pert, graceful entertainer. He had a ready wit and a good sense of showmanship, was healthy and symmetrically formed, cheerful, lively, and winning. He became at once a celebrity; money flowed into Barnum's coffers; and when the two departed for England Jan. 18, 1844, accompanied by a tutor and the General's parents, the New York municipal brass band and some 10,000 people thronged to the wharf to see them leave.

In England Barnum achieved even greater success with his protégé than in the United States. Starting with a letter of introduction from Horace Greeley to the American minister, Edward Everett, he conducted his publicity cam-

paign until it attained its climax in an invitation to Buckingham Palace. Queen Victoria, then twenty-five years old, was amused and charmed by the General, and thereafter his tour of England and of the Continent was a triumphal progress. One of his performances was an impersonation of Napoleon, which was much admired by the Duke of Wellington and which Louis Philippe, at his own request, was also privileged to see. When Stratton returned to the United States in 1847 his European acclaim had increased his popularity. He toured the country and visited Cuba, but in 1852 or thereabouts he retired to his native town. Subsequently he made several visits to Europe and in 1872 a trip around the world. Sometimes he traveled under Barnum's management, sometimes under his own. Barnum appears to have been his one intimate friend.

In 1862 he met another one of Barnum's dwarfs, Lavinia Warren (Oct. 31, 1841–Nov. 25, 1919) of Middleboro, Mass., whose full name was Mercy Lavinia Warren Bumpus. While they were Barnum's week-end guests at Bridgeport, he proposed marriage to her and was accepted. The wedding was celebrated in Grace Episcopal Church, New York, Feb. 10, 1863; and the New York newspapers in their efforts to report the event adequately almost forgot the Civil War. The Strattons' one child, a daughter, died in early childhood. In his youth Stratton had evinced more than his share of Yankee thrift and acquisitiveness. He had a sharp eye for a first mortgage and owned considerable real property in Bridgeport. Later he joined the Masons and cultivated a taste for expensive cigars and rather more expensive horses and yachts. He died unexpectedly, on his estate in Middleboro, Mass., of an apoplectic stroke. When his affairs were settled, it was found that his wealth had been all but completely squandered. He was buried at Bridgeport, where there is a monument to his memory. His widow married an Italian dwarf with a Papal title, Count Primo Magri.

[H. R. Stratton, *A Book of Strattons* (2 vols., 1908–18), is authority for day of birth, given by Barnum as Jan. 11. See also *An Account of the Life, Personal Appearance, Character, and Manners of Charles S. Stratton, the American Man in Miniature* (London, 1844); *Life and Travels of Thomas Thumb, in the U. S., England, France, and Belgium* (copr. 1849); *Adventures of Mr. and Mrs. Tom Thumb, at Home and Abroad* (1863); *Sketch of the Lives . . . of Charles S. Stratton . . . and His Wife Lavinia Warren* (London, 1865); Sylvester Bleeker, *Gen. Tom Thumb's Three Years' Tour around the World* (1872); M. R. Werner, *Barnum* (1923); P. T. Barnum, *Struggles and Triumphs: or, The Life of P. T. Barnum* (2 vols., 1927), ed. by G. S. Bryan; *N. Y. Tribune*, July 16, 1883.] G.H.G.

STRATTON, SAMUEL WESLEY (July 18, 1861–Oct. 18, 1931), creator of the Bureau of

Standards, was born on his father's farm at Litchfield, Ill., the son of Samuel and Mary B. (Webster) Stratton. From early youth the son shared in the farm labor, and from boyhood he showed the keenest interest in mechanics. He attended the schools of his native township, and, after working for two years to earn money for further education, he entered the University of Illinois in 1880 as a special student. He quickly decided to undertake the four-year course in Mechanical Engineering. Earning his way from year to year, he received the degree of Bachelor of Science in 1884 and engaged in special research problems. In 1885 he was appointed instructor in mathematics in the university; but his work was soon confined to physics alone, and he became professor of physics in 1891. In 1891 he was asked to establish and take charge of a new course in electrical engineering. In 1892 he became assistant professor of physics at the newly organized University of Chicago, where he remained until 1901. While there he became associated with Michelson on his investigation on the speed of light, planned and supervised construction of the Ryerson laboratories, and gave much attention to the application of physics to engineering. From college days he had always maintained a deep interest in military affairs and on taking up his work in Chicago joined the naval militia and rose to the rank of lieutenant-commander. As head of this organization, he entered the naval service during the Spanish-American War in 1898, with the rank of lieutenant. His unit was assigned to the *Texas*.

Two years later, in 1900, through the instrumentality of the assistant secretary of the treasury, Frank A. Vanderlip, who had been one of his close college friends at Illinois, he was asked by the secretary of the treasury, Lyman J. Gage, to prepare a report for a proposed bureau of standards. The bill authorizing the establishment of the bureau was drawn by him, with the existing office of weights and measures as a nucleus, and the many hearings and demonstrations before the congressional committee were skillfully handled by him and won acceptance and generous support. The bill was passed in 1901 and the bureau of standards became an actuality. On the insistence of Gage, he became its first director. His vision of the usefulness of such a bureau was so clear that he was never seriously handicapped by the limitations of function expressed in the organic act, and from the beginning the work of the bureau expanded greatly in scope and usefulness. In 1903 the bureau was transferred to the department of commerce, thereby making possible a greater opportunity

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for emphasizing and assisting in the prosecution of research as an aid to commerce and industry. He and the bureau became important factors in the international conference on weights and measures, as well as in manifold advisory committees for the better development and standardization of basic industries. He had the gift of obtaining first the confidence and then the co-operation of industrial leaders and men of vision and high character in many technical fields. Under his direction the bureau grew to be a great research center. With the advent of the World War the service he rendered the government, both personally and through the bureau, was invaluable. The reputation attained by the bureau of standards, not only in American industry but also in the world, is in reality largely due to this man, who picked his lieutenants with rare judgment and gave them the credit for work that was often to a great degree the product of his own logical thinking and carefully organized experimentation. He made it a rule to give the credit to the younger men who collaborated with him on problems which greatly interested him. This policy dated from his university experience, where he was the junior worker and received too little consideration for the part he took in the research work. Largely on account of this generosity only a small number of scientific papers appeared under his name, aside from his annual bureau reports and such official reports as "Metric System in Export Trade" (*Sen. Doc. 241*, 64th Cong., 1 Sess., 1916). Notable among his scientific papers are "A New Harmonic Analyser" published with Michelson in the *Philosophical Magazine* (Jan. 1898) and "Metrology in Relation to Industrial Progress" in the *Journal of the Franklin Institute* (Oct. 1912).

While at the bureau, he never lost interest in technical education, and when he was invited to become the president of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology in 1923 he accepted, in the belief that he could render a special service both to the Institute because of his knowledge of the needs of industry, and to American industry by participating actively in the training of men of the type who would become the leaders in the industrial fields. He felt strongly that technical schools should render an increasing service to industry and to the public through basic instruction and through emphasis on research in both pure and applied science, and during his presidency worked with these ends in view. For many years the position of president of the Institute had made exacting and almost impossible demands on the energies of its incumbent. In 1930 a reorganization of administrative policy was

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effected, whereby he became chairman of the corporation, and Karl T. Compton was elected to the office of president. Thus two men shared the many and varied responsibilities that one had always borne hitherto. This arrangement was of brief duration, however, for Stratton died suddenly, while in the act of dictating a eulogy of his friend Edison, who had died earlier that same day. He had never married.

Unusually modest and often unassertive to the point of shyness, he had qualities that greatly endeared him to a very wide circle of devoted friends. He was a man of strong personality, of forceful character, and of unswerving loyalty. His mind was a storehouse of specialized knowledge in many fields, textiles, china and glass, antique furniture, and mechanical devices of every sort, as well as the latest technical advances in physics and engineering. Throughout his life he found particular enjoyment in constructing with his own hands pieces of scientific apparatus, or cabinets and articles of furniture, and whether working with wood or metal his technique and attention to detail were complete and faultless. In this avocation he not only found relief from the greater problems and cares incident to his office, but his work expressed that striving for exactness and high quality, even to perfection, which characterized his life. He was a member of several of the learned societies, chairman of the international conference on weights and measures, and a chevalier and an officer of the French Legion of Honor. Many honors came to him from universities at home and abroad. He was awarded the Cresson Medal of the Franklin Institute and the Public Service Medal of the National Academy. With A. Lawrence Lowell, president of Harvard University, and Judge Robert Grant he was appointed on a commission to advise the governor of Massachusetts in the case of Bartolomeo Vanzetti and Nicola Sacco [*qq.v.*] and signed the report of the committee in the *Decision of Gov. Alvan T. Fuller in the . . . appeal of Bartolomeo Vanzetti and Nicola Sacco* (1927).

[*Technology Rev.*, Nov. 1931; *Science*, Oct. 30, 1931; *Record and Index of the Am. Soc. of Mechanical Engineers*, 1931; *Who's Who in America*, 1930-31; *Boston Evening Transcript*, Oct. 18, 1931; personal acquaintance.] S. C. P.

STRAUS, ISIDOR (Feb. 6, 1845-Apr. 15, 1912), merchant, was born at Otterberg, Rhenish Bavaria. His parents, who were first cousins, were Lazarus and Sara (Straus) Straus. His father came to the United States in 1852 and settled at Talbotton, Ga., where in the fall of 1854 he was joined by his wife and four children, Isidor, Hermina, Nathan [*q.v.*], and Oscar Solo-

mon [*q.v.*]. Isidor was educated at the Collinsworth Institute in Talbotton. In 1871 he married Ida Blun of New York, who bore him four sons and three daughters. Since the outbreak of the Civil War frustrated his ambition to prepare for the United States Military Academy at West Point, he became a clerk in his father's store. In 1863 he went to Europe as secretary to John E. Ward of Savannah, Ga., on a commission to purchase supplies for the Confederacy; as the blockade of Southern ports rendered this futile, however, he worked in a shipping office at Liverpool, England, in 1864. He also dealt in Confederate bonds and sold cotton acceptances, and returned to New York in 1865 with some \$12,000. With the help of this capital his father and he formed the crockery firm of L. Straus & Son (later L. Straus & Sons) in New York, which in 1874 took over the crockery and glassware department of R. H. Macy and Company. In 1888 Isidor and his brother Nathan were admitted to partnership in Macy's, and in 1896 they became its sole owners, developing it into the biggest department store in the world. They also built up the Brooklyn department store of Abraham & Straus. Straus was a vice-president of the chamber of commerce of the state of New York, director of several banks, the first president of the New York Crockery Board of Trade, president of the New York Retail Dry Goods Association, and a member of the World's Fair Commission in New York.

He was a warm friend of President Cleveland and took an active part in the campaign which resulted in Cleveland's reelection in 1892. It is said that he was invited to become postmaster general, but declined the honor. It was due to his influence that Cleveland set himself squarely behind the gold standard and called Congress in extra session (Aug. 7, 1893) for the repeal of that clause of the Sherman Act of 1890 which compelled the Treasury to make monthly purchases of silver bullion for monetary purposes. Straus remained a Gold Democrat, losing his party enthusiasm when his party adopted the Free Silver platform under Bryan's leadership. He was strongly opposed to the protective tariff. At a special election in 1893, he ran for Congress on the issue of the Wilson Tariff Bill and was elected by a large plurality. He served from Jan. 30, 1894, to Mar. 3, 1895, declining renomination. He also declined to be considered for the Democratic nomination for mayor of New York in 1901 and 1909. His philanthropic activities were many. He was president of the Educational Alliance, "the people's palace" of New York's congested East Side, from its organization

(1893) until his death, a vice-president of the J. Hood Wright Memorial Hospital, a trustee and treasurer of the Montefiore Home from its establishment in 1884, a trustee of the Birkbeck Company, and a member of the American Jewish Committee from its inception. He was keenly interested in the Jewish people.

He and his wife, a woman of sweetness and strength, were passengers on the S.S. *Titanic* on its ill-fated maiden voyage across the Atlantic. When the order was given for women and children to take to the life-boats, Mrs. Straus would not leave her husband. Straus was strongly urged to take a place in the boats with her, but refused to do so as long as any women remained on board. Mrs. Straus declined to be separated from her companion of forty years, so the aged couple went down with the ship. Straus's was a strong individuality, compounded of keen insight, sound judgment, high integrity, candid statement, and high executive powers. He was a man of simple tastes, democratic accessibility, and cordial large-heartedness.

[*Who's Who in America*, 1912-13; *Biog. Directory of the Am. Cong.*, 1774-1927 (1928); *Nineteenth Ann. Report*, 1911: *The Educ. Alliance* . . . N. Y. (1912); Edward Hungerford, *The Romance of a Great Store* (1922); O. S. Straus, *Under Four Administrations: From Cleveland to Taft* (1922); *Am. Hebrew and Jewish Messenger*, Apr. 26, 1912; *N. Y. Herald*, Apr. 16-21, 1912; *N. Y. Times*, *N. Y. Tribune*, *World* (N. Y.), *Evening Post* (N. Y.), Apr. 15-21, 1912.]

D. deS. P.

STRAUS, NATHAN (Jan. 31, 1848-Jan. 11, 1931), philanthropist, was born in Otterberg, Rhenish Bavaria, son of Lazarus and Sara (Straus) Straus, and brother of Isidor and Oscar Solomon Straus [*qq.v.*]. In 1852 his father emigrated to the United States, where two years later he was joined by his wife and their four children. Nathan was educated in Talbotton, Ga., in a log cabin school and the Collinsworth Institute. After the Civil War the family moved to New York, where in 1866 Nathan joined his father's firm of L. Straus & Son. By 1888 he had become one of the owners of R. H. Macy and Company. It was he who originated, among other things, the depositors' account system, rest rooms, medical care, and a cost-price lunchroom for the employees of the store. He retired from active concern with business in 1914. On Apr. 28, 1875, he married Lina Gutherz, a woman of cultured mind, who shared unwearyingly in all his philanthropies. He was park commissioner in New York City (1889-93) and president of the board of health (1898). In 1894 he refused the Democratic nomination for mayor.

His philanthropies were numerous and of wide scope. In the panic winter of 1892-93 he dis-

tributed food and 1,500,000 buckets of coal for five cents each. In the following winter he issued over two million five-cent tickets for coal or food or lodging, and established lodging houses providing bed and breakfast for five cents. In 1892 he began a campaign for pasteurization of milk, in which he had to combat public ignorance and indifference, professional prejudice, commercial greed and political corruption, but which led ultimately to the compulsory pasteurization of milk in most cities. In 1891, 241 of every thousand babies born in New York City died before their first birthday, but of 20,111 babies who received his pasteurized milk during four years only six died. By 1909 the death rate of children under five had been halved, largely as a result of milk pasteurization. Straus continued to open milk depots at his personal cost, until in 1920 he had 297 milk stations in thirty-six cities in the United States and abroad. In 1909 he established in his cottage in Lakewood, N. J., the pioneer tuberculosis preventorium for children. In 1911 President William Howard Taft appointed Straus sole delegate from the United States to the Third International Congress for the Protection of Infants, held in Berlin. The first International Child's Congress under the auspices of the League of Nations (August 1925) officially recognized his work. Layman though he was, without pretensions to medical knowledge, he lives in the annals of medicine as a pioneer in public health.

As the years went on philanthropy became his ruling passion. Never a man of great wealth, he deliberately reduced his fortune through his gifts, and responded munificently to every campaign for relieving primary needs. In his devotion to Palestine his Jewish soul found its most complete expression. For the last fifteen years of their lives he and his wife lived with this as the dominant interest in their lives, and in the last two decades of his life he gave nearly two-thirds of his fortune to Palestine. In 1912 he established there a domestic science school for girls, a factory for men, a health bureau to fight malaria and trachoma, and a free public kitchen, which he made into a permanent foundation. Later he opened a Pasteur Institute, child-health welfare stations (through the Women's Zionist Organization, Hadassah), and the monumental Nathan and Lina Straus Health Centers in Jerusalem and Tel Aviv. In 1927, when almost an octogenarian, he journeyed to Jerusalem for the fourth time and laid the cornerstone of its health center, at the entrance to which his inscription in English, Arabic, and Hebrew proclaims that it is for all inhabitants of the land, Christian, Moslem, and

Jew. The bloody rioting of the Arabs of Palestine in August 1929 robbed both him and his wife of the joy of life, and hastened the death of Lina Gutherz Straus (May 4, 1930). Less than a year later, shortly before his eighty-third birthday, Straus died in New York City, survived by two sons and one daughter.

In 1923 he was chosen by popular vote as the citizen who had done most for public welfare during the quarter of a century in which Greater New York had existed. In 1930 the National Institute of Social Sciences awarded him a gold medal in recognition of his distinguished and wide-spread social service rendered in behalf of humanity. The distinctiveness and originality of his character lay in the fact that he responded equally to the keen, sound judgments of his vigorous mind, and to the undisciplined spontaneity and impulsiveness of his tender heart. A deeply feeling Jew whose humanity transcended creed and race, he has been described as "a man of exalted spirituality, and firm convictions of righteousness in public and private affairs, . . . with a heart overflowing with human sympathy and understanding" (*The American Jewish Year Book*, post, p. 154). Taft summed up the popular judgment when he said, "Dear old Nathan Straus is a great Jew and the greatest Christian of us all" (*Ibid.*, p. 152). Foreign born, he was a passionate lover and servant both of America and of Palestine. He was a practical visionary, a fighting philanthropist, a belligerent pacifist, a lover of all men, yet capable of strong dislikes, an idealist, yet a hearty lover of the good things of life.

[*Who's Who in America*, 1930-31; Lina G. Straus, *Disease in Milk* (2nd ed., 1917); *Jewish Tribune*, Feb. 2, 1923; *New Palestine*, Feb. 3, 1928; D. deSola Pool, in *The Am. Jewish Year Book*, vol. XXXIII (1931), pp. 135-154; Edward Hungerford, *The Romance of a Great Store* (1922); J. W. Wise, *Jews Are Like That!* (1928); obituary in *N. Y. Times*, Jan. 12, 1931.] D. deS. P.

STRAUS, OSCAR SOLOMON (Dec. 23, 1850-May 3, 1926), lawyer, diplomat, and author, was born in Otterberg, Rhenish Bavaria, the third son of Lazarus and Sara (Straus) Straus, whose other two sons, Isidor and Nathan [qq.v.], achieved fame as merchants and philanthropists. After emigrating to the United States in 1854, the family settled first in Talbotton and Columbus, Ga., and later in New York City. Oscar studied at private schools, at Columbia College, from which he was graduated in 1871, and at the Columbia law school, where he obtained his degree in 1873. After being associated for a short time with the law firm of Ward, Jones & Whitehead, he established a law partnership with James A. Hudson and Simon Sterne. In 1881, however, he gave up law and

became a partner in L. Straus & Sons, merchants in china and glassware.

It is as a diplomat that he makes his chief claim to historical fame. A progressive Democrat in politics, he first drew the attention of President Cleveland, who, at the instance of Henry Ward Beecher [*q.v.*], named him minister to Turkey (appointment confirmed, Dec. 21, 1887), a post that he held until 1889. Here his diplomatic tact and zeal enabled him to obtain concessions for American interests in Turkey, chiefly of an educational and religious nature. At the same time he won the admiration of the sultan to such a degree that he was invited to arbitrate between the Turkish government and Baron Maurice de Hirsch in a matter concerning the building of railroads. In 1898 he was again appointed to the post at Constantinople (appointment confirmed June 3, 1898) by President McKinley, whom he had supported because of McKinley's opposition to the Free Silver pledge of the Bryan Democrats. His tactful and successful work at the Sublime Porte again won him the commendation of the State Department. He resigned at the close of 1900. During the presidency of Theodore Roosevelt, he was frequently called upon to give his advice on matters of national and international importance. In 1902 he was appointed a member of the Permanent Court of Arbitration at The Hague, and was subsequently reappointed in 1908, 1912, and 1920. In December 1906 (appointment confirmed, Dec. 12) Roosevelt named him secretary of commerce and labor, a post he held until Mar. 4, 1909. As secretary his chief problems were those of Japanese immigration and naturalization. In 1909, under William Howard Taft, he went once more to Turkey, this time as the first American ambassador to the Ottoman Empire (appointment confirmed, May 17, 1909). Again he distinguished himself by obtaining special securities for American interests in Turkey, notably in the exemption of foreign religious, educational, and benevolent institutions from supervision by the Turkish authorities; and in the special sanction to American colleges to own property in their own names. It is worthy of note that his service under both Democratic and Republican administrations made him one of the earliest American career diplomats.

When he resigned his mission to Turkey in December 1910, it was only to throw himself more actively into the arena of national politics, which was at that time agitated by the Taft-Roosevelt split and the emergence of the Progressive party. As nominee for governor he

headed the Progressive ticket in New York State, and, while the party went down generally to defeat at the polls, his own popularity was so great that he ran ahead not only of his ticket but even of Roosevelt himself. In 1913 he travelled through North Africa and Europe, the better to acquaint himself with foreign affairs. In 1915 he was appointed chairman of the New York Public Service Commission by Gov. Charles S. Whitman. He was a member of the League to Enforce Peace, and by interviewing many influential persons in London and Paris he actively assisted Wilson in his successful attempt to incorporate a League of Nations in the Versailles treaty. He was a persuasive and eloquent speaker not only by virtue of the enthusiasms that animated him but by the possession of a literary skill that he showed at an early age. Throughout his career he made many polished addresses. His published writings include *The Origin of Republican Form of Government in the United States* (1885), *Reform in the Consular Service* (1894), *The American Spirit* (1913), *Roger Williams, The Pioneer of Religious Liberty* (1894), and his autobiographical memoirs, *Under Four Administrations: From Cleveland to Taft* (1922).

Both the tradition of his family and his own inclinations led him to make many efforts in behalf of his co-religionists. When he met Baron Maurice de Hirsch he discussed with him plans for the amelioration of the lot of the Russian Jews. As one of a committee, he presented to President Harrison a description of their sad circumstances. In 1903, when the Kishinev pogroms outraged the civilized world, he discussed with President Roosevelt the note that was later sent to the Russian government, and aided in the collection of funds for the relief of the destitute. During the Russo-Japanese Treaty of 1905, he met with Count Sergius Witte to discuss the question of the Jews in Russia. When in Turkey he conferred with Dr. Theodor Herzl and took up with him the Zionist movement, of which Dr. Herzl was founder. At the Peace Conference in Paris he assisted in providing for the safeguarding of the Jewish minorities in Europe. He was active during and after the World War in the American Jewish Committee, the Jewish Welfare Board, and the Joint Distribution Committee. He was founder (1892) and first president of the American Jewish Historical Society, and a patron and friend of numerous other Jewish organizations. In private and in public life he was singularly charming. On Apr. 19, 1882, he was married to Sarah Lavanburg, who with two daughters and

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a son survived him. Towards the latter part of his life he was frequently ill, but he always remained a dynamo of energy. When he died in New York City he was mourned as an outstanding public citizen.

[O. S. Straus, *Under Four Administrations: From Cleveland to Taft* (1922); *Who's Who in America*, 1924-25; James Creelman, *Israel Unbound* (1907); W. W. Howard, *Oscar S. Straus in Turkey* (1912); Cyrus Adler, in *The Am. Jewish Year Book*, vol. XXIX (1927); Peter Wiernik, *Hist. of the Jews in America* (1912); Paul Masserman and Max Baker, *The Jews Come to America* (1932); obituary in *N. Y. Times*, May 4, 1926.]

A. I. E.

STRAUS, SIMON WILLIAM (Dec. 23, 1866-Sept. 7, 1930), banker, realty financier, was born at Ligonier, Ind., the son of Frederick William and Madlon (Goldsmith) Straus. His father, a native of Rhenish Prussia, was the founder and head of the Citizens' Bank of Ligonier; later he went to Chicago and started a mortgage and loan business. Young Simon attended the public schools of Chicago and Hughes High School in Cincinnati, Ohio, and in 1884 entered his father's business in Chicago, which was then known as F. W. Straus & Company. On Apr. 25, 1893, he married Hattie Klee of Pittsburgh, Pa. In 1898, his father having retired, he assumed the presidency of the business, the name of which had been changed to S. W. Straus & Company. He continued as president until two years before his death, when he became chairman of the board. As the business grew, branches began to be established in other cities, and in 1915 Straus removed his office and home to New York, the branch there having become the most important of the chain. He was a pioneer in promoting the building of skyscrapers and originated the idea of real estate bonds used to finance a building project, his company floating the first issue of that sort of paper in 1909. Between that time and his death his company financed building by that method to the extent of more than a billion dollars, and did a huge business in the sale of mortgages and securities. The Straus Company supplied money for some of the greatest office buildings, apartment buildings, and hotels in New York and Chicago, among them the Chrysler Building, New York, the tallest building in the world at the time of its completion, and the Chanin Building. At the time of Straus's death, the company had branches in fifty cities. Its \$4,000,000 building in New York boasted one of the handsomest banking rooms in America, while the Chicago office of the company was a thirty-two story building costing \$12,000,000.

In 1911 Straus founded the Franklin Trust and Savings Bank of Chicago, and in 1928 the

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Straus National Bank and Trust Company of Chicago, acting as president of both until his death. He took over and became the first president of the Ambassador hotels in New York and elsewhere. As early as 1927 he became aware that the saturation point in building in New York was near and urged caution, but was not heeded. He encouraged thrift among his employees by adding bonuses to their savings accounts. He founded the American Society for Thrift in 1914, was its president for several years, and was active in the International Congress for Thrift, 1915, at the San Francisco Exposition. He also wrote many articles for newspapers and magazines on thrift, and gave advice as to lending and borrowing on mortgages. In 1920 he published *History of the Thrift Movement in America*. He became noted as a bitter opponent of tipping, but found after some years of effort that opposition was useless. Always eager to help the laborer and the middle-class employee, in 1928 he worked out and arranged to finance an employee-management plan for a large plumbing-fixture corporation in Chicago in the hope of bringing the idea of employee-management into the building industry. He gave liberally of his time and money to philanthropy in both America and Europe. In recognition of his charitable work in France, the French government in 1927 conferred on him the Cross of the Legion of Honor. He died in New York City, survived by his wife and three daughters.

[*Who's Who in America*, 1930-31; obituaries in *N. Y. Times*, *World* (N.Y.), and *N. Y. Herald Tribune*, Sept. 8, 1930.]

A. F. H.

STRAWBRIDGE, ROBERT (d. August 1781), one of the earliest apostles of Methodism in America, was born in Drummersnaive (now Drumsna), near Carrick-on-Shannon, County Leitrim, Ireland. His father, a farmer in comfortable circumstances apparently, was also named Robert, and there was at least one other son, Gilbert. The younger Robert came under Methodist influences and was converted. His championship of the doctrines and ways of Methodism aroused violent opposition from his neighbors, and he removed to Sligo, where he joined a Methodist society. During the next few years he seems to have lived in several different places, preaching and working as a house-builder. Meanwhile, he married a woman whose maiden name was Piper.

Sometime between 1759 and 1766, he emigrated to Maryland and settled on Sam's Creek, Frederick County. Upon the year of his arrival depends the answer to the long-debated question

Strawbridge

whether to him or to Philip Embury [*q.v.*] belongs the honor of having formed the first Methodist Society and built the first Methodist meeting house in America. The dates of Embury's achievements are not disputed, and the burden of proof rests upon Strawbridge's supporters. A review of the evidence leaves a disinterested person convinced that unless new facts are discovered, while there is a reasonable doubt of Embury's priority, that of Strawbridge cannot be established. It is certain, however, that he was the earliest apostle of Methodism in Maryland, and that his influence was a considerable factor in its establishment in America. Soon after his arrival he began to preach, meetings were held in his house, a small society was formed, and a log meeting house erected about a mile from his home. He lived on Sam's Creek for about sixteen years, ministering there and making preaching tours in eastern Maryland and across the borders into Virginia, Delaware, and Pennsylvania, his farm and family being cared for in the meantime by neighbors. As a result of his activities, many were converted, some of whom later became preachers, and a number of societies were formed. During the later years of his life his home was in the upper part of Long Green, Baltimore County, on a farm the use of which had been given him by Capt. Charles Ridgely.

Henry Boehm [*q.v.*], in his *Reminiscences* (*post*, p. 19) writes: "I heard Strawbridge preach at my house in 1781. . . . He was a stout, heavy man, and looked as if he was built for service. My father was much pleased with him and his preaching. He was agreeable company, full of interesting anecdotes." He is traditionally regarded as having been "generous, energetic, fiery, versatile, somewhat intractable to authority, and probably improvident" (Stevens, *post*, p. 42). When Wesley's missionaries came to America in the fall of 1769, Strawbridge was at first inclined to cooperate with them and to conform to the English forms of Methodist procedure. He visited Joseph Pilmore [*q.v.*] in Philadelphia not long after his arrival, and was there again the following year, when he preached in St. George's Chapel. In 1773 he and his Maryland associates deeded at least six meeting houses to trustees to hold for John and Charles Wesley and such persons as should be "appointed at the yearly conference of the people called Methodists in England." Although he was not present at the first American Methodist Conference, held in Philadelphia, July 11, 1773, he was appointed to the Baltimore circuit along with Francis Asbury and two others, but his

Strawn

name does not appear on the Conference minutes after 1775. Probably the reason for this fact is to be found in his unyielding attitude on the question of administering the Sacraments. Strawbridge was a lay preacher, but no doubt because of the limited opportunities for receiving the Sacraments in the sections where he labored, he had himself administered them before Wesley's missionaries had arrived. The first American Conference, however, decreed that the lay preachers must strictly avoid "administering the ordinances of baptism and the Lord's Supper." The Conference probably knew that Strawbridge would be obdurate, for, according to Asbury, it made an exception in his favor, but with the proviso that he should do so only "under the particular direction of the assistant" (*Journal of Rev. Francis Asbury*, 1852, I, 80). Strawbridge would not be bound by any such condition. He "appeared to be inflexible," Asbury wrote, "He would not administer the ordinances under our directions at all" (*Ibid.*, pp. 82-83). The last years of his life, therefore, he continued his circuit work independently, preaching around Baltimore, at Sam's Creek, and at Bush Chapel, Harford County. While on one of his itineraries in 1781 he became ill and died at the house of Joseph Wheeler, near Towson. He was buried not far from his own home and later his remains were removed to Mount Olivet Cemetery, Baltimore. He had six children, three of whom died early. So great was Asbury's resentment of Strawbridge's behavior that his reference to the latter's death (*Ibid.*, I, 431) was neither fair nor kind: "He is now no more: upon the whole, I am inclined to think that the Lord took him away in judgment, because he was in a way to do hurt to his cause; and that he saved him in mercy, because from his death-bed conversation he appears to have had hope in his end."

[For the Embury-Strawbridge controversy consult *Meth. Quart. Rev.*, July 1856; John Atkinson, *The Beginnings of the Wesleyan Movement in America* (1896); report of the Joint Commission on the Origin of Am. Methodism in *Jour. of the Twenty-Seventh Delegated Gen. Conf. of the M. E. Church*, 1916; *Meth. Rev.*, Jan., May 1928. See also William Crook, *Ireland and the Centenary of Am. Methodism* (1866); Nathan Bangs, *A Hist. of the M. E. Church* (3rd ed., vol. I, 1844); Henry Boehm, *Reminiscences, Hist. and Biog. of Sixty-four Years in the Ministry* (1865); Abel Stevens, *A Compendious Hist. of Am. Methodism* (1867); W. B. Sprague, *Annals of the Am. Pulpit*, vol. VII (1859); W. J. Townsend, H. B. Workman, and George Eayrs, *A New Hist. of Methodism* (2 vols., 1909); P. N. Garber, *The Romance of Am. Methodism* (1931); W. W. Sweet, *Methodism in Am. Hist.* (copr. 1933).]

H. E. S.

STRAWN, JACOB (May 30, 1800-Aug. 23, 1865), cattleman and farmer, was of English-

Strawn

Welsh descent, the sixth and youngest child of Isaiah and Rachel (Reed) Strawn, who were Quakers. His great-grandfather, Lancelot Straughan, had settled in Pennsylvania in the first decade of the eighteenth century. Jacob was born and spent his first seventeen years on his father's farm in Somerset County, Pa. Attending the district school for a few months each winter, he received a meager education. In 1817 he moved with his parents to central Ohio. After working for his father until 1819, he settled on a nearby farm and began farming and dealing in live stock for himself. In 1828 he bought 395 acres of land about four miles southwest of Jacksonville, Ill. Moving to this farm in May 1831, he began the operations which earned for him the title of "cattle king," extending his holdings in Morgan, Sangamon, and LaSalle counties until he held over twenty thousand acres, chiefly in two tracts.

Except for the first few years, when he raised wheat and engaged in milling and butchering, he devoted his Illinois land to timber, pasture, and corn. In 1854 he raised 2,900 acres of corn, all of which was fed to stock, and owned 2,000 cattle, 700 hogs, and more than a hundred horses and mules. Later he was reputed to have fattened more than five thousand cattle in one year. He introduced into Illinois the practice of feeding shock corn to cattle. He bred few cattle, preferring to buy, fatten, and sell. On horseback he scoured central and southern Illinois, Missouri, and the settled parts of Iowa for feeder cattle which he drove to his Illinois farms. Here they were fattened for the markets in the East, New Orleans, and St. Louis. For several years he largely controlled the cattle market at St. Louis. On one occasion, to thwart a conspiracy of buyers to break his hold on that market, he sent agents out on all the roads leading into the city and bought all incoming herds. He broke the combination in two days and had no more difficulty of that kind. After 1850 he began to confine himself largely to grazing and feeding and to market more of his cattle at home.

In the last few years of his life he curtailed his operations. Possessed of a powerful physique and a strong constitution, he was an active man, spending most of his time outdoors, much of it in the saddle. He believed in hard work and in frugal, simple living, despised show, was plain in dress and rough in speech. He was scrupulously honest, prompt in his dealings, sympathetic toward those in distress, had a strong sense of honor, and commanded universal respect. Although he made no profession of religion, he was sympathetic toward it. He ab-

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stained from the use of tobacco and liquor, and declined to serve the latter to his harvest workers. He was a Whig and a Republican, but sought no office. During the Civil War he actively supported the Union and aided in relief work among Union troops. In 1819 he married Matilda Green, daughter of John Green, a Baptist minister of Licking County, Ohio. She died in 1831 after having borne seven children. The following year he married Phoebe Gates, daughter of Samuel Gates of Greene County, Ill. By this marriage he had five sons and a daughter. He was buried in the Diamond Grove Cemetery, Jacksonville, Ill.

[*Prairie Farmer*, Nov. 1854, Oct. 4, 1860, Sept. 2, 1865; *Valley Farmer*, May 1859; *Quincy Whig*, July 3, 1854; *The Bioq. Encyc. of Ill.* (1875); *History of Morgan County, Ill.: Its Past and Present* (1878); C. M. Eames, *Historic Morgan and Classic Jacksonville* (1885); *Encyc. of Bioq. of Ill.*, vol. I (1892); Newton Bateman and Paul Selby, *Biog. and Memorial Ed. of the Hist. Encyc. of Ill.* (1915), vol. II; *Jour. Ill. State Hist. Soc.*, Apr. 1925; L. M. Glover, *Discourse Occasioned by the Death of Jacob Strawn, the Great Am. Farmer* (1865); Ellwood Roberts, *Old Richland Families* (1898); C. V. Roberts, *Early Friends Families of Upper Bucks* (1925); information from Samuel Clark, Princeton, Ill.]
R. H. A.

STREET, ALFRED BILLINGS (Dec. 18, 1811–June 2, 1881), lawyer, poet, librarian, was born in Poughkeepsie, N. Y., the son of Randall Sanford Street and Cornelia (Billings) Street. His immigrant ancestor, the Rev. Nicholas Street, came to Massachusetts between 1630 and 1638 and settled at Taunton, whence his progeny went via Connecticut to New York just before the Revolution. His father, a general in the state militia, served in the War of 1812, was twice district attorney of the second judicial district of New York, and, 1819–21, served as Democratic congressman for the fourth New York district. Alfred attended the Dutchess County Academy until the family's removal in 1825 to Monticello, N. Y., where after finishing his schooling he read law in his father's office. He was admitted to the bar and, although the law had little attraction for him, he practised at Monticello until his removal to Albany in 1839. There he set up a law office and for years maintained a sort of connection with the law, but literature, and particularly poetry, soon claimed him. He had indeed written poetry much earlier. His "A Winter Scene" and "A Day in March" were printed in the *Evening Post* (New York) during his fifteenth year (Griswold, *post*, p. 395). In Albany, where he had social standing, congenial companions, and access to books, his literary talents were encouraged and enlarged. On Nov. 3, 1841, he married Elizabeth, daughter of Smith Weed of Albany, by whom he had one

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son. From 1843 to 1844 he was editor of the *Northern Light*, a pretentious literary journal sponsored by a group of prominent citizens of Albany headed by John Adams Dix [q.v.]. To it Street contributed twelve poems, and eight articles of some length. He was director of the New York State Library from 1848 to 1862, and continued as law librarian until June 1868. While these posts may have been procured by his friends more in recognition of his renown as a poet than for competence as a librarian, yet he took his directorship seriously, was diligent and attentive, and produced less work of his own while he was librarian than before or after. During these years he wrote *The Council of Revision of the State of New York: Its History* (1859) and compiled *A Digest of Taxation in the States* (1863).

His best known books are *The Burning of Schenectady* (1842), and *Frontenac* (1849), a vigorous historical poem of seven thousand lines, of which a London edition was also issued in 1849. Two books, "Lake and Mountain or Autumn in the Adirondacks" and "Eagle Pine, or Sketches of a New York Frontier Village," said to have been prepared for the press (Allibone, *post*), seem never to have been published. In 1845 *The Poems of Alfred B. Street* appeared. Separately printed occasional poems are *Our State* (1849), *Burgoyne* (1877), *Knowledge and Liberty* (1849), *In Memoriam: President Lincoln Dead* (1870). The poems usually found in anthologies are "The Gray Forest Eagle," which is a spirited patriotic lyric, "Lost Hunter," "The Settler," and the more pretentious "The Burning of Schenectady" and "Frontenac." Street's literary place among American poets has been described as "the same as that generally assigned to Dryden among English poets,—one of the first of the second class" (Allibone, *post*). Primarily a poet of nature, he found his themes in the forests, mountains, and lakes of New York state. His work was marked by close and accurate observation, fidelity of description, directness, and occasionally by animation and vigor. Though he was diffuse, repetitious, sometimes over-minute, his verse scarcely deserves the neglect into which it has fallen. Some of his poems were translated into German, and they were well received in England. Disraeli paid tribute to his "originality and poetic fire"; Poe praised him as a descriptive poet (Allibone, *post*). But critics never noted in him imagination, inspiration, fancy, or high artistry. He was plain in person, taste, and attire; small, mild-mannered, a recluse to the borders of eccentricity.

Street

[H. A. and M. A. Street, *The Street Geneal.* (1895); R. W. Griswold, *The Poets and Poetry of America* (1843); William Hunt, *The Am. Biog. Sketch Book* (1848), pp. 97-101; S. A. Allibone, *A Critical Dict. of Eng. Lit.*, vol. II (1870), with a full list of titles, and references to reviews and critical comments; E. A. and G. L. Duyckinck, *Cyc. of Am. Lit.* (1875), vol. II, p. 434; F. L. Mott, *A Hist. of Am. Mags.* (1930); reviews of Street's poems in *U. S. Mag. and Democratic Rev.*, Jan. 1846, pp. 76-77, and *Am. Rev.*, Apr. 1846, pp. 425-41; memoir in *Bentley's Miscellany*, vol. XXV (1849), pp. 563-66; obituaries in *Albany Argus* and *Albany Evening Jour.*, June 3, 1881.] J. I. W.

STREET, AUGUSTUS RUSSELL (Nov. 5, 1791-June 12, 1866), leader in art education and in the study of modern languages, and, at the time of his death, "the most munificent benefactor of Yale College since its foundation," was born and bred in New Haven, Conn. He was the eldest of the five children of Titus Street (1758-1842), a prosperous New Haven merchant, and Amaryllis (Atwater) Street, and a descendant of the Rev. Nicholas Street, who came from England to Taunton, Mass., between 1630 and 1638, and later removed to New Haven. He was graduated from Yale in 1812. As he became a confirmed invalid during his student days his college life was singularly uneventful. He was, however, one of the eighteen members of the Phi Beta Kappa Society and one of the twenty-six of the Linonian Society. After graduation he studied law with Judge Charles Chauncey of New Haven but never practised that profession. For a number of years he was a silent partner in the bookselling and publishing firm of Hezekiah Howe & Company of New Haven, and in 1827 he was treasurer of the New Haven Tontine Company, which maintained a hotel facing the Green. He was later the builder and owner of the famous New Haven House and the adjoining property. On Oct. 29, 1815, he married Caroline Mary (b. 1790), the elder daughter of William Leffingwell (1765-1834), a wealthy resident of New Haven. The young couple settled quietly in New Haven and reared a family of girls, whose education their father carefully guided. After the death of Titus Street, the whole family resided in Europe for five years, their travels extending to Greece and Egypt. This gave Street "ample time for study and close observation . . . leading to [the] reflection upon the advantages of a thorough European culture, and the need of rounding out our ordinary American education by the study of the modern languages and the cultivation of the aesthetic arts" (Hopkin, *post*, vol. II, p. 146).

A number of years after his return to New Haven he began a series of notable gifts to Yale in the fields of modern languages and the arts.

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These benefactions, which included the establishment of the Titus Street Professorship of Ecclesiastical History and a scholarship in the theological department, began in 1855 with a partial endowment of a professorship of modern languages, which he completed in 1863. During the first century and a quarter, though there had been some instruction, there was no official recognition of modern languages by the college. The first Street Professor of Modern Languages was appointed in 1864. In the same year Street made another important gift. The Trumbull Gallery, the earliest art museum connected with a college or university in America, had been maintained at Yale since 1832. Street now came forward with an offer to erect at his expense a building for a school of the fine arts. The building, designed by Peter Bonnett Wight [*q.v.*] in the Venetian Gothic style made popular by Ruskin's *The Stones of Venice*, was completed in 1866 shortly after the donor's death, his will having provided for its completion and partial endowment. It was in Street Hall, as it was known, that the important collection of paintings made by James Jackson Jarves [*q.v.*] was deposited, later to become the possession of the college. After her husband's death Mrs. Street endowed a professorship of painting in fulfillment of his plans, and later one of drawing. In the autumn of 1866 the college corporation created the Yale School of the Fine Arts, founded and partially endowed by the Streets, one of the earliest art schools in the country connected with an institution of higher learning. The "admission of pupils of both sexes" was specified by the donor, thus opening the doors of Yale to women for the first time.

The Streets lived for a dozen or more years in a fine house at the corner of Chapel and Temple Streets but in 1855 lent it to their eldest daughter, who had become the second wife of Rear Admiral Andrew Hull Foote [*q.v.*]. Later the lonely couple, who survived all seven of their daughters, lived in rooms in the New Haven House. Mrs. Street, who was very popular among Yale undergraduates, continued to live in the New Haven House until her death, at the age of eighty-seven, on Aug. 24, 1877. She built the Street Home for poor girls in Middletown, Conn., and in her will left a considerable sum for a variety of charitable purposes, among them funds for promoting the cause of Protestantism in Mexico. She was buried beside her husband in the Grove Street Cemetery.

[See records of the United Church and First Congregational (Center) Church, New Haven, Conn.; H. A. and M. A. Street, *The Street Geneal.* (1895), where, however, birth and marriage dates are given

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incorrectly; *Yale Coll. in 1868* (n.d.); F. B. Dexter, *Biog. Sketches Grads. Yale Coll.*, vol. VI (1912), *A Cat. . . . of the Portraits, Busts, etc. Belonging to Yale Univ.* (1892), and *A Selection of the Miscellaneous Hist. Papers of Fifty Years* (1918); *Obit. Record Grads. Yale Coll. . . . 1866* (1866); J. F. Weir, "Yale School of the Fine Arts," and J. M. Hoppin, "Augustus Russell Street," in *Yale Coll.* (2 vols., 1879), ed. by W. L. Kingsley; E. V. Meeks, in *Yale Alumni Weekly*, Nov. 4, 1932; N. P., in *Yale Courant*, June 27, 1866; obituaries in *Daily Register* (New Haven), June 12, *New Haven Daily Morning Jour. and Courier*, June 13, and *Columbia Weekly Register* (New Haven), June 16, 1866; minutes of the Yale Corporation, copies of the wills of Street and his wife, letters, inventories, deeds of property, etc. in the office of the treasurer at Yale. Portraits of Street, his wife, and his father-in-law are at Yale.] T. S.—r.

STREET, JOSEPH MONTFORT (Dec. 18, 1782–May 5, 1840), editor and Indian agent, was born in Lunenburg County, Va., the son of Anthony Waddy and Mary (Stokes) Street and the grandson of John Street of Bristol, England, who settled in New Kent County, Va., early in the eighteenth century. His father was a prosperous planter, a member of the county court, and vestryman of Cumberland Parish, and his mother was the sister of Montfort Stokes [*q.v.*]. In Richmond he met John Wood, a newspaper man of doubtful reputation from New York, with whom he entered into what Wood later described to Henry Clay as an "ardent friendship" such as "frequently entails misery on those who are the slaves of such a strong passion" (letter of Oct. 9, 1806, Clay Papers, vol. I, no. 75). On July 7, 1806, they began to publish the *Western World* in Frankfort, Ky. A Federalist sheet, it was active in instigating the investigations that proved Benjamin Sebastian [*q.v.*] guilty of taking a Spanish pension, retired John Brown [*q.v.*] to private life, and forced Aaron Burr [*q.v.*] to appear before a grand jury in Kentucky twice in 1806. It also accused Harry Innes [*q.v.*] of corrupt intrigue, and Innes sued Street for libel. Another libel suit, begun by Christopher Greenup [*q.v.*], was discontinued upon Street's public retraction. Street was everywhere the object of vituperation and revenge. Challenged to a succession of duels, after demonstrating beyond doubt both his courage and his skill, he refused to fight again and announced that he would merely file further challenges and publish them in proper order. As he grew more intimate, personally and politically, with Humphrey Marshall and Joseph H. Daviess he became estranged from Wood, who accused him of swindling him out of the money invested in the paper and in 1807 withdrew. Street continued to publish the *Western World* for a time but then lost control. The paper declined in popularity, partly through the bitterness of its criticism of the federal government and of the administration of foreign affairs

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and partly through the changes that came over Kentucky with growing prosperity. He was married, on Oct. 9, 1809, to Eliza Maria (Posey) Thornton, the daughter of Thomas Posey [q.v.]. On May 9, 1811, he executed a deed of trust to John Posey conveying more than 6,000 acres of land, six negroes, four horses, two cows, and household furniture in trust for her (Innes Papers, vol. XVIII, no. 40, 2/3 way through vol.). When, a little more than a year later, he lost the suit for libel brought by Innes and was ordered to pay heavy damages, he made the plea that the amount ordered was entirely beyond his means and sought an accommodation (see Innes sketch).

In these circumstances he took his wife and baby son, the first of fourteen children, to the western frontier. During the summer of 1812 he built a log house at Shawneetown, Ill., where he was active in local politics and became a brigadier-general of militia. In 1827 he was appointed Indian agent to the Winnebago at Prairie du Chien. He was later at Rock Island, again at Prairie du Chien, and the last months of his life near the present Agency City, Iowa. Without comprehending the essential difficulties or possibilities of the Indian problem he maintained cordial relations with his wards and was active in defending them. He sought, unsuccessfully, in 1827 to remove Henry Dodge [q.v.] and the other squatters at the lead mines reserved by treaty to the Winnebago. He caused the arrest of Jean Brunett in 1829 for cutting timber on Indian lands and was himself forced to pay a fine for exceeding his authority. In 1838 he undertook, again unsuccessfully, to prevent fraud in disbursing monies to the Winnebago under a commission composed of Simon Cameron [q.v.] and James Murray. He was hopeful that westward removal would help the Indians and advocated mission schools, training in agriculture and industrial crafts, division of land in severalty, and the curtailment of the influence of the fur traders. He rendered valuable service to the government in the Black Hawk War, keeping the Winnebago neutral and, after the capture of Black Hawk [q.v.], persuading them to deliver the prisoner to the federal army. He died near the present Agency City, Iowa.

[Issues of the *Western World* in Harper Library, Univ. of Chicago, through the courtesy of Winifred Ver Nooy, Chicago; Street letters and papers in Hist., Memorial and Art Department of Iowa, Des Moines, in Wis. State Hist. Lib., Madison, and in files of the Indian office, Washington, D. C.; Clay Papers and Harry Innes Papers, esp. vols. XVIII, XXII, in Lib. of Cong.; *Annals of Iowa*, Apr. 1901, Jan. 1921, Apr. 1927; "The Edwards Papers," *Chicago Hist. Soc. Colls.*, vol. III (1884), ed. by E. B. Washburne; W. B. Street, "General Joseph M. Street," *Annals of Iowa*,

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July-Oct. 1895; I. M. Street, "Joseph M. Street's Last Fight with the Fur Traders," *Ibid.*, Oct. 1929; George Wilson, "A Neglected Kentucky Hero," *Register of the Ky. Hist. Soc.*, Sept. 1906; R. G. Thwaites, "The Ohio Valley Press," *Proc. Am. Antiquarian Soc.*, n.s., XIX (1909); L. C. Bell, *The Old Free State . . . Hist. of Lunenburg County* (1927), vol. II, p. 338; Wm. Meade, *Old Churches* (1857), vol. I; H. A. and M. A. Street, *The Street Geneal.* (1895); *Wm. and Mary College Quart.*, Apr. 1928; *Va. Mag. of Hist. and Biog.*, Apr. 1904, p. 422.]

K. E. C.

STRICKLAND, WILLIAM (c. 1787-Apr. 6, 1854), architect, engineer, engraver, was born of humble parents in Philadelphia. His father, John, was a carpenter who during William's boyhood worked for Benjamin H. Latrobe [q.v.], and through this connection the son came to the notice of Latrobe, from whom he received his professional training. In 1807 he accompanied his father to New York, where the latter was engaged in the remodeling of the Park Theatre, and here learned something of scene painting. Upon his return to Philadelphia, finding at the moment little demand for his services as an architect, he set himself up "as a sort of artist in general" (Kane, *post*, p. 29), selling landscapes when he could, painting scenery, making designs for carpenters and plasterers. He became a competent engraver and aquatinter, executed a number of plates for the *Port Folio* and the *Analectic Magazine*—chiefly dealing with scenes and episodes of the War of 1812—and made fourteen engravings from the drawings of David Porter [q.v.] to illustrate Porter's *Journal of a Cruise Made to the Pacific Ocean . . . 1812, 1813, and 1814* (2 vols., 1815). He was not an educated man in any formal sense, but by nature he was endowed with a remarkable visual memory, good reasoning powers, and a skilful hand. That he was one of those men who can undertake successfully almost any kind of work is evidenced by his varied achievements in the fields of architecture and engineering.

In the former field, he is remembered as an outstanding exponent of the Greek Revival in America, which had its first monument in the Bank of Pennsylvania, designed by his preceptor, Latrobe. Judge John Kintzing Kane [q.v.], who delivered an obituary oration on Strickland before the American Philosophical Society, which had elected him to membership in 1820, characterized his taste as disciplined in the severe harmonies of Grecian architecture, adding that he became a purist in art as he grew older, caring less and less for decoration. This fact is illustrated by the contrast between his first building, the Masonic Temple, Philadelphia (so-called Gothic, 1810), and his later, coldly severe, Custom House, still standing. The latter, built for the Bank of the United States and com-

pleted in 1824, was modeled on the Parthenon. Strickland had a more graceful side, however, which appears in his Merchants' Exchange (1834), likewise in Philadelphia. This delightful building is unique because of its colonnade curved on plan, and because it is crowned with a copy of the Choragic Monument of Lysicrates. Colonial and early Federal architecture, harking back to Rome by way of England, France, and the Italian Renaissance, was committed to domes, but the Greek Revivalists could not use the dome, that most precious property of their predecessors, because there was no precedent for it in Greek architecture. Strickland substituted the Monument of Lysicrates, and has been called the inventor of this happy expedient (Tallmadge, *post*). Among his other Philadelphia buildings were the first United States Custom House (1819), the New Chestnut Street Theatre (1822), St. Stephen's Church, a Jewish synagogue, the Friends' Lunatic Asylum, the United States Naval Asylum (1827), and the United States Mint (1829). In 1828 he designed a restoration, in wood, of the original steeple of the State House (Independence Hall); he designed the marble sarcophagus of Washington at Mount Vernon and certain alterations in Washington's tomb (1837), and at the time of his death was engaged on the Tennessee capitol, Nashville, beneath which distinguished work of the period he was buried.

Concurrently with his architectural work, he was engaged in numerous significant engineering enterprises. In 1824 he made a reconnaissance for the Chesapeake and Delaware Canal. In 1825, taking with him his young assistant, Samuel Honeyman Kneass [*q.v.*], he went to Great Britain for the Pennsylvania Society for the Promotion of Internal Improvement, to investigate canals, roads, railways, and bridges, and upon his return made a report asserting that railroads were bound in time to supersede the canals then being built so extensively. This view was considered altogether too impracticable for the Society to accept, and accordingly Judge Kane rewrote the last paragraphs of Strickland's report before publication (Kane, *post*, p. 30). Upon his return to the United States, Strickland became engineer for the Pennsylvania State Canal. He designed and built the Delaware Breakwater, begun in 1829, for the United States government, and in 1835 he made the survey for a railroad between Wilmington, Del., and the Susquehanna River. He was subsequently one of the editors of *Public Works of the United States of America* (London, 1841), a folio atlas of plates, and its accompanying vol-

ume, *Reports, Specifications and Estimates of Public Works in the United States of America* (1841). Other publications of his include the important *Reports on Canals, Railways, Roads, and Other Subjects Made to "The Pennsylvania Society for the Promotion of Internal Improvement"* (1826); *Address upon a Proposed Railroad from Wilmington to the Susquehanna* (1835); and *Tomb of Washington at Mount Vernon* (1840).

[Memorial address by J. K. Kane, *Proc. Am. Philosophical Soc.*, vol. VI (1859); Joseph Jackson, *Early Phila. Architects and Engineers* (1923), and *Encyc. of Phila.*, vol. IV (1933); J. T. Scharf and Thompson Westcott, *Hist. of Phila.* (3 vols., 1884); Wm. Dunlap, *A Hist. of the Rise and Progress of the Arts and Design in the U. S.* (3 vols., 1918), ed. by F. W. Bayley and C. E. Goodspeed; T. E. Tallmadge, *The Story of Architecture in America* (copr. 1927); A. F. Harlow, *Old Townpaths* (1926); F. A. Cleveland and F. W. Powell, *Railroad Promotion and Capitalization in the U. S.* (1909); *Republican Daily Banner and Nashville Whig*, Apr. 8, 1854.]

A. M. B.

STRINGFELLOW, FRANKLIN (June 18, 1840–June 8, 1913), Confederate Scout, was born at "The Retreat" near Raccoon Ford, Culpeper County, Va., where his father, Kittenhouse, and grandfather, Robert, had lived and played the rôle of planter for many years. His mother was Anne (Slaughter) Stringfellow, a member of another family of local distinction. He was named Benjamin Franklin Stringfellow but was usually known as Frank. He was sent to school first in Albemarle County and then at the Episcopal High School of Alexandria. From Alexandria he went to Shuqualak, Noxubee County, Miss., where he became teacher of Latin and Greek in the Stanton School. Drawn back to Virginia by the intense excitements of the spring of 1861, he sought to enter the Confederate army. Delicate in health and weighing only ninety-four pounds, his applications were several times rejected. However, on May 28, 1861, he attained the status of a private in the Powhatan troop, 4th Virginia Cavalry, and rendered distinguished service as a courier in the battle of Bull Run, which led to his assignment to the staff of Gen. J. E. B. Stuart, who asked his appointment to a captaincy the next year. After the battle of Gettysburg he was attached to the staff of Gen. Robert E. Lee for secret scout service, whence he rose to the rank of chief of scouts in the Army of Northern Virginia. Small and wiry of stature, he sometimes entered the lines of the enemy as a woman, moved about under different disguises, hid himself under brush heaps at night near Union headquarters and managed to read army orders before they were issued and to forward the information to General Lee. His services were many and ex-

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traordinary and all but caused the defeat of General Grant in the battle of the Wilderness in 1864. He was many times a prisoner within the Union lines, from which he escaped again and again with valuable information. Detained as a spy in the Old Capitol prison in 1865, he managed to escape just before the assassination of Lincoln and, having stopped on his way home at the house of Mrs. Mary E. Surratt, he was naturally in some danger and hurried away to Canada, where he remained some years. When the excitements of 1865 and 1866 calmed he returned to Fairfax County, Va., where he married Emma Frances Greene, the daughter of James Greene, and took up his residence at "Wakefield," in the vain hope that the old planter life of his boyhood might be renewed. They had six children.

Being of a most religious nature, he studied theology at the Episcopal Seminary in Virginia and was graduated in 1876. For thirty years he served different parishes as a clergyman in the Episcopal church; and toward the end of the century he became one of the most popular public lecturers in the South, using the amazing experiences of his scout life for his themes. He held audiences spellbound for two hours at a time rehearsing the hairbreadth escapes from enemy headquarters, his services as a spy in Washington City, and his inventiveness when the enemy seemed about to make an end of him. His closing years were spent as rector of Saint John's Church, Mechanicsville, in Louisa County, not far from the scenes of his wartime exploits.

[Personal letters from Jefferson Davis, Robert E. Lee, and J. E. B. Stuart, published in an undated pamphlet *War Reminiscences; War of the Rebellion: Official Records (Army)*, 1 ser., XI, pt. 2, XXIX, pt. 1; XXXIII, XXXVI, pt. 3; P. A. Bruce, *Brave Deeds of Confederate Soldiers* (copr. 1916); W. A. R. Goodwin, *Hist. of the Theological Seminary in Va.* (1924), II, 154; L. S. Watkins, *The Life of Horace Stringfellow* (1931), esp. pp. 104-06, 125-28, 148-51; *Geneal. and Hist. Notes on Culpeper County, Va.* (1900), comp. by R. T. Green; information from his grandson, Frank Stringfellow Barr, University of Virginia; the author heard him deliver some of his lectures.] W. E. D.

STRINGHAM, SILAS HORTON (Nov. 7, 1797-Feb. 7, 1876), naval officer, son of Capt. Daniel Stringham and Abigail (Horton) Stringham, was born in Middletown, N. Y. He entered the navy as a midshipman, Nov. 15, 1809, serving first in the frigate *President* under Commodore John Rodgers, 1773-1838 [q.v.]. In this ship he participated in the *Little Belt* affair, and during the War of 1812 took part in the engagement with the *Belvidera*. During the second war with Algiers he served in the brig *Spark* in Commodore Isaac Chauncey's squadron, returning

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to the United States in 1818. While on this station he distinguished himself during a storm near Gibraltar by going to the rescue of a capsize French brig. Though he and his men rescued the crew, he was unable to return to port and was blown off Algeciras, where his boat capsize, and one of his own men and two Frenchmen were drowned. He was an officer in the *Cyane* when in 1820 she convoyed the *Elizabeth*, the vessel that carried the first settlers to Liberia. For the next two years he served on the African coast, assisting in the suppression of the slave trade. Two slavers were captured, one American from Baltimore and one Spaniard. With these two ships under his command he captured two more slavers, all of which he brought to New York, where they were condemned as prizes. He spent the next two years as executive officer of the *Hornet* in the West Indies in operations against the pirates. There the pirate schooner *Moscow* and other vessels were captured. From 1823 until the opening of the Mexican War his naval career was quite uneventful, but in 1847 he was given command of the ship-of-the-line *Ohio*, and in her took part in the bombardment of Vera Cruz, being present at the capitulation of the city. For a short time he commanded the Brazilian squadron and from 1853 to 1855 was in command of the Mediterranean squadron with the ill-fated *Cumberland* as his flagship.

In March 1861 he was summoned to Washington to confer with Gideon Welles, secretary of the navy, regarding the relief of Fort Sumter. Welles wrote, "Whilst there were doubts and uncertainty on every hand as to who could be trusted, I knew Commodore Stringham to be faithful, and . . . selected him to assist me in matters of detail. With him I communicated freely and fully in regard to the condition of Sumter . . ." (*Diary of Gideon Welles, post*, p. 5). Stringham made definite plans for the relief of the beleaguered garrison but was forced to give them over. He took command of the Atlantic blockading fleet, May 13, 1861, and planned a combined naval and military expedition against the forts at Hatteras Inlet, N. C., guarding Pamlico Sound. Stringham himself took command of the attacking fleet, supported by Gen. Benjamin F. Butler in command of the land forces. The bombardment began on Aug. 28, 1861, and the two forts capitulated the following day. It was the first great naval victory of the war. In compliance with orders, Stringham returned with his fleet to Hampton Roads. Though the Northern press criticized him severely for not advancing with his fleet into Pam-

lico Sound, it was proved that his vessels drew too much water to advance further, and that, moreover, his orders were to return to Hampton Roads. Wounded by this criticism, however, and irritated by a rebuke from the Navy Department for allowing vessels to slip through the blockade, he asked on Sept. 16, 1861, to be relieved of his command. He was made rear-admiral on the retired list the following year, and for the last two years of the war served as commandant of the Boston navy yard. His expedition against the Hatteras forts was ably planned and admirably conducted, not a single Union man being lost. In relieving him of his command Welles expressed high appreciation of his patriotism and zeal. After his retirement from the service he spent his declining years in Brooklyn, N. Y. In 1819 he married Henrietta Hicks, by whom he had four daughters.

[The date of birth is from G. F. Horton, *The Hortons in America* (1929), ed. by A. H. White. See also L. R. Hamersly, *The Records of Living Officers of the U. S. Navy* (4th ed., 1890); U. S. Navy Dept. Registers; *War of the Rebellion: Official Records (Navy)*; manuscript Log of U. S. S. *Ohio*, 1847-48; *Diary of Gideon Welles* (1911), vol. I, pp. 5-12; *Private and Official Correspondence of Gen. Benjamin F. Butler* (5 vols., 1917); J. T. Headley, *Farragut and Our Naval Commanders* (1867); *Army and Navy Jour.*, Feb. 12, 19, 1876; and obituary in *N. Y. Times*, Feb. 8, 1876. Information has been supplied by Stringham's grand-daughter.]

L. H. B.

STRINGHAM, WASHINGTON IRVING (Dec. 10, 1847-Oct. 5, 1909), mathematician, was born in Yorkshire Center (later Delevan), N. Y., the youngest of nine children of Henry and Eliza (Tomlinson) Stringham. He was a descendant in the fourth generation of Jacob Stringham, of Huguenot ancestry. In 1865 he went to Topeka, Kan., where he studied in the preparatory department of Lincoln (later Washburn) College, and between 1867 and 1873 spent three years in the college itself, interrupting his college course at intervals to work at sign-painting and bookkeeping. In 1873 he entered Harvard College, and in 1877, at the age of thirty, he graduated with the degree of A.B. At Harvard he came under the influence of Benjamin Peirce [q.v.] and was initiated by him into the mysteries of the relatively new branch of quaternions. Upon his graduation from Harvard he was appointed to a fellowship in the Johns Hopkins University, where he studied for three years under James Joseph Sylvester [q.v.], taking the degree of Ph.D. in 1880. It was during this period that he contributed to the *Proceedings of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences* (vol. XIII, 1878) his first piece of original work, "Investigations on Quaternions." While he was working at Johns Hopkins he also contributed to

the *American Journal of Mathematics*, then almost the sole medium in the United States for mathematical papers of distinctly high quality, three important memoirs: "Some General Formulæ for Integrals of Irrational Functions" (June 1879), "The Quaternion Formulæ for Quantification of Curves, Surfaces, and Solids and for Barycentres" (September 1879), and "Regular Figures in n-dimensional Space" (March 1880). After leaving Johns Hopkins he spent two years, 1880-82, at Leipzig, which Felix Klein was then making one of the mathematical foci of Europe, on the Parker fellowship of Harvard. He was thus among the early pupils of two men, Peirce and Klein, whose influence upon American mathematics was destined to be so marked in the quarter of a century which followed. Leaving Germany, he became professor of mathematics in the University of California (1882), where he remained until his death, and where he was active in setting a high standard of scholarship. He married on June 28, 1888, Martha Sherman Day, great-grand-daughter of Jeremiah Day [q.v.].

He was a frequent contributor to the *American Journal of Mathematics*, the *Transactions of the American Mathematical Society*, the *Proceedings of the American Association for the Advancement of Science*, and the publications of various other learned bodies. He was vice-president of the American Mathematical Society (1906) and a member of its council (1902-05). His books were not so important as his contributions to mathematical periodicals. He revised the English algebra of Charles Smith, *Elementary Algebra for the Use of Preparatory Schools* (New York, 1894), but the work was too scholarly for general use in the United States at that time. In 1893 there appeared his *Uniplanar Algebra: Being Pt. 1 of a Propædæutic to the Higher Mathematical Analysis*, a part of which had already been published (1891) as a synopsis of a course of university extension lectures given in San Francisco during the winter of 1891-92. The work, however, was not well adapted to the classroom. He died at Berkeley at the age of sixty-two years, survived by his wife, two daughters and a son.

[*Who's Who in America*, 1908-09; *Harvard Coll. Class of 1877: Seventh Report, June 1917* (n.d.), with bibliog.; W. T. Reid, in *Univ. of Cal. Chronicle*, Jan. 1910; M. W. Haskell, *Ibid.*; W. C. Jones, *Illus. Hist. of the Univ. of Cal.* (1895); obituary in *Los Angeles Times*, Oct. 6, 1909.]

D. E. S.

STROBEL, EDWARD HENRY (Dec. 7, 1855-Jan. 15, 1908), diplomatist, was the son of Caroline Lydia (Bullock) and Maynard Davis Strobel. He was born in Charleston, S. C.,

where his great-grandfather had settled about a century earlier. His father, a bank cashier, died in 1868, after losing all his money in Confederate bonds. In spite of such discouraging circumstances, Strobel entered Harvard College and graduated in 1877. Graduating from the Harvard Law School in 1882, he was admitted to the New York bar in 1883 and for a time practised law in New York City. He decided, however, that the legal profession was overcrowded and turned to the field of international affairs. He wrote for the Cleveland campaign *Mr. Blaine and His Foreign Policy: An Examination of His Most Important Dispatches While Secretary of State* (1884), and in August 1885 Cleveland appointed him secretary of the legation at Madrid. He served until March 1890, acting as chargé d'affaires about one-third of the time. He made two important visits to Morocco, in which his diplomatic ability was strikingly demonstrated. He was third assistant secretary of state, 1893 to 1894, when he was appointed minister to Ecuador. In December of the same year he became minister to Chile. His comprehensive report on *Resumption of Specie Payments in Chile* (1896) was regarded as a timely and authoritative document on the currency question. Before leaving Santiago in 1897, at the request of France and Chile he acted as arbitrator of the Fréaut claim, with such satisfactory results that the French government made him an officer in the Legion of Honor in 1898, and in 1899 he was appointed counsel for Chile before the United States and Chilean claims commission at Washington. Returning to the United States he published *The Spanish Revolution, 1868-1875* (1898), for which he had gathered material at Madrid. The same year he was appointed Bemis Professor of International Law in the Harvard Law School.

In 1903 he became general adviser to the government of Siam, with the rank of minister plenipotentiary. He sailed in October 1903 for Paris, where the French foreign office and the Siamese minister were negotiating a treaty. The treaty was signed on Feb. 13, 1904, and he carried it with him to Bangkok. Almost immediately he gained the confidence and affection of the Siamese people to a remarkable degree. He accomplished the abolition of licensed gambling, which not only had a tremendous hold upon the people but furnished the government with a substantial revenue, and worked out a compensating system of land-tax laws and import duties. He effected a revision of the harbor regulations, a task necessitating skilful negotiations with the treaty powers, reorganization of the telegraph and pos-

tal services, extension of the government railways, the abolition of debt slavery, revision of the penal code, and improvement of the courts. New treaties favorable to Siam were concluded with Italy and Denmark. Siam's first foreign loan was negotiated in Paris and London, establishing her international financial standing. In November 1905 the King bestowed upon him the highest honor in Siam, the Grand Cross of the Order of the White Elephant. A month later he left Siam for a year's leave of absence in America. While visiting Egypt on the way, he was stricken with a grave illness, a streptococcic infection, apparently resulting from an insect's sting. He was removed to Paris and then to the United States. On Jan. 2, 1907, making light of his illness, he sailed again for Siam. He reached Bangkok the first of March, and although confined to his bed and suffering much pain he mustered all his energies to the task of negotiating a new treaty with France, which was signed on Mar. 23. This settled issues that had been a source of irritation between Siam and France for decades, and for the first time relations between the two nations were on a stable and friendly basis. The French government made him a grand officer of the Legion of Honor. He died in Bangkok at the beginning of the next year. He had never married.

[Letters in Lindsay Swift Correspondence, in Widener Lib., Harvard Univ.; official correspondence in archives of the state department; sketch by Lindsay Swift, *Harvard Graduates' Mag.*, March 1908 and briefer note in *Harvard College Class of 1877, Seventh Report* (1917); *Harper's Weekly*, Mar. 21, 1908; *American Jour. of International Law*, Jan. 1908; *Who's Who in America*, 1906-07; *Proc. Mass. Hist. Soc.*, vol. XLIX (1916); *Boston Evening Transcript*, Jan. 16, 18, 1908; *Boston Globe*, Jan. 16, 1908.] I. L. T.

STROMME, PEER OLSEN (Sept. 15, 1856-Sept. 15, 1921), journalist and author, the third of the thirteen children of Ole and Eli (Haugen) Olsen, was born in Winchester, Wis. His grandparents had emigrated to America from Norway. At the age of thirteen he was sent to Luther College, Decorah, Iowa, and was graduated with the A.B. degree in 1876. He studied theology at Concordia Seminary in St. Louis, Mo., from 1876 to 1879, and was ordained to the Lutheran ministry. He served Norwegian congregations near Hendrum, Minn., and on the Dakota side of Red River from 1879 to 1881, in Ada, Minn., 1881 to 1886, and near Nelson, Wis., 1886 to 1887. While at Ada, he was also superintendent of schools of Norman County. He taught for one year at St. Olaf College, Northfield, Minn., and then he turned to journalism. He edited *Norden*, a Norwegian weekly, published in Chicago, from 1888 to 1890, and again in 1892. In the interval

he made his initial visit to Norway, followed from time to time by ten other visits to Europe, including two journeys around the world as press correspondent in 1906 and 1910. In 1892 he bought and edited the *Superior Posten*, Superior, Wis., but soon gave it up to accept the headship of an academy at Mount Horeb, Wis. In 1894 he did journalistic work for the *Milwaukee Journal*, and from 1895 to 1898 edited the *Amerika*, a Norwegian weekly published in Chicago. From 1898 to 1900 he was on the editorial staff of the *Minneapolis Times*, covering especially the Minnesota state legislature. He did editorial work on the *Politikken* and the *Vor Tid*, Minneapolis periodicals, in 1904-05. In 1909 he was editor of the *Eidsvold*, a Norwegian magazine issued at Grand Forks, N. D., and, from 1911 to 1918, of the *Nordmanden*, published in the same city. He also wrote for the *Decorah Posten*, Decorah, Iowa, the *Daily News* and the *Skandinaven*, of Chicago.

Stromme was a Democrat and from time to time published campaign literature, organized democratic societies, and delivered political addresses for his party. In 1898 he ran on the Democratic ticket in Wisconsin for the office of state treasurer, but failed to be elected. He was a popular lecturer on Norwegian culture and literature, subjects to which he was deeply devoted. He was an unusually effective platform speaker, of fluent speech and ready wit, tall, and Viking-like, with a rugged, jovial face. His memory for poetry was phenomenal and he possessed a museum of telling mimicry. He was known as the Mark Twain among Norwegian Americans. His best contribution to fiction was *Hvorledes Halvor blev Prest* (1893), an excellent description of the early period of the Norwegian-Americans immigration. *Unge Helgesen* (1906) does not match it in literary value. He compiled a *Compend of Church History* (1902), and wrote discriminatingly about Mark Twain and Waldemar Ager, journalist and novelist, for *Symra*, a literary magazine. A volume of his poems, *Digte*, was published in 1921.

Stromme was a translator of ability. He received a prize for his translation of Aasmund Vinje's "Fedraminne." In 1909 he translated Gustav Frenssen's *Jörn Uhl* (1901) into English and stories by Byron A. Dunn and Stanley Waterloo into Norwegian. His most careful work was the translation into English of *Laaches Husandagtsbog*, a Norwegian devotional classic, under the title *Laache's Book of Family Prayer* (1902). In 1918 he translated J. W. Gerard's *My Four Years in Germany* (1917) into Norwegian. His memoirs, *Erindringer*, published in

book form in 1923, first appeared in the *Nordmanden*, and contain descriptions of hundreds of contemporaries whom the author learned to know in his busy, colorful career, as a student, minister, schoolman, author, lecturer, campaigner, newspaper man, and traveler, and is a highly creditable contribution to cultural history. Stromme was married to Laura Marie Eriksen, of Lansing, Iowa, on Nov. 12, 1879. She and six children survived him.

[*Who's Who in America*, 1920-21; *Who's Who Among Pastors in all the Norwegian Luth. Synods of America* (rev. ed. 1928); Stromme's memoirs, *Erindringer* (1923); *Luther Coll. Through Sixty Years* (1922); *Wis. State Jour.*, Sept. 15, 1921.] J. O. E.

STRONG, AUGUSTUS HOPKINS (Aug. 3, 1836-Nov. 29, 1921), theologian, born at Rochester, N. Y., was the son of Alvah and Catharine (Hopkins) Strong and a descendant of John Strong who came to Massachusetts in 1630 and was subsequently one of the founders of Northampton. Alvah Strong was for years publisher of the *Rochester Democrat*, and Augustus, after preparatory studies at Rochester Collegiate Institute, had one year of business experience in that newspaper's office. He graduated from Yale College in 1857 and from Rochester Theological Seminary in 1859, then spent a year at the University of Berlin and in travel.

Returning to America, he was ordained to the Baptist ministry at Haverhill, Mass., Aug. 3, 1861. He served as pastor of the First Baptist Church of Haverhill, 1861-65, and of the First Baptist Church of Cleveland, Ohio, 1865-72. Here he acquired a reputation as a scholarly preacher, possessing keen theological discernment. Among his parishioners was Mr. John D. Rockefeller, whose daughter later married Strong's eldest son. In 1872 Strong was chosen president of Rochester Theological Seminary and professor of Biblical theology, succeeding Ezekiel Gilman Robinson [*q.v.*] in both positions. He served actively in his double rôle until 1912, when he retired with the title of president emeritus. Vigorous minded, affable, yet somewhat awe-inspiring, Strong has been ranked with William Newton Clarke, Alvah Hovey [*qq.v.*], and George W. Northrup as one of the four most influential Baptist theological teachers of his period. He represented the dogmatic tradition but, like the others, encouraged his students to pursue their own researches in the entire realm of truth. His method provided a large place for historical theology, but he was probably less influential than Clarke in promoting historical research in the Biblical field. The most liberal period of his career was probably the decade centering about the turn of the century.

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Aside from his classroom teaching, he had wide influence through his theological writings. His *Systematic Theology* (1886), much enlarged in the three-volume edition of 1907-09, found its way into many a minister's library, as did his *Philosophy and Religion* (1888) and *Christ in Creation and Ethical Monism* (1899). Two volumes entitled *Miscellanies* (vols. I and II, 1912) gathered up various papers and addresses, historical and theological; of more popular interest were six other published works: *The Great Poets and Their Theology* (1897); *One Hundred Chapel-Talks to Theological Students* (1913); *Union with Christ* (1913); *Popular Lectures on the Books of the New Testament* (1914); *American Poets and Their Theology* (1916); and *A Tour of the Missions, Observations and Conclusions* (1918). This last book, the result of a world tour of Baptist mission fields made by Strong and his wife in 1916-17, is an evidence of his lifelong interest in the foreign mission movement. Considerably more than a hundred of his students went to the foreign fields; he served as president of the American Baptist Missionary Union from 1892 till 1895; on many occasions his counsel was sought, and he was often called upon for missionary sermons and addresses.

His educational influence was not limited to the administration of his own seminary. From 1884 to 1918 he served as trustee of Vassar College, from 1906 to 1911 being chairman of the board. Perhaps his greatest contribution to the cause of education was his share in starting the movement which resulted in the establishment of the new University of Chicago. Having long felt the inadequacy of opportunity for higher education under Baptist auspices, he conceived of the organization of a true university in New York City, with opportunities for research such as did not exist at that time, although Columbia University was soon to provide them. He tried to interest Mr. John D. Rockefeller in the plan and printed a pamphlet setting forth the importance of university education and pointing out the tendency in Europe and in America toward the great centers of population as the foci of educational enterprise. He received many responses, and these, with the pamphlet, he laid before Mr. Rockefeller, with whom he also discussed the matter during a trip to Europe. Furthermore, it was Strong who introduced William Rainey Harper [*q.v.*] to Mr. Rockefeller, having previously characterized Harper as the greatest organizer among American Baptists. Thus, while his own project was not adopted and Thomas W. Goodspeed and Frederick T. Gates [*qq.v.*] were undoubtedly chiefly responsible for securing Mr.

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Rockefeller's support for the refounding of the University of Chicago, Strong seems to have been the man who first inculcated the university idea in Mr. Rockefeller's mind (F. T. Gates, in *Fourth Annual Meeting of the American Baptist Education Society*, 1892). Strong was a founder of the Rochester Historical Society and its president in 1890. He was married on Nov. 6, 1861, to Harriet Louise, daughter of Eleazer Savage; she died in 1914, and on Jan. 1, 1915, he married Marguerite Geraldine, daughter of Gerrit van Ingen and widow of John Jay Jones. She, with four daughters and two sons of his first marriage, survived him.

[*The Record* (Rochester Theological Seminary), May 1912, and supplement to issue of May 1922; unpublished autobiographic account of the effort to establish a Baptist university in New York; J. H. Strong, "Augustus Hopkins Strong," *Rochester Hist. Soc. Pubs.*, vol. I (1922); *Yale Univ. Obit. Record*, 1922; T. W. Goodspeed, *A Hist. of the Univ. of Chicago* (1916); *Who's Who in America*, 1920-21; B. W. Dwight, *The Hist. of the Descendants of Elder John Strong* (2 vols., 1871); *Democrat and Chronicle* (Rochester, N. Y.), Nov. 30, 1921.]

W. H. A.

STRONG, BENJAMIN (Dec. 22, 1872-Oct. 16, 1928), banker, was born at Fishkill on Hudson, N. Y., the son of Benjamin and Adeline Torrey (Schenck) Strong, and a descendant of John Strong who emigrated to Massachusetts in 1630 and in 1659 settled in Northampton. His grandfather, Oliver Smith Strong, had been a merchant in New York, while his father had experience in the management of railroad properties and in financial administration. Graduating from the high school of Montclair, N. J., at eighteen, he entered upon duty with the firm of Jesup, Paton & Company (later Cuyler, Morgan & Company), private bankers of New York. In 1901 he became assistant secretary in the Atlantic Trust Company, and in 1903 secretary of the newly organized Bankers' Trust Company. He married in 1895 Margaret Guitton Le Boutillier (d. 1905), daughter of John Le Boutillier of New York. On Apr. 10, 1907, he married Katherine Converse, a daughter of E. C. Converse, from whom he was divorced in 1920. After serving as vice-president, on Jan. 1, 1914, he became president of the Bankers' Trust Company, but soon he was appointed governor of the Federal Reserve Bank of New York, organized in 1914.

This selection was unexpected, for Strong had been active in the movement which aimed to secure the adoption of what was known as the Aldrich Bill (the banking reform plan proposed under the authority of the National Monetary Commission) and had supported the congressional campaign against the Federal Reserve

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Act. Assuming office, he found the country convulsed by the early financial difficulties attendant upon the World War and the government desirous of hastening the organization of the Reserve institutions. Though he sharply opposed the hasty opening of the Federal Reserve banks, a peremptory order issued by the secretary of the treasury, W. G. McAdoo, compelled their opening on Nov. 16, 1914. The Federal Reserve Bank of New York took root slowly, most of the local institutions being opposed to it. Following the entrance of the United States into the war, however, it grew rapidly and was for years largely occupied with the financing of the successive issues of Liberty Bonds, in harmony with policies formulated in Washington. After the close of the World War there was an active movement in New York financial circles for the broadened use, in securities operations and in foreign trade, of the new funds growing out of the war profits of American industry and the inflowing tide of gold. Although Strong had from the first opposed the introduction and development of the "open-market powers" of the Federal Reserve system, he now perceived their great possibilities and began to use them. His object, explained in a memorandum written at the end of 1924, was to produce in that year of recession a condition of "easy money," designed to foster business activity and to raise commodity and security prices (Burgess, *post*, p. 256). Later, the Federal Reserve system was unable to cope with the outburst of speculation which reached a climax in 1929, though Strong had advocated a credit pressure which might have averted the ultimate collapse (*Ibid.*, pp. xxii-xxiii). During its earlier stages his policy probably assisted some of the European countries to facilitate, by international credit expansion, a premature movement toward the restoration of the gold standard. Its ultimate fruits, however, were slow in maturing. Strong paid frequent visits abroad and came to be regarded by many foreigners as the real head of the Federal Reserve system. Meanwhile he had drawn nearer to his end, partly owing to tuberculosis, a disease which he had contracted in 1916. During the post-war period frequent leaves of long duration necessitated his entrusting the management of the bank to others, though he had never been willing to give up control, and at the time of his death in October 1928 he had been absent from active work several months. A man of positive and dominant personality, he died in New York City, survived by his two sons and three daughters.

[B. W. Dwight, *The Hist. of the Descendants of Elder John Strong, of Northampton, Mass.* (1871), vol. I; *Who's Who in America*, 1928-29; W. R. Burgess,

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ed., *Interpretations of Federal Reserve Policy in the Speeches and Writings of Benjamin Strong* (1930), with biog. sketch and reports of Strong's testimony before committees of the Senate and the House of Representatives, 1922-28; unpublished minutes and docs. of the Federal Reserve Board, 1914-28; obituaries in *N. Y. Evening Post*, Oct. 16, and *N. Y. Times*, Oct. 17, 1928; information from family in regard to certain dates.]

H. P. W.

STRONG, CALEB (Jan. 9, 1745-Nov. 7, 1819), lawyer and Federalist statesman, was born in Northampton, Mass., the son of Caleb Strong, a tanner, and Phebe (Lyman). He was fifth in descent from John Strong, who emigrated to Massachusetts in 1630, settling ultimately in Northampton. Prepared by Rev. Samuel Moody of York, he entered Harvard College, graduating in 1764 with highest honors. On his way home he contracted smallpox, which permanently impaired his sight, but after family help in reading law, and study under Joseph Hawley [*q.v.*], he was admitted to the bar in 1772. Chosen a selectman of Northampton the same year, he served from 1774 throughout the Revolution on the town's committee of safety. He sat in the General Court of 1776 and thenceforward for twenty-four years he served as county attorney. A delegate to the Massachusetts constitutional convention of 1779, he was a member of its drafting committee. He sat in 1780 on the last Massachusetts Council to wield the executive power. The same year he declined a seat in the Continental Congress, becoming a state senator and serving until 1789. In 1783 he declined, for pecuniary reasons, an appointment to the supreme judicial court.

Strong represented Massachusetts in the Federal Convention of 1787, sharing modestly in its work till August, when he was called home by illness in his family. Although favoring a stronger Union, he upheld democratic town-meeting principles, advocating low salaries and annual elections of representatives. He desired one rank and mode of election for the houses of Congress; yet, to conciliate the small states, he voted for the vital compromise which accorded them equal representation in the Senate. He opposed a council of revision; preferred a choice of the president by Congress to the institution of the electoral college; and moved successfully that the House alone should originate money bills, though the Senate might amend them. A leading Federalist in the Massachusetts ratifying convention, he was active and persuasive. Chosen senator from Massachusetts in 1789, he drew a four-year term. He was active in framing the Judiciary Act and served on numerous committees which drafted other formative laws—legal, financial, and miscellaneous. Forming, with

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Oliver Ellsworth and Rufus King [*qq.v.*], an Administration bulwark in the Senate, he was chosen in 1791 to report Hamilton's plan for a national bank. After his reelection in 1793, he actively urged a mission to England and supported Jay's Treaty. In 1796 he resigned and resumed private law practice.

Four years later, on the eve of Jeffersonian victory in the nation, the Massachusetts Federalists chose Strong as their candidate for governor. He consistently shared his party's views, but without its domineering temper and asperities. Of simple, engaging manner, he was conciliatory toward friend and opponent. He was a sober Calvinist withal, guided by duty, deliberate and firm in judgment, and the Massachusetts electorate found him transparently responsible, fair-minded, true to trust. Far more popular than his party, he defeated Elbridge Gerry [*q.v.*] in 1800, and continued governor by annual election throughout the prosperous, politically quiet years of Jefferson's first term. His popularity withstood the steady Democratic trend even after 1804, when Massachusetts chose Jeffersonian electors. Narrowly elected a seventh successive time in 1806, though with a Democratic legislature, he was finally defeated in 1807 by James Sullivan [*q.v.*]. Strong refused nomination in 1808, but in 1812, when war was near and Gerry governor, he consented again to run. Barely winning, despite the "gerrymander" which redistricted the state in Democratic interests, he was moderate in countering Gerry's proscription of Federalist officials.

Congress declared war against Great Britain, June 18, 1812. New England, fearing commercial ruin, opposed hostilities from the start. On June 26, Strong proclaimed a public fast because of war "against the nation from which we are descended" (*Niles' Weekly Register*, Aug. 1, 1812, p. 355), and the Massachusetts House asked public disapproval of the war in town and county meetings. Secretary of War Eustis requested Strong to order part of the militia into federal service, and General Dearborn twice made requisition for these troops. Strong, however, believed that he, as governor, should decide whether the Constitutional exigency existed which empowered the president to call out state militia, and that the militia must remain under state officers. The supreme judicial court, acting through Chief Justice Parsons, and Justices Sewall and Parker, sanctioned these views. Supported by his Council, Strong decided no exigency existed, and refused to furnish the troops.

His general order of July 3, 1812, required the

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militia to keep in instant readiness for state defense. On Aug. 5, believing the exigency of "foreign invasion" now existed, he ordered a small force into federal service for the defense of eastern Maine, to Chief Justice Parsons' disgust (*W. H. Sumner, A History of East Boston*, 1858, p. 738). The war dragged on and Massachusetts, led by Strong and the legislature, steadily hung back. Federal troops were sent elsewhere. In 1814 the British occupied eastern Maine, threatening coastal Massachusetts, and on Sept. 6, Strong called out the militia, independently of the national government. On his query, Secretary of War Monroe stated that its expenses would not be reimbursed. Addressing a special session of the legislature he had called, Oct. 5, Strong now held that the people of Massachusetts had been deserted by the United States and must take measures for self-preservation (*Niles' Weekly Register*, Oct. 29, 1814, p. 113). The legislature, controlled by extreme Federalists, promptly provided for a state army, apart from the militia; and for the calling of a New England convention to further mutual defense and eventual reshaping of the Federal compact. On Oct. 17 it invited the other New England states to this conference, and two days later chose delegates, Connecticut and Rhode Island quickly following suit. Strong approved the calling of the Hartford Convention, which met Dec. 15, and, with the legislature, approved its report; but the Massachusetts commissioners appointed pursuant to this report reached Washington along with the news of peace.

Strong had thought the first British peace conditions reasonable, including concessions by Massachusetts of territory and fisheries, and he blamed the American negotiators for rejecting them (*Henry Adams, History of the United States*, vol. VIII, 1891, p. 288). The winter of peace found Massachusetts' independent defense crippled, the Boston banks now refusing credit to the state as they had to the nation. Throughout the war Massachusetts, openly yearning for peace, had failed to cooperate with the Union, though remaining within it. Proceeding with measured care, Strong represented the attitude of his state, preventing overt disunionist acts but obeying the letter, not the spirit, of federal obligation.

Annually elected governor from 1812, he refused renomination in 1816, and retired. A humane, religious man, even-tempered, conscientious, moderate, he adhered through life to carefully thought out views. Some of these are set forth in his published speeches: *Patriotism and Piety: The Speeches of His Excellency*

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Caleb Strong, Esq., to the Senate and House of Representatives . . . and Other . . . Papers from 1800 to 1807 (1808), and *The Speech of His Excellency Governor Strong, Delivered before the Legislature . . . October 16, 1812; with the Documents . . .* (1812). His wife, Sarah Hooker, whom he had married Nov. 20, 1777, died in 1817. Strong himself died in Northampton suddenly, of angina pectoris, survived by four of his nine children.

[H. C. Lodge, *A Memoir of Caleb Strong* (1879), also printed in *Proc. Mass. Hist. Soc.*, vol. 1 (1879), supersedes Alden Bradford's *Biog. of the Hon. Caleb Strong* (1820). See also Appendix to Joseph Lyman, *Sermon . . . at the Interment of Hon. Caleb Strong* (1819); B. W. Dwight, *The Hist. of the Descendants of Elder John Strong of Northampton, Mass.* (2 vols., 1871); *The Records of the Federal Convention of 1787* (3 vols., 1911), ed. by Max Farrand; H. V. Ames, *State Documents on Federal Relations Number 2: State Rights and the War of 1812* (1900); S. E. Morison, *The Life and Letters of Harrison Gray Otis* (2 vols., 1913); *Biog. Dir. Am. Cong.* (1928); *Boston Daily Advertiser*, Nov. 11, 1819. Some letters are in the Pickering Papers, Mass. Hist. Soc., Boston (see "Historical Index to the Pickering Papers," *Mass. Hist. Soc. Colls.*, 6 ser., vol. VIII, 1896).]

J. G. K., Jr.

STRONG, CHARLES LYMAN (Aug. 15, 1826–Feb. 9, 1883), mining engineer, was born at Stockbridge, Vt., the eldest child of David Ellsworth and Harriet (Fay) Strong and a descendant of Elder John Strong, who came from England in 1630, was an early settler of Windsor, Conn., and in 1659 removed to Northampton, Mass. David Strong was a merchant and farmer. Charles attended public schools in Stockbridge and Williston Academy, but his father's death defeated his plans for a college education. In 1842 he went to New York City, where he obtained employment as a book-keeper and remained some eight years.

About 1850 he went to San Francisco, as confidential clerk of Wells & Company of New York, to establish a bank for that firm. Most of his records were destroyed in the great fire of 1851, and he himself suffered severe injuries in attempting to save them; but after his recovery he settled all the institution's accounts from memory, and his settlements were subsequently upheld by the courts. In 1852 he became a partner in the firm of LeCount & Strong, booksellers and publishers (1854–55) of *The Pioneer*, edited by Ferdinand Cartwright Ewer [*q.v.*], the first literary periodical in California. To house the enterprise Strong built the first four-story brick building on the Pacific Coast, and for its use manufactured the first gas. He subsequently spent a small fortune in hunting for codfish as well as salmon in Puget Sound, but in 1860 abandoned the fisheries to become the first superintendent of the Gould & Curry mine at Virginia

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City, Nev., one of the great bonanzas of the Comstock Lode. The owners, possessed of a source of seemingly inexhaustible wealth, desired a reduction works that would outrival anything of the kind ever before constructed anywhere. Giving free reign to his ideas, Strong built and equipped a magnificent structure, surrounded by beautifully landscaped grounds, at a cost of nearly a million dollars. This mill was used for a few years, but was then superseded by one more economical and efficient to maintain and operate. Little thought was given to economy in those early prosperous days on the Comstock, because the stockholders' demands for large dividends could be met by increasing ore production, despite the high cost and excessive waste of over-rapid and careless reduction. While superintendent of the Gould & Curry mine, Strong had seven or eight mills at times and as many as 1,000 men under him. He made daily visits to the widely scattered company works, on horseback or driving a rapid four-in-hand, and at night attended to his records and correspondence. Possessed of strong will and a keen sense of justice, he was an able director of men. Foremen said that they received more help from the few instructions he gave without alighting from his carriage than from other superintendents in half a day. Instead of bringing suit against those who attempted to secure part of the great wealth of the company's property by working spurs on their lode, he advocated pushing the mining work from the main ore-body out to the opponents' ground, thus proving the company's property rights. This policy often prevented litigation, or if not, facilitated successful defense.

Strong's strenuous program was too much for him, and early in 1864, his health broken from overwork, he retired, to spend several years in travel. About 1867 he purchased a ranch in the San Gabriel Valley, near the present Whittier, Cal., where he gave some attention to orange growing. About 1874, however, he returned to mining, developing mines and erecting mills in California, Arizona, and Nevada, but the strain of work and worry, in futile efforts to save a gold-mining venture at Auburn, Cal., in which he and his friends were interested, proved too great for him to stand, and in 1883 he committed suicide. He was survived by his wife, Harriett Williams (Russell) Strong [*q.v.*], whom he married Feb. 26, 1863, and by four daughters. It is said that when Nevada was first admitted as a state he was offered but declined a nomination as governor and that he later declined to become a candidate for the United States Senate. He has sometimes been credited with a share in the

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development of the cyanide process for extracting the precious metals from low-grade ores, but that he had any significant share in it is very unlikely, since the process was not successfully applied commercially until several years after his death.

[B. W. Dwight, *The Hist. of the Descendants of Elder John Strong* (2 vols., 1871); E. E. Olcott, "Charles L. Strong," in *Engineering and Mining Jour.*, Feb. 16, 1884; J. S. McGroarty, *Hist. of Los Angeles County* (1923), vol. III; Eliot Lord, "Comstock Mining and Miners," *Monographs of the U. S. Geol. Survey*, vol. IV (1883); *Mining and Scientific Press*, Feb. 24, 1877; *Daily Examiner* (San Francisco), Feb. 10, 1883; *Evening Bulletin* (San Francisco), Feb. 10, 1883.]

B. A. R.

STRONG, HARRIET WILLIAMS RUSSELL (July 23, 1844–Sept. 16, 1926), horticulturist, engineer, civic leader, the fourth daughter of Henry Pierrepont and Mary Guest (Musier) Russell, was born at Buffalo, N. Y. In 1852, in the hope of improving the health of their mother, who was threatened with invalidism, the family crossed the plains to California, but after living for a time in that state moved to Nevada, where the father served for a time as state adjutant-general.

Harriet was educated by private teachers and in Miss Mary Atkins' Young Ladies Seminary in Benicia, Cal. On Feb. 26, 1863, at Virginia City, Nev., she married Charles Lyman Strong [q.v.], then engaged as superintendent of the Gould & Curry Mining Company in exploiting the Comstock Lode. Four daughters were born of this union. In 1883 Strong committed suicide, leaving to his widow a considerable estate, but for eight years she was obliged to defend her claims to it in the courts against her husband's former partners. During the progress of this litigation she began a long and active career as horticulturist, engineer, and public citizen. From her ranch near Whittier came the white pampas plumes which so prominently figured in the presidential campaign of the "Plumed Knight," James G. Blaine, in 1884. On the same ranch she planted 150 acres to walnut trees, being a pioneer in the walnut industry in California. Her walnuts received numerous awards, including a silver medal at the Paris exposition of 1900, and brought her another fortune. Her name is intimately connected with the development of irrigation, and she was among the first, if not the first, to advocate the conservation of water by building storage dams near the source of mountain streams. On Dec. 6, 1887, she patented a design for a series of dams in river channels for the storage of water for irrigation and flood control and later, Nov. 6, 1893, she secured a patent for impounding debris and water in hy-

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draulic mining. For this invention she received two medals at the World's Columbian Exposition, Chicago, in 1893. She was also one of the early advocates of the conservation of the flood waters of the Colorado River for irrigation, the safety of the Imperial Valley, and the development of hydro-electric power. With her daughters she organized a water company and sank a number of artesian wells, but sold the enterprise after a few years. She subsequently sank several successful oil wells.

In addition to her business activities, she played an important part in the political, civic, and cultural life of California. She was a founder of the Ebell Club and the Hamilton Club of Los Angeles, and for many years was first vice-president of the Los Angeles Symphony Orchestra. She was vitally interested in the education of women, especially in that type of education which would enable them to care for their own economic interests and to meet the problems of the business world. She was a member of the Republican party and took an active part in its affairs, national as well as local. The editor of *Southern California Business* wrote of her: "For many years she was probably the most active figure among women in the entire Southland in civic work of every description" (*post*, p. 26). She met her death in an automobile accident on the way from Los Angeles to her ranch near Whittier. Three of her four daughters survived her.

[J. S. McGroarty, *Hist. of Los Angeles County* (1923), vol. III; *Southern California Business* (official organ of the Los Angeles Chamber of Commerce), Nov. 1926; Bertha H. Smith, "Harriet W. R. Strong: Walnut Grower," *Sunset*, Apr. 1911; *Los Angeles Times*, Sept. 17, 1926.]

R. G. C.

STRONG, JAMES (Aug. 14, 1822–Aug. 7, 1894), Biblical scholar, born in New York City, was the son of Thomas Strong, an emigrant from England, and his wife, Maria (Peers), member of a Dutch family of New York State. His parents died when he was very young, and with his only brother he was brought up in the Episcopal Church by an aunt and his maternal grandmother. Abandoning his plan to study medicine because of uncertain health, he prepared for college at Lowville Academy and, having been converted under Methodist influences, entered Wesleyan University, Middletown, Conn., where he graduated in 1844 as valedictorian of his class. For the next two years he taught ancient languages in Troy Conference Academy, Poultney, Vt., and here met Marcia Ann Dustin of Middlebury, whom he married July 18, 1845.

The year after his marriage, Strong withdrew for a time from teaching, though he continued

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his studies in the ancient languages. Buying property and establishing a home in Flushing, he became interested in the building of railroads on Long Island and served as president of the Flushing Railroad Company for some two years prior to the opening of its road in 1854. He was also active in civic affairs, being a justice of the peace for several years and president of the corporation of the village of Flushing in 1855. Meanwhile, in addition to his business activities he published *A New Harmony and Exposition of the Gospels* (1852), epitomes of Hebrew and Greek grammar, Sunday School question books, and several other works. In 1858 he became professor of Biblical literature in Troy University, serving until his return to Flushing in 1863, part of the time as acting president. During this period he published *Theological Compend* (1859).

In 1867 Drew Theological Seminary was established at Madison, N. J., and the following year Strong was elected to its chair of exegetical theology, from which he retired as professor emeritus only a year before his death. It was during his twenty-seven years in this professorship that he accomplished most of his enormous amount of literary work. Before going to Troy University he had begun work with Dr. John M'Clintock [q.v.] on the monumental *Cyclopaedia of Biblical, Theological, and Ecclesiastical Literature* (10 vols., 1867-81), of which only three volumes were published before his colleague's death. Strong completed this work and edited the Supplement, in two volumes (1885-86). To *The Exhaustive Concordance of the Bible* (copyright 1890), he gave long years, and it still stands as a monument of labor and painstaking accuracy. He edited the sections on Daniel (vol. XIII, 1876) and Esther (vol. VII, 1877) in the Schaff edition of J. P. Lange's *Commentary on the Holy Scriptures*; was the author of *Irenics* (1883), *The Tabernacle of Israel in the Desert* (1888), *The Doctrine of a Future Life* (1891), *Sketches of Jewish life in the First Century* (1891), *The Student's Commentary . . . on . . . Ecclesiastes* (1893), *The Students' Commentary . . . The Book of Psalms* (published posthumously, 1896), and many lesser works; and contributed frequently to religious periodicals.

Strong's great enthusiasm was the interpretation of the Bible, to which he brought independence of judgment and immense learning, including a profound knowledge of Greek, Hebrew, and the other Semitic languages. He traveled extensively in the Orient and acquainted himself with the latest developments in archeological re-

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search. He was also at home in the French and German literature pertaining to this field. His position was conservative: he stoutly defended the Mosaic authorship of the Pentateuch and the accuracy of the Mosaic account of creation, contended that there was but one Isaiah, and supported the Pauline authorship of the Epistle to the Hebrews; in all this, however, he was actuated not by blind obedience to the traditional, but by conviction based on his own studies. He was a member of the Old Testament Company of the American Committee for the Revision of the Bible, and a member of the Palestine Exploration Society. As a teacher, he was at his best; he could treat the Bible in its broad outlines, or turn to the most exhaustive and microscopic examination of particular words and phrases. His manner in the classroom was vigorous and dogmatic, yet often revealed tenderness and wit. Although a trainer of ministers, he insisted on remaining a layman and as such had great influence in bringing about lay representation in the General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church. He himself was lay delegate to the General Conference of 1872. For several years he lectured at the Chautauqua Assembly, and he was attending a summer institute for ministers at Round Lake, N. Y., as instructor in Greek and lecturer on the Holy Land, at the time of his death. His funeral was held at Round Lake and he was buried at Flushing. His wife and four of their six children survived him.

[H. A. Buttz, "Prefatory Memoir," in Strong's *Student's Commentary . . . The Book of Psalms* (1896); *Alumni Record of Drew Theol. Sem.* (1926); *Appletons' Ann. Cyc.* . . . 1894 (1895); E. S. Tipple, *Drew Theol. Sem. 1867-1917* (copr. 1917); *N. Y. Tribune*, Aug. 8, 1894; manuscript sketch by a daughter, Miss Emma Strong, Oxford, Md.]

O. M. B.

STRONG, JAMES HOOKER (Apr. 26, 1814-Nov. 28, 1882), naval officer, was born in Canandaigua, N. Y. His father, Elisha Beebe Strong, first judge of common pleas of Monroe County, N. Y., was descended from John Strong who came to New England with his father, John, in 1630, and died in Windsor, Conn., in 1698; his mother was Dolly Goodwin, daughter of Capt. James Hooker, of Windsor, Conn. In 1827 Strong entered the seminary at Chittenango, N. Y., the "Polytechny," and on Feb. 2, 1829, was appointed a midshipman in the navy. No berth being available for him, he continued his studies in the "Polytechny," but on Mar. 18, 1831, joined the U.S.S. *Lexington*, Commander Silas Duncan. The following winter he participated in an expedition which broke up an establishment on the Falkland Islands maintained by one Louis Vernet, who had confiscated three American

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ships and held their crews. Since Vernet acted under Argentinian authority, the affair caused an international imbroglio. Strong's service from that time until the Civil War was uneventful. On Mar. 1, 1861, he was given command of the *Mohawk* and was ordered to the Gulf of Mexico, where he was stationed for a year. In 1862 he commanded the steamer *Flag* in the South Atlantic Blockading Squadron, and the following year the *Monongahela*. In October 1863, with the *Monongahela*, *Owasco*, and *Virginia* under his command, he convoyed an expedition of nine thousand men under Gen. Nathaniel P. Banks [*q.v.*] to the mouth of the Rio Grande. Brownsville, Corpus Christi, Aransas Pass, and Fort Esperanza at Pass Cavallo were captured. On Nov. 17 he landed troops at Mustang Island, and shelled a shore battery which quickly surrendered.

The *Monongahela* under Strong was in the attacking column at Mobile Bay, Aug. 5, 1864, and after the passage of Fort Morgan, Commander Strong sheered out of line without orders and ordered full speed ahead for the Confederate ram *Tennessee*, striking her a glancing blow and pouring a full broadside of 11-inch shot into her, which had but little effect. On signal from Farragut he rammed her a second time and was about to strike her again when the *Tennessee* surrendered. The iron prow and cutwater of the *Monongahela* were carried away by the force of the collisions, and she was pierced twice by shells from the *Tennessee*. Strong's Civil War record was admirable, his conduct of the Banks expedition eliciting high praise from Banks himself, and from Major-General Dana. His plucky attack on the *Tennessee* kept her from destroying the weaker vessels of the Union fleet, and materially aided in compelling her surrender. He was mentioned favorably in Admiral Farragut's report of the battle.

After the war Strong served for two years as inspector of the Brooklyn Navy Yard, and in 1868-69 commanded the steam-sloop *Canandaigua* in the European Squadron. He was light-house inspector from 1871 to 1873, and the following year was in command of the South Atlantic Station. He was commissioned rear admiral on Sept. 25, 1873, and was retired on Apr. 25, 1876. He married Maria Louisa Von Cowenhoven of Long Island in 1844, by whom he had a daughter and a son who became a naval officer. He died in Columbia, S. C.

[For biog. data see B. W. Dwight, *The Hist. of the Descendants of Elder John Strong* (2 vols., 1871); L. R. Hamersly, *The Records of Living Officers of the U. S. Navy and Marine Corps* (4th ed., 1890); *Army and Navy Jour.*, Dec. 2, 9, 1882; *N. Y. Tribune*, Nov. 29,

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1882; *News and Courier* (Charleston, S. C.), Nov. 29, 1882. For the Falkland Islands affair, see Julius Goebel, *The Struggle for the Falkland Islands* (1927); *Niles' Weekly Reg.*, Apr. 28, May 12, 1832; log of the *Lexington*, 1831-32, and letters of Commander Silas Duncan (MSS. in Navy Dept.). For Strong's Civil War Service, see *Battles and Leaders of the Civil War* (1887-88), vols. III, IV; A. T. Mahan, *The Gulf and Inland Waters* (1883); F. A. Parker, *The Battle of Mobile Bay* (1878); log of the *Monongahela*, 1863-64 (MS., Navy Dept.); *Official Records of the Union and Confed. Navies*, 1 ser. IV, XIII, XIV, XVI, XVII, XX-XXII.]

L. H. B.

STRONG, JAMES WOODWARD (Sept. 29, 1833-Feb. 24, 1913), Congregational clergyman, college president, son of Elijah Gridley and Sarah Ashley (Partridge) Strong and brother of William Barstow Strong [*q.v.*], was born in Brownington, Vt. A descendant of John Strong of Plymouth, England, who came to Massachusetts in 1630 on the ship *Mary and John* and was later one of the founders of Northampton, he inherited much of the piety and austerity of his Puritan ancestors. Since the family patrimony had been lost as a result of the panic of 1837, James was subjected to the discipline of labor for his education and support. After attending the common schools, he found work in a printing office, was subsequently employed in a Burlington book store, and then taught a country school. His family joined the stream of migration to the West in 1851, settling in Beloit, Wis., to have the advantages of life in a college town. Three years in the preparatory department, varied with intervals of teaching school, enabled him to enter the freshman year of Beloit College in 1854. In spite of ill health, the necessity of earning his expenses by divers means, and weakness of vision which made him dependent upon the help of a reader for studying, the ambitious youth was valedictorian of his class in 1858.

He had always expected to enter the ministry, having been imbued with this purpose by his mother. Friends and classmates enabled him to go to Union Theological Seminary, taking notes of lectures and reading for him until his marriage to Mary Davenport in 1861, when she became his reader. After graduation in 1862 he was for two years pastor in Brodhead, Wis., and then became pastor of Plymouth Congregational Church in Faribault, Minn.

Here he came into contact with other Congregationalists who were seeking to establish in Minnesota "a second Oberlin or Beloit." He served as a trustee of Northfield College, in the village of Northfield, from its organization in 1866 until he was persuaded to become its first president in 1870, undertaking to develop it from a feeble preparatory school into a standard college. Encouraged by many gifts from Minnesota

friends of the project, he resorted to New England—prolific source of educational benefactions from Eastern kinsmen to Western pioneer institutions. Philanthropic purses were promptly opened to him, one donor (William Carleton) attaching his name to the college by a single gift of \$50,000. For thirty-three years President Strong—"in person," said the *Hartford Courant* in 1875, "slightly built, sinewy, energetic, and a very clear and interesting speaker"—labored to win support for his non-sectarian Christian college, and led devoted teachers and trustees to the realization of collegiate visions after patterns set by their forebears. Never discouraged, even by periods of financial stringency and depression or by his own ill health and impaired vision, he persisted until he built Carleton into a standard college of liberal arts, with a foundation in the way of equipment and endowments upon which his successors could build still more adequately. He retired in 1903, living in Northfield as president emeritus until his death there ten years later.

[D. L. Leonard, *The Hist. of Carleton Coll.* (1904), esp. pp. 166-73; M. M. Dana, *The Hist. of the Origin and Growth of Carleton Coll.* (1879); Warren Upham, *Congreg. Work of Minn., 1832-1920* (1921); Warren Upham and Rose B. Dunlap, *Minn. Biogs.* (1912); B. W. Dwight, *The Hist. of the Descendants of Elder John Strong* (2 vols., 1871); *Addresses Delivered at the Quarter Centennial Anniv. of Carleton Coll.* (1895); *Alumni Cat. of the Union Theol. Sem. in the City of N. Y.* (1926); *Who's Who in America*, 1912-13; *Minneapolis Journal*, Feb. 24, 1913; MSS. and papers at Carleton College.] C. A. D.—y.

STRONG, JOSIAH (Jan. 19, 1847-Apr. 28, 1916), clergyman, social reformer, author, was born in Naperville, Ill., the son of Josiah and Elizabeth C. (Webster) Strong, and a descendant of Elder John Strong who came to Massachusetts in 1630, settling first in Dorchester and ultimately in Northampton. In 1852 his parents moved to Hudson, Ohio, then the site of Western Reserve College. From this institution Josiah was graduated in 1869 and at once entered Lane Theological Seminary in Cincinnati.

He began his professional career in 1871 at Cheyenne, Wyo., where he was ordained (Sept. 8) and installed as pastor of a Congregational church. Ten days before (Aug. 29), at Chardon, Ohio, he had married Alice Bisbee, daughter of Charles and Cordelia (Packard) Bisbee. The next eighteen years were a restless period in which a man of fine efficiency, ardent spirit, and ever-widening social interest and vision sought with feverish intensity the field appointed for his labors. He was everywhere successful, but nowhere satisfied. Thus after only two years in Cheyenne he returned to Western Reserve College to serve as chaplain and instructor in theol-

ogy. Three years later he accepted a call to a pastorate in Sandusky, Ohio. In 1881 he became a secretary of the Congregational Home Missionary Society, for the work in Ohio, Kentucky, West Virginia, and western Pennsylvania. In 1884 he returned again to the parish ministry as head of the Central Congregational Church in Cincinnati.

With the publication of his book, *Our Country*, in 1885, came the turning-point of Strong's career. This work had its origin in a small manual of the same title, issued years before by the Congregational Home Missionary Society, which he had been asked to revise and bring up to date; but in performing the task, Strong made the book his own through his clear and forceful style, his ample collection of new material, his first-hand Biblical knowledge, and his ardent social and spiritual idealism. As it came afresh from his hands, *Our Country* was a pioneer sociological treatise, already radical in its emphasis on the dangers of over-accumulation and concentration of capital, its sympathy with the discontents of labor, and its challenge to the church for concern with social problems. The book created a sensation. It was translated into foreign languages, Oriental as well as European, and reissued in new and revised editions in America. It made Strong a national figure, brought him repeated requests for lectures and speeches, and was the occasion of his appointment as secretary of the American Evangelical Alliance.

Josiah Strong had now found himself. He understood his message and his mission, both of which he stated in his second book, *The New Era*, which was published simultaneously in the United States and England in 1893, and, like its famous predecessor, had instant circulation of wide dimensions. In this volume the author laid down the principle that the teachings of Jesus center in the concept of "the Kingdom" as an ideal society here and now upon the earth. Jesus came to found this "Kingdom." The Christian church exists to extend it, to purify and perpetuate it. This purpose requires an organization commensurate with the task—a federation which shall overleap or absorb competing denominations, and direct their power to the solution of civic and industrial problems by generating a primary enthusiasm for human welfare.

Strong hoped to find or make such an organization in the Evangelical Alliance, but that society proved to be too conservative in its ideas, too pietistic in its practices. In 1898, therefore, he resigned his office and founded his own organization, the League for Social Service, which was reorganized in 1902 as the American Insti-

tute for Social Service. The history of the Institute is the record of his life work. He was tireless as a writer and lecturer. Active in the service of every constructive and beneficent public cause, he labored unceasingly to awaken the churches to a recognition of their social responsibility and to unite them in common labors for the common good. Passionate in his prophetic zeal, he was statesmanlike in his ingenious devising of practical methods of action. The "Safety First" movement, for example, was his original conception, and the American Museum of Safety one of the chief developments of the Institute. The Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America, in the establishment of which he was an active participant, was to no small extent the fruit of his example. A born missionary, he went to England in 1904 and organized the British Institute of Social Service. Five years later (in 1909-10) he visited South American countries in the interest of the Institute idea and of the "Safety First" movement. His books written during this period include *The Twentieth Century City* (1898), *Religious Movements for Social Betterment* (1900), *Expansion under New World Conditions* (1900), *The Times and Young Men* (1901), *The Next Great Awakening* (1902), *Social Progress: A Yearbook* (1904-06), *The Challenge of the City* (1907), *My Religion in Every-Day Life* (1910), *Our World: The New World Life* (1913) and *Our World: The New World Religion* (1915), the first two of four projected volumes. He also edited *The Gospel of the Kingdom*, a monthly begun in October 1908, and published numerous sermons, addresses, and pamphlets.

Josiah Strong was tall and vigorous—a handsome man, with shining eyes. Passionate in his idealistic zeal and consecration, he was saved from fanaticism by abundant sanity, ripe scholarship, unfailing good nature, and unshakable confidence in his fellow men. With Francis G. Peabody, Washington Gladden, John Graham Brooks, and Walter Rauschenbusch, he was a pioneer and prophet of that social Christianity whose advent marks the most important chapter of recent religious history. He died in his seventieth year, after a prolonged and painful illness.

[B. W. Dwight, *The Hist. of the Descendants of Elder John Strong* (1871), vol. I; *Who's Who in America*, 1916-17; *New Church Rev.*, Jan. 1922; *Outlook*, May 10, 1916; *N. Y. Times*, Apr. 29, May 8, 1916; personal acquaintance.] J. H. H.

STRONG, MOSES MCCURE (May 20, 1810-
July 20, 1894), surveyor, lawyer, legislator, was born at Rutland, Vt., son of Moses and Lucy Maria (Smith) Strong and a descendant of Elder John Strong, who emigrated to America

in 1630 and settled first at Dorchester, Mass., later at Northampton. His father was a lawyer and land-holder. After attending grammar school in Castleton, Vt., Strong went first to Middlebury College (1825-28) and then to Dartmouth, from which he graduated in 1829. He studied law in an office and at the law school at Litchfield, Conn., and was admitted to the bar in 1831. On July 31, 1832, he was married to Caroline Frances Green, daughter of Dr. Isaac Green of Windsor, Vt., by whom he had four children. After practising law in Rutland, Vt. (1831-36), and serving as deputy surveyor general of Vermont for one or two years, Strong went to Wisconsin in 1836, opened a law and land office at Mineral Point, and in 1837 became United States surveyor, assigned to the survey west of the Mississippi River. His native ability and thorough training made him prominent in territorial affairs. He was United States attorney for the territory of Wisconsin (1838-41), was instrumental in establishing the capital at Madison, and was elected a member of the territorial council to fill a vacancy in 1842 and for a full term of four years in 1843. While he never entirely gave up the practice of law, it was for many years subordinated to his other interests. He was a member of the constitutional convention of 1846 and became a member of the Assembly in 1850, when he served as speaker, and again in 1857. In the early fifties he became interested in the promotion of railway construction in Wisconsin, as a result, it is said, of a very long and uncomfortable coach journey from Milwaukee to Mineral Point. For six or seven years he was active in promoting and organizing railway and associated enterprises, but he also gave much time to mining, lumbering, and real estate development.

He was a man of heavy, stocky frame and strong features, quick and energetic in his movements. In disposition he was quiet, reserved, and somewhat withdrawn, but generous almost to a fault. Much given to thinking things out for himself, both in the practice of law and in connection with his other interests, he looked more to the rationale than to the language of opinions and dissertations, and he devoted himself assiduously to any matter that won his attention. He had a hasty temper which he controlled admirably, but that and his inability to surrender his convictions and adapt himself to the moods of the populace prevented him from winning public favor. He was active in establishing the Protestant Episcopal Church in Mineral Point, and at the time of his death was chancellor of the diocese of Milwaukee. He has been described as

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reasonable, fair-minded and unflinching constant in his opinions and attachments (*Wisconsin Reports, post*). He died at Mineral Point, where he had lived since 1837.

[B. W. Dwight, *The Hist. of the Descendants of Elder John Strong* (1871), vol. II; H. P. Smith and W. S. Rann, *Hist. of Rutland County, Vt.* (1886), p. 911; A. M. Hemenway, *The Vt. Hist. Gazetteer*, vol. I (1868), pp. 1-10; J. R. Berryman, *Hist. of the Bench and Bar of Wis.* (2 vols., 1898); M. M. Strong, *Hist. of the Territory of Wis.* (1885), pp. 356, 387-88, 512; "Strong and Woodman Manuscript Colls. in Wis. State Hist. Lib.," *State Hist. Soc. of Wis. Bull.* . . . No. 78, Nov. 1915; 90 *Wis. Reports*, lix; obituary in *Milwaukee Jour.*, July 20, 1894; information from Strong's grand-daughter, Anna Strong Parkinson.]

M. B. R.

STRONG, THEODORE (July 26, 1790-Feb. 1, 1869), mathematician, descended from Elder John Strong who in 1630 emigrated from England to Massachusetts, was born at South Hadley, Mass., the second son of a Congregational minister, Joseph Strong, and his wife Sophia, daughter of the Rev. John Woodbridge. Prepared for college by his uncle, Col. Benjamin R. Woodbridge, Theodore graduated in 1812 at Yale, where his father and both grandfathers had graduated before him. He was immediately appointed tutor in mathematics at Hamilton College, then just organized, and in 1816 he was there made professor of mathematics and natural philosophy, a post which he held until he accepted a similar position at Rutgers College, New Brunswick, N. J., in 1827. Here he remained until he became professor emeritus in 1861. From 1839 to 1863 he was vice-president of Rutgers.

Strong was the author of scores of brief mathematical communications. His first paper, "Demonstrations of Stewart's Properties of the Circle," was published while he was still an undergraduate, in *Memoirs of the Connecticut Academy of Arts and Sciences* (vol. I, pt. 4, 1816). Other communications appeared in Gill's *Mathematical Miscellany*, Silliman's *American Journal of Science*, Runkle's *Mathematical Monthly*, *Proceedings of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences*, and *Proceedings of the American Philosophical Society*. Of his two books, *A Treatise on Elementary and Higher Algebra* (1859) and *A Treatise on Differential and Integral Calculus* (1869), the latter was in the press at the time of his death. Both works possessed many original features, but since these were not always improvements, and the arrangements were defective, the texts were unsuited for the classroom.

Strong became a fellow of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences in 1832 and of the American Philosophical Society in 1844; in

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1863 he was one of the fifty incorporators of the National Academy of Sciences, to which he communicated five papers (1864-67). From the world point of view he made to mathematics no contribution of moment, and he was not in the same class with certain other Americans, such as Nathaniel Bowditch and Benjamin Peirce [*qq.v.*], but he was a vitalizing force in academic councils and a successful teacher, endowed with "remarkable geniality and unflinching kindness . . . childlike faith and simplicity, and tender bearing" (resolution of the Rutgers Faculty, 1869). On Sept. 23, 1818, he married Lucy Dix, daughter of Capt. John Dix of Boston, Mass., and by her had two sons and five daughters. One of the daughters became the wife of John W. Ferdon, Congressman from New York, and another became the mother of John C. Van Dyke [*q.v.*], long professor of the history of art at Rutgers College.

[B. W. Dwight, *The Hist. of the Descendants of Elder John Strong* (2 vols., 1871), portr.; *Memorial of Theodore Strong* (1869); J. P. Bradley, *Memoir of Theodore Strong* (1879), printed also in *Nat. Acad. Sci. Biog. Memoirs*, vol. II (1886); *A Hist. of the First Half-Century of the Nat. Acad. of Sci.* (1913); *Proc. Am. Acad. Arts and Sci.*, vol. VIII (1873), with bibliog.; *Am. Portrait Gallery with Biog. Sketches*, vol. III (1877); J. C. Poggendorff, *Biographisch-Literarisches Handwörterbuch*, vol. III (1898); *Cat. of the Officers and Alumni of Rutgers Coll.* (1916); Florian Cajori, *The Teaching and Hist. of Mathematics in the U. S.* (1890), p. 398; *Obit. Record Grads. Yale Coll.*, 1869; death notice in *N. Y. Tribune*, Feb. 3, 1869.]

R. C. A.

STRONG, WALTER ANSEL (Aug. 13, 1883-May 10, 1931), journalist and publisher, was born in Chicago and identified with its interests all his life. His parents were Dr. Albert Bliss Strong, a skilful Chicago physician, and Idea (Cook) Strong; he was descended from Elder John Strong who came to Massachusetts on the *Mary and John* in 1630. When Walter was fifteen years old his father died, leaving the family without financial resources, but, with assistance from a relative supplementing his own earnings, the boy succeeded in putting himself through high school and an engineering course at Lewis Institute. Later he took a law course at John Marshall Law School, Chicago. Entering Beloit College, supporting himself in part by working on a Beloit newspaper, he graduated in 1905 with the degree of B.A.

Returning to Chicago, Strong established connection with the *Chicago Daily News* as an audit clerk, soon becoming auditor and later business manager, which post he held at the time of the death, in August 1925, of Victor F. Lawson [*q.v.*], editor and publisher. Disposition of the paper was, under Lawson's will, left in the hands of his executor, John J. Mitchell, president

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of the Illinois Merchants Trust Company, and in December 1925 the *Daily News* was bought for \$13,500,000 by a group headed by Strong, who had bent every effort to insure its continued control by those who would maintain the previous owner's high ideals and carry on his policies. Even before Lawson's death Strong had recognized the need of a new plant, and as soon as he became head of the *Daily News* he began plans for a new building. The site selected utilized for the first time in Chicago's history air rights over a railroad, the building being constructed, in part, over tracks of the Chicago & Northwestern, and on June 8, 1929, the *Daily News* moved to its imposing new quarters. In the reorganization a stock company was formed, Strong acquiring a majority of the stock and continuing to be the controlling stockholder until his death.

He was early interested in radio broadcasting and in 1922 the *Daily News*, largely through his influence, purchased half interest in a local station and became the first newspaper in Chicago, and one of the first in the country, to operate a radio station. In 1930 the station (WMAQ) was organized as a separate corporation, Strong becoming chairman of the board of directors. As a result of his efforts, a plan for pensioning *Daily News* employees after a certain number of years, and for protecting them with insurance during their lifetime, was evolved and put into operation. His interests extended widely into national organizations connected with newspaper publishing. He either had been or at the time of his death was a director of the Audit Bureau of Circulations, the American Newspaper Publishers Association, and the Associated Press. He was chairman of the board of the Advertising Federation of America—to which organization he gave much time hoping through it to improve standards of advertising throughout the country. He was an ardent supporter of the Boy Scout movement, a member of the Episcopal Church, serving for years as vestryman, and active in the community interests of Winnetka, the Chicago suburb of which he was a resident. For years he was a trustee of Beloit College. He had an essentially constructive mind; combined vision, business sagacity, and creative energy; possessed tremendous vitality and moral courage, and although only forty-seven at the time of his sudden death, had reached the front rank of the newspaper world through sheer force of personality, ability, and character. On Apr. 14, 1913, he married Josephine Haviland Webster, daughter of Towner Keeney Webster

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of Evanston, Ill. Five children were born to them.

[*Chicago Daily News*, May 11, 1931, and succeeding days; nearly all metropolitan papers of the country, May 11, 1931; *Who's Who in America*, 1930-31; B. W. Dwight, *The Hist. of the Descendants of Elder John Strong, of Northampton, Mass.* (2 vols., 1871).] G. B. U.

STRONG, WILLIAM (May 6, 1808-Aug. 19, 1895), justice of the Supreme Court, was born in Somers, Conn., the eldest of eleven children of William Lighthouse Strong and Harriet (Deming) Strong. He was descended from John Strong, who came from England to Dorchester, Mass., in 1630 and settled finally in Northampton. He attended schools in Monson and Plainfield, Mass., and then entered Yale College, from which he received the B.A. degree in 1828 and that of M.A. three years later. While teaching in various Connecticut towns, and in an academy in Burlington, N. J., he read law, and he studied for some months in the Yale Law School. He was admitted to the Philadelphia bar in October 1832 (J. H. Martin, *Martin's Bench and Bar of Philadelphia*, 1883, p. 315), but almost immediately entered practice in Reading. Everybody there spoke German; he mastered that language, gained universal respect, and as a lawyer attained an acknowledged preëminence. Also active in civic affairs, he was twice elected as a Democrat a representative in Congress, serving from 1847 to 1851. In 1857 he was elected for a fifteen-year term on the supreme court of Pennsylvania, and served with great distinction until he resigned in 1868, apparently because of the inadequacy of his income. He then practised in Philadelphia.

His nomination by President Grant as an associate justice of the Supreme Court of the United States was transmitted to the Senate on Feb. 7, 1870, and was confirmed, after strong opposition, on the 18th (*Journal of the Executive Proceedings of the Senate of the United States of America*, vol. XVII, 1901, pp. 359, 369; Warren, *post*, II, 518). He was precipitated into the critical controversy over the Legal Tender Act of Feb. 25, 1862. Among the supreme courts of fifteen states that had held the act constitutional was that of Pennsylvania (1866, *Shollenberger vs. Brinton*, 52 *Pennsylvania State Reports*, 9), with the concurrence of Strong, who was a staunch Unionist and acted with the majority of his court during the war years in sustaining the national government. In *Hepburn vs. Griswold* (8 *Wallace*, 603) the question of its constitutionality was directly raised before the United States Supreme Court. This case was argued, the Court's decision agreed upon,

and the form of the opinion settled before the nominations of Strong and Joseph P. Bradley [*q.v.*] on Feb. 7. The decision, however, was announced on that day, Chase and three Democratic colleagues holding the act unconstitutional and three Republicans dissenting. Immediate steps were taken to insure a reargument, and this resulted in an outright reversal on May 1, 1871 (*Knox vs. Lee*, 12 *Wallace*, 457), Strong writing the majority opinion. There had been procedural steps without precedent; the new justices perhaps had been indiscreetly active; and there had been an undignified dispute among the justices in open court, on a motion for reargument, as to alleged agreements regarding the Hepburn decision. Whether the reversal, at least so promptly and by a vote of 5 to 4, was itself a mistake, is a question upon which lawyers greatly differ. The charge was promptly made, and has often been repeated, that the President "packed" the Court to insure a reversal. When the chief justiceship was vacated by Taney's death, Lincoln had frankly declared that he wanted a successor, who would "sustain what has been done in regard to emancipation and the legal tenders," and that necessarily a man of known opinions must be chosen (G. S. Boutwell, *Reminiscences of Sixty Years in Public Affairs*, 1902, vol. II, 29). Strong was considered by him as Taney's successor, and Chase, who was appointed, as secretary of the treasury had been responsible for the passage of the Legal Tender Act by Congress and might have been expected to uphold it. How Grant felt is shown by his later statement to Hamilton Fish (*Political Science Quarterly*, Sept. 1935, p. 351). He knew Strong's attitude and thought he knew Bradley's, and, while requiring no declaration of them, desired that the Legal Tender Act be upheld. Strong and Bradley were certainly the leading lawyers of their circuit, from which precedent required that at least one new justice be drawn; and weeks before the Hepburn decision was pronounced Strong was Grant's first choice for the vacancy created by the resignation (effective Feb. 1, 1870) of Justice Robert C. Grier [*q.v.*]. The Secretary of the Treasury revealed years later that he knew of the decision in advance (Boutwell, *Reminiscences*, II, 209), but there is no certain evidence that anybody else did. For a time at least, the case greatly impaired the Court's prestige, but Strong's position was wholly consistent with his record.

Strong remained a power in the counsels of the Court. Among many important cases on which he wrote the opinion of the Court were one on the Confiscation Act (*Bigelow vs. Forrest*, 9

Wallace, 339); the case of the state freight tax (15 *Wallace*, 232); *Tennessee vs. Davis* (100 *United States*, 257), concerning the powers of the federal courts within the states; and several of the leading cases on civil rights—(*Blyew vs. United States*, 13 *Wallace*, 581; *Strauder vs. West Virginia*, 100 *United States*, 303; *Ex Parte Virginia*, *Ibid.*, 339). Possessed of remarkable powers of analysis and exposition, and unusually sound judgment, he is generally regarded as one of the truly great judges of the Court in its long history. Upon his resignation (Dec. 14, 1880) the members of the bar of the Court expressed their appreciation of "the large and varied learning, the wide experience, the strong intellectual force, the rigid impartiality" that had characterized his service (102 *United States*, ix-x). He enjoyed in remarkable degree the affection and reverence of the people of Pennsylvania; and Senator George F. Hoar, intimately acquainted through three decades with most members of the Supreme Court, believed that in purity and integrity of character he was comparable perhaps to John Jay alone among his predecessors (Bradley, *post*, p. 58).

Strong was a member of the Electoral Commission of 1877. After his retirement he lived in Washington. An offer by President Hayes of the secretaryship of the navy was declined (*New York Tribune*, Aug. 20, 1895). He taught law in the Columbian (later George Washington) University in that city, and gave in the Union Theological Seminary of New York *Two Lectures upon the Relations of Civil Law to Church Polity, Discipline, and Property* (1875?). An ardent Presbyterian, and for many years probably the most prominent lay member of that church, he was long president (1883-95) of the American Sunday School Union, vice-president (1871-95) of the American Bible Society, and president (1873-95) of the American Tract Society. Of many public addresses there survive *An Eulogium on the Life and Character of Horace Binney* (1876); and a paper on *The Growth and Modifications of Private Civil Law* (1879). After his retirement he published his views on "The Needs of the Supreme Court" (*North American Review*, May 1881).

Strong was married on Nov. 28, 1836, to Priscilla Lee Mallery of Easton, Pa., who before her death in 1844 bore him two daughters and a son. On Nov. 22, 1849, he married Rachel (Davies) Bull of Churchtown, Pa., widow of Levi Bull; by her he had two daughters and two sons. Three daughters survived him. He was athletic, fond of outdoor sports and hunting, and sociable in his tastes.

[Strong's opinions are in *Pa. State Reports*, vols. XXX-LIX, and *U. S. Reports*, vols. LXXVI-CII. For the Legal Tender Cases, see H. L. Carson, *The Supreme Court of the U. S. Its History* (1892), II, 441-57; Moorfield Storey and E. W. Emerson, *Ebenezer Rockwood Hoar* (1911), pp. 198-202; Charles Warren, *The Supreme Court in U. S. History* (1926 ed.), II, ch. xxxi; G. F. Hoar, *Autobiography of Seventy Years* (1903), I, 284-88; Charles Bradley, ed., *Miscellaneous Writings of the Late Joseph P. Bradley* (1902), pp. 45-74, with the contemporary statement of the five justices who reversed *Hepburn vs. Griswold*; C. B. Swisher, *Stephen J. Field* (1930), pp. 174-97; P. G. Clifford, *Nathan Clifford* (1922), pp. 281-85; A. B. Hart, *Salmon Portland Chase* (1899), pp. 389-412; Sidney Ratner, "Was the Supreme Court Packed by General Grant?" *Pol. Science Quart.*, Sept. 1935. More personal materials are in Carson, *supra*, II, 461-63; B. W. Dwight, *The History of the Descendants of Elder John Strong* (1871), II, 1047-48; *Obit. Record of Grads. of Yale Univ. Deceased During . . . Year Ending . . . June, 1896*, pp. 353-54; obituaries in *N. Y. Tribune* and *N. Y. Times*, Aug. 20, 1895.] F.S.P.

STRONG, WILLIAM BARSTOW (May 16, 1837-Aug. 3, 1914), railroad official, was born at Brownington, Orleans County, Vt., the son of Elijah Gridley Strong and Sarah Ashley (Partridge) Strong, and a brother of James Woodward Strong [q.v.]. He was a descendant of John Strong who was in Massachusetts in 1630 and settled first at Dorchester, later at Northampton. He attended public schools at Beloit, Wis., and graduated in 1855 from Bell's Business College of Chicago, Ill. He began railroad work as a station agent and telegraph operator at Milton, Wis., in March 1855. During the next twelve years he was employed by the Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad (later the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul) or by roads which became part of the St. Paul system. In 1867 he left the St. Paul to serve as general western agent of the Chicago & Northwestern Railway with headquarters at Council Bluffs, Iowa. He served as assistant general superintendent of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad at Burlington, Iowa (1870-72), was assistant general superintendent of the enlarged Burlington system, which later included the Burlington & Missouri River Railroad in Iowa (1872), and became general superintendent of the Michigan Central Railroad (1874). In 1875 he returned to the Burlington as general superintendent.

In 1877 he was invited to take active direction of the extension program of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé Railroad as vice-president and general manager, and his reputation depends, in the main, upon his success in transforming this small western railroad into a system of importance. The Santa Fé, when he took charge of the property, operated 786 miles of line, nearly all in Kansas; in 1889 when he resigned the presidency, which he had held since 1881, the mileage of the system was about 6,960

miles, and the Santa Fé ranked as one of the country's largest lines. The systematic expansion which he directed consisted of construction through Kansas to Colorado, connection with the Pacific coast by construction, lease, or traffic agreements, connection with the Gulf coast, and connection with Chicago. The Santa Fé was unsuccessful, however, in an attempted development in Colorado, and built competitive lines in Kansas which were probably ill-advised. Public opinion was tremendously impressed by the resources that Strong commanded during the period of his presidency, and by the energy and skill with which he directed Santa Fé affairs. This high regard for his capacity is shared by later students of Western railroad history, although the heavy cost of the new construction which he carried through, joined with the recession in general business that occurred in 1887 and 1888, compelled his company to reorganize in 1889. At that time, although he was reelected president, the arrangements did not prove satisfactory, and he presently resigned. Comment at the time characterized him as an "honest, honorable, large hearted man, a born leader, an executive whose field is large affairs, and a practical railway manager of the highest ability" (*Railway Age*, *post*, p. 568). After he left the Santa Fé he took up his residence on a farm near Beloit and did not again return to railroad work, although at Beloit he was for a time president of a local bank and took some part in other business enterprises. He married Abby Jane Moore of Beloit on Oct. 2, 1859. At the time of his death, which occurred at Los Angeles, Cal., where he spent his last seven years, he was survived by one daughter and two sons.

[B. W. Dwight, *The Hist. of the Descendants of Elder John Strong, of Northampton, Mass.* (2 vols., 1871); *Who's Who in America*, 1914-15; R. E. Riegel, *The Story of the Western Railroads* (1926); G. D. Bradley, *The Story of the Santa Fe* (1920); Stuart Daggett, *Railroad Reorganization* (1908); *Railway Age*, Aug. 30, 1889; *Railway Age Gazette*, Aug. 7, 21, 1914; obituary in *Times* (Los Angeles), Aug. 4, 1914.] S.D.

STRONG, WILLIAM LAFAYETTE (Mar. 22, 1827-Nov. 2, 1900), merchant, mayor of New York City, was born in Richland County, Ohio. His father, Abel Strong, was of New England descent; his mother, Hannah (Burdine) Strong, a native of Pennsylvania. His father died when William was thirteen, and soon afterward he began work as a clerk in a country store to aid in the support of his mother and four other children. After working in a store in Mansfield, Ohio, in 1853 he went to New York with the fixed determination of making a fortune, an ambition in which he succeeded so well

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that at his death he was a millionaire. His first position in New York was that of clerk in the wholesale dry-goods house of L. O. Wilson & Company, the business which he followed throughout his adult life. After sixteen years as an employee he considered himself financially ready to launch his own business, and at forty-two established the firm of W. L. Strong & Company, which from the first was greatly successful. He was also president of the Central National Bank and of the Homer Lee Bank Note Company, vice-president of the New York Security and Trust Company, and a director in other banks, insurance, and railroad companies.

An ardent Republican, he served for long periods as president of the Union League and the Business Men's Republican Association, but sought public office only twice. In 1882 he ran for Congress unsuccessfully. In 1894, following exposures by the Lexow Committee of corruption in New York's city government, the "Committee of Seventy" (representing clubs and other organizations standing for civic betterment) selected Strong as its non-partisan candidate for mayor, and he was elected by a large majority over the Tammany Hall candidate. He had scarcely been inaugurated, however, when he began to be troubled by dissensions among his supporters, and his whole incumbency was beset by difficulties such as few mayors have encountered. His sole idea was to conduct his office in behalf of good government and without regard to political considerations. But the various elements which had brought about his election fought for precedence and for the appointment of their candidates to office, and Strong's political inexperience, his unwillingness to bargain in matters of right and wrong, kept him in stormy weather all through his single term. So unpleasant were his experiences that he positively refused to consider a renomination in 1897, and said that he would never again offer himself for public office. Nevertheless, under him the city was honestly governed for the first time in many years, and in some departments there was great improvement in efficiency. Two of his memorable appointments were those of Theodore Roosevelt [q.v.] as police commissioner and Col. George E. Waring as street commissioner, under whose régime the city had the cleanest streets yet known in its history. The New York and East River Bridge, the consolidation of the New York Public Library, and other large projects were begun during his administration. As a result of Strong's independent attitude, he and Thomas Collier Platt, the Republican boss, became enemies, and after his own term expired

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Strong supported Seth Low [q.v.], the Independent candidate for mayor, as against the Republican nominee, though he still considered himself a Republican. At his death in 1900 he was survived by his wife, the former Mary Aborn of Orange, N. J., a son, and a daughter.

[See *Who's Who in America*, 1899-1900; *Nat. Mag.*, Nov. 1891; T. C. Quinn, in *Munsey's Mag.*, Jan. 1895; *N. Y. Tribune*, Oct. 6, 1894, Dec. 31, 1897, and Nov. 3, 1900; obituaries in *Evening Post* (N. Y.), Nov. 2, and *N. Y. Herald, N. Y. Times, World* (N. Y.), Nov. 3, 1900. Much material is to be found in N. Y. newspapers during the municipal campaign of 1894, and during Strong's administration, 1895-97.] A. F. H.

STROTHER, DAVID HUNTER (Sept. 26, 1816-Mar. 8, 1888), soldier, writer, illustrator, son of Col. John and Elizabeth Pendleton (Hunter) Strother, was born at Martinsburg in what is now West Virginia. The Strothers, since their arrival in Virginia from Northumberland, England, about 1650, had been a family of soldiers. David's grandfather fought in the Revolutionary War, his father in the War of 1812, David himself in the Civil War, and one of his sons in the Spanish-American War. He was educated at the Old Stone Schoolhouse in Martinsburg, and at Jefferson College, Canonsburg, Pa., studied art in Philadelphia, and continued his studies in France and Italy during the years 1840-43.

On his return to America in 1844 he began making drawings for magazines. He illustrated the 1851 edition of *Swallow Barn*, by his cousin John P. Kennedy [q.v.], who had assisted him in his artistic endeavors. Next he made the drawings for *The Blackwater Chronicle* (1853), by Pendleton Kennedy, a brother of John P. Kennedy; this book has sometimes been attributed to Strother himself. In December 1853 he contributed to *Harper's New Monthly Magazine* an article called "The Virginian Canaan," in which he gave an account of a visit to the Blackwater region of Randolph County. This was the first of a series of sketches dealing with life in the South which, with numerous pen drawings, appeared from time to time in *Harper's* under his pseudonym, "Porte Crayon." In 1857 some of these sketches were gathered into a volume, *Virginia Illustrated*, by *Porte Crayon*, containing 138 pen drawings. At this time Strother was one of the highest-paid contributors to *Harper's*, having a roving commission to travel and write for the magazine. Three characteristic series of articles, appearing at irregular intervals, were "North Carolina Illustrated" (1857), "A Winter in the South" (1857-58), "A Summer in New England" (1860-61).

At the outbreak of the Civil War, Strother, a

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Unionist, offered his services to the North, and because of his knowledge of the Shenandoah Valley and his skill with the pen was assigned to the topographical corps. He served at different times on the staffs of Generals McClellan, Banks, Pope, and Hunter, went through thirty battles unwounded, and received one promotion after another until his resignation in September 1864. After the close of the war, he was brevetted brigadier-general. He now made his home at Berkeley Springs, W. Va., devoting his time to literature and art. During the years 1866-68 he contributed to *Harper's* a series of articles entitled "Personal Recollections of the War, by a Virginian," based on his diary and pen sketches made on the battlefields. Between 1872 and 1875 he contributed to the same magazine a series on "The Mountains," but by this time a change in the literary taste of the reading public had reduced the demand for writings of the sketchbook and diary type. He was appointed United States consul-general in the city of Mexico in 1879, returned to West Virginia in 1885—making his home at Charles Town—and at the time of his death was writing a book on the Mexicans. In 1849 he married Anne Wolfe, by whom he had a daughter, Emily, who married John Brisben Walker [q.v.]; in 1861 he married Mary Hunter, by whom he had two sons.

Strother's writings are in the Irving tradition—slow-moving, humorous, picturesque accounts of people and places, with numerous quotations from other writers. Illustrated with copious pen drawings, they preserve a record of the old South, portraying such places as Hot Springs, White Sulphur Springs, and the University of Virginia as they appeared in the fifties and sixties of the nineteenth century.

[H. T. Tuckerman, *The Life of John Pendleton Kennedy* (1871); *Library of Southern Literature*, vol. XI (1909); T. C. Miller and Hu Maxwell, *W. Va. and Its People* (1913), III, 1098-99; F. B. Heitman, *Hist. Reg. and Dict. U. S. Army* (1903), vol. I; *N. Y. Times* and *N. Y. Tribune*, Mar. 9, 1888.] F. M. S.

STRUBBERG, FRIEDRICH ARMAND

(Mar. 18, 1806-Apr. 3, 1889), novelist, was born in Cassel, Germany, the son of Heinrich Friedrich and Frederique Elise (Marville) Strubberg. The father was one of the foremost tobacco merchants in Germany. Although his vast business was greatly hampered by the Napoleonic embargo, his son was given the best instruction that wealth could afford. Nor was his physical education neglected. Especially was he trained to ride and shoot—accomplishments which later proved to be of great advantage. In 1822 Fritz Strubberg entered one of the large mercantile houses in Bremen as an unsalaried

Strubberg

clerk, to fit himself for a business career, but after four years he became involved in a duel in which he wounded his adversary and found it wisest to flee. To the German youth of that day there could be only one destination: America, where he remained for the next three years, making extensive journeys for various mercantile houses. A financial crisis in his father's affairs led him to return to Germany late in the autumn of 1829, and when the business passed finally into other hands at the end of the thirties he once more set out for America. He studied for two years in the medical school at Louisville, Ky., receiving the M.D. degree, then journeyed down the Mississippi River to Memphis, and finally made his way to the extreme frontier of Texas where he settled on the Leona River, eighty hours from the nearest settlement. As Dr. Schubert, a name he assumed when he fled for the frontier after having killed his adversary in a second duel in New York, he spent a few happy years at his fortress on the Leona, but in time other pioneers settled there and he sought new fields.

He spent one of the most interesting years of his adventurous career as physician and colonial director of the *Mainzer Adelsverein*, organized in 1843 by a group of German noblemen to aid and conduct German emigrants to Texas. Of these activities he writes at length in the two volumes of *Friedrichsburg, die Colonie des deutschen Fürsten-Vereins in Texas* (1867). Later he responded to the urgent appeal for physicians in Arkansas which was being devastated by smallpox, cholera, and fevers. Here he was stung in the eye by a poisonous insect and his sight endangered. He sailed for France in 1854 to consult eye specialists and the eye was eventually saved but his vision was impaired. Strubberg henceforth remained in Germany, his only sister having attracted the wanderer to his native Cassel. He was married on June 5, 1866, to Antoinette Rosine Henrietta Sattler, the love of his early days in Bremen. Shortly afterwards his wife suffered a relapse into a mental disability which caused her death in an asylum. Strubberg suffered this experience silently, and later seems to have tried to conceal the fact of his marriage.

His fascinating personality and his abilities as a raconteur made him a welcome figure among the friends of his youth. Urged to put his adventures into literary form, Strubberg, now more than fifty years old, entered upon that career which made him one of the most widely read novelists of the day. His first work, *Amerikanische Jagd-und Reiseabenteuer aus meinem*

Leben in den westlichen Indianergebieten (1858), was well received and reached seventeen editions, the last in 1933. He centered his entire interest and energy upon his literary work and let his lively imagination draw upon his long career in America as an inexhaustible source of literary material. Under the pen name of Armand there followed in rapid succession more than fifty volumes of fiction. Among the most important of his works must be mentioned *An der Indianer-Grenze* (4 vols., 1859), in which American border life is graphically depicted; *Alte und neue Heimath* (1859), an important contribution to the cultural history of the Germans in America; *Scenen aus den Kämpfen der Mexicaner und Nordamerikaner* (1859); *Sklaverei in Amerika* (3 vols., 1862), an epic of the negro; and *Carl Scharnhorst* (1863), a tale of the adventures of a German boy, a youthful Leatherstocking, on the Western frontier. *Carl Scharnhorst* passed through twelve editions and still occupies a prominent place among the juvenile books in German literature. In 1885 the novelist moved from Cassel to the little Hessian town of Gelnhausen where he died and lies buried.

[Otfrid Mylius, "F. A. Strubberg," *Kölnische Zeitung*, Aug. 18, 1889; W. Bennecke, "Aus Armands Leben," *Hessenland*, May 2, 1889; Ludwig Fränkel, biographical article in *Allgemeine Deutsche Biographie*, vol. XXXVI (1893); P. A. Barba, *The Life and Works of Friedrich Armand Strubberg* (1913), in the Americana Germanica Series.]
P. A. B.

STRUDWICK, EDMUND CHARLES FOX (Mar. 25, 1802–Nov. 30, 1879), physician, was born near Hillsboro, N. C., the son of William Francis Strudwick, who had served as a member of Congress in 1796–97, and of Martha (Shepperd) Strudwick. He began the study of medicine under a local physician, James Webb, and received the M.D. degree at the University of Pennsylvania in 1824. He remained in Philadelphia two years, practising in the alms house, and then returned to take up practice at Hillsboro in 1826. In the next year he was married to Ann E. Nash, the daughter of Frederick Nash [q.v.]. They had five children. While engaging in a general practice, he became particularly interested in surgery and proved to be unusually skilful in this field. He performed scores of operations for cataract, by the old needle method, without the loss of an eye, and he was also noted as the leading lithotomist in his state. This did not mean, however, that he became a specialist in the modern sense; indeed in courage, skill, and devotion to his patients he represented the best type of the heroic "country doctor."

Like many physicians of his time, he took an

active interest in public affairs, was one of the first directors of the North Carolina Railroad, and was an active Whig in politics. He remained a "Union man" until 1860, when a visit to Alabama convinced him that, regardless of right or wrong, North Carolina must inevitably side with her sister states "in resisting the coercion of the North." He presided over the first war meeting held at Hillsboro on Apr. 14, 1861, supported the Confederacy most loyally thereafter, and was financially ruined as a result. Refusing to take advantage of bankruptcy proceedings, he surrendered everything to his creditors and took up life anew in a two-room cottage. In his later years he was made the first president of the revived Medical Society of the State of North Carolina. He continued his practice until the day of his death, which was occasioned by accidental poisoning with atropine.

[*Biog. Sketch of Dr. Edmund Strudwick* (1879?); Frank Nash, *Edmund Strudwick: Man and Country Doctor* (1927); *Fourteen Distinguished Physicians and Surgeons: Brief Sketches of Eminent Men for whom Duke Hospital Wards are Named* (1931); *The Papers of Thomas Ruffin*, vols. I–III (1918–20), ed. by J. G. deR. Hamilton; *Daily Charlotte Observer*, Dec. 2, 1879; personal information from Mrs. Ann Strudwick Nash, a grand-daughter, of Raleigh, N. C.]

R. H. S.

STRUVE, GUSTAV (Oct. 11, 1805–Aug. 21, 1870), German-American publicist, political agitator, and soldier, was born in Munich, the son of the Russian diplomat Johann Gustav von Struve and Friederike Christine Sibille, *née* von Hockstetter, of a Swabian noble family. He attended preparatory schools in Munich and Karlsruhe, and from 1824 to 1826 studied law in Göttingen and Heidelberg. He accepted a post as secretary of the Oldenburg legation at Frankfurt, but soon found himself at odds with the stuffy diplomacy of the Metternich period. For a while he became a judge in Jever and afterwards settled as lawyer in Mannheim. He published a work on constitutional law, *Ueber das positive Rechtsgesetz* (1834), and one on current politics, *Briefwechsel zwischen einem ehemaligen und einem jetzigen Diplomaten* (1845), which earned him a short jail sentence because he accused Metternich of treason. The same thing happened shortly afterward because of another of the many pamphlets which he issued during the forties. In 1843 he founded the *Zeitschrift für Phrenologie* and published *Phrenologie in und ausserhalb Deutschland*, at the same time lecturing on the subject at Heidelberg and Mannheim. He agitated against capital punishment and advocated that phrenologists be put in charge of prisons.

In 1845 he became editor of a political journal,

Das Mannheimer Tageblatt, and when he proved too radical for the owners he founded his own, the *Deutscher Zuschauer*, and began the agitation for a German republic culminating in the Revolution of 1848. He was instrumental in calling the popular mass meeting at Offenburg in Baden, on Mar. 19, 1848, in which the revolutionary demands were formulated. He was elected a member of the *Vorparlament* but left this body when it proved too meek and impatiently organized an armed band of 300 men to cooperate with Friedrich K. F. Hecker [*q.v.*] for the establishment of a republic. After a clash with government troops he was arrested at Säckingen, and released on condition that he emigrate to Switzerland. After a short time he returned with 200 men to support Franz Sigel [*q.v.*], but they were again defeated at Freiburg, and Struve fled to Switzerland where he made preparations for renewed fighting. In September 1848 he appeared at Lörrach, proclaimed the republic of Baden, seized public treasuries, and took the field with 4000 men. He was again defeated by regular troops and condemned to five years of penal servitude for treason but was freed from prison by a mob. When the ephemeral republic under Brentano collapsed he fled again to Switzerland, was expelled to England, and finally emigrated to America in 1851.

He settled on Staten Island, but his efforts at journalism and play-writing did not prove successful. A wealthy German brewer by the name of Biegel invited him to live on his estate at Dobbs Ferry on the Hudson for the purpose of writing a history of the world from a democratic point of view; Struve considered this *Weltgeschichte* (1852-60), in nine volumes, his *magnum opus*. His main thesis was that tyranny and repression are detrimental to economic and cultural progress—America's progress in the nineteenth century he considered due to freedom from restrictions as much as to natural resources. Greatly interested in education, Struve was very active in promoting the German public schools of New York City. He edited the socialist periodical *Die Sociale Republik* in 1858 and 1859, and worked for the cooperation of labor groups in New York and Philadelphia. In 1856 he supported Frémont against Buchanan and in 1860 ardently worked for the election of Lincoln, for, like all the "Forty-eighters," he was a strong opponent of slavery. In 1861, at the age of fifty-six years, he entered the Union army as a private in the 8th German Volunteer Regiment under Louis Blenker, soon advancing to the rank of captain. He was discharged, however, in November 1862, because he protested against the

appointment of Prince von Salm-Salm as Blenker's successor against the wishes of the entire regiment.

In 1863, his wife, Amalie Düsar, to whom he had been married in 1845, died, and he returned to Germany. He settled in Coburg where he was married to a Frau von Centener. He continued to publish various works, chiefly on America and on the Revolution. An autobiographical work, *Diesseits und Jenseits des Oceans*, appeared in 1863. Lincoln appointed him consul to the Thuringian states, but that government declined his appointment because his radical writings had involved him in renewed difficulties. In 1869 he settled in Vienna, where he died. He was survived by his second wife, and two of his three daughters by his first wife. Descriptions of Struve's character and even personal appearance differ from adulation to sarcastic belittlement. As a nineteenth century disciple of Rousseau and Robespierre he combined the noblest humanitarian intentions with opinionated impracticability. There seems to be general agreement that he utterly lacked qualities of leadership, but that he possessed idealism and tenacious courage.

[Information from Dr. Heinz Struve, Leipzig; *Allgemeine deutsche Biographie*, vol. XXXVI (1893); Friedrich von Weech, *Badische Biographien* (rev. ed., part II, 1881); Gustav Struve, *Diesseits und Jenseits des Oceans* (1863); Karl Heinzen, *Erlebtes* (1864); *Allgemeine Zeitung* (Munich), Aug. 27, 1870.]

A. E. Z.

STRYKER, MELANCTHON WOOLSEY (Jan. 7, 1851-Dec. 6, 1929), Presbyterian clergyman and college president, descended from Jan Strýcker who came to New Amsterdam in 1652, was the son of the Rev. Isaac Pierson Stryker, a presbyterian clergyman, and his wife, Alida Livingston Woolsey. Born in Vernon, N. Y., he had his schooling near by, at Rome. He spent three years in Hamilton College, and after a year's work in the New York City Y.M.C.A., returned to college and graduated in 1872. He studied for a year in Auburn Theological Seminary, preached the next year in Bergen, N. Y., then returned to Auburn, where he graduated in 1876. On May 30 of this year he was ordained and installed as pastor of Calvary Presbyterian Church, Auburn. Thence two years later he went to the First Presbyterian Church of Ithaca, N. Y., where he ministered until 1883. After two years in the Second Congregational Church of Holyoke, Mass., in 1885 he became pastor of the Fourth Presbyterian Church, Chicago. In his seven years there he attracted attention by his eloquent preaching.

Called to the presidency of Hamilton College

Stryker

in 1892, he held that office for twenty-five years. In addition to performing his administrative work, he was pastor of the college church and taught classes in Biblical subjects and ethics. The college was in a precarious position when Stryker became its head, but his inspiring personality provided the needed leadership. He won influential friends for the institution and procured large additions to its funds. During his presidency important buildings were erected, so that the college was better equipped for instruction and living. The faculty was enlarged and strengthened. While intellectually progressive, Stryker stood for college education of the traditional type, aiming at general culture, in a time when different tendencies were strong. With his energetic nature, his broad culture, and his telling speech he affected all parts of the life of the college, leaving it better in every way than he found it, and relatively secure for the future.

Stryker was much interested in hymnology and church music. In his pastorates he strove to improve congregational singing, and in Hamilton College he trained the choir. He wrote and translated many hymns, none of which, however, have come into general use. He edited several hymnals: *Christian Chorals* (1885), *Church Song* (1889), *Choral Song* (1891), *College Hymnal* (1897, 1913), *Christian Praise* (1920). His own hymns are included in these collections. All his life he wrote verse, which was uneven and often labored and obscure, but contained passages of real beauty. Eight volumes were issued, among them *Hymns and Verses* (1883), *The Song of Miriam* (1888), *Lattermath* (1895), *Vesper Bells* (1919), *Embers* (1926). He published also *Psalms of Israel in Rhymed English Meter* (1915) and an edition of *Dies Irae* containing the Latin text and five metrical translations (1892). He was much in demand as a preacher and public speaker. A strong Republican, he frequently made campaign speeches. Some of his public utterances appeared in *The Well by the Gate* (sermons, 1903), *Baccalaureate Sermons, 1893-1905* (1905), and *Hamilton, Lincoln and Other Addresses* (1896). Out of his teaching came *Ethics in Outline* (1923) and textbooks in Biblical introduction.

After his retirement from the presidency of Hamilton in 1917, he lived at Rome, N. Y., until his death, serving as trustee of the college. He was married on Sept. 27, 1876, to Clara Elizabeth Goss of Auburn, N. Y., who survived him with two sons and three daughters. Stryker's adventurous, warm-hearted character and handsome appearance made him an impressive presence everywhere, and an enduring memory.

Stuart

[*Hamilton College Bulletin*, Apr. 1930; W. S. Stryker, *Genral. Record of the Strycker Family* (1887); *Gen. Biog. Cat. Auburn Theological Seminary* (1918); John Julian, *A Dict. of Hymnology* (1891); *Who's Who in America*, 1928-29; *N. Y. Times*, Dec. 7, 1929.]

R. H. N.

STUART, ALEXANDER HUGH HOLMES (Apr. 2, 1807-Feb. 13, 1891), congressman, secretary of the interior, was born at Staunton, Va., the son of Archibald Stuart [*q.v.*] and Eleanor (Briscoe) Stuart and the great-grandson of Archibald Stuart, a Scotch-Irish emigrant to Pennsylvania about 1727. He was educated at the academy in Staunton, at the college of William and Mary, and later at the University of Virginia, where he was graduated in 1828. During the same year he was licensed to practise law and began his professional career in Staunton. The Whig party soon claimed his support. As a champion of Henry Clay, he took a leading part in the Young Men's National Convention, which assembled at Washington in 1832. In 1836 he began a service of three years in the Virginia House of Delegates and made himself conspicuous as a champion of internal improvements. In a report of 1838 he proposed a comprehensive system of communications that would have linked the different parts of the state commercially (*Substance of the Remarks of Mr. Stuart of Augusta on the . . . General System of Improvement*, 1838). Though the plan as a whole was defeated, some of his proposals were carried into effect. In 1841 he became a member of the federal House of Representatives. There he was one of the few Southerners who supported Adams in his opposition to the "gag rule," and, when Clay broke with President Tyler, Stuart took the side of the former. Retiring from Congress in 1843, he did not again hold office until President Fillmore appointed him secretary of the interior in 1850. He was largely responsible for organizing the department as it had not been done by his predecessor (Robertson, p. 55). In 1853 he again retired to private life, but continued to take an active interest in politics. When the Whig party disintegrated and the American party was formed upon its ruins, he espoused the new cause and in 1856 published a series of letters, the "Madison" letters (Robertson, *post*, pp. 59-162), which came to be looked upon as an authoritative exposition of the doctrines of the party. The next year he was elected to the state Senate and served until the outbreak of the Civil War. He was chairman of a legislative committee which drew up a report on John Brown's raid (*Ibid.*, App. 1, pp. 383-405). In the document, New England abolitionism was roundly denounced, and the righteousness of the

Northern attitude in regard to slavery was questioned.

He was a member of the Virginia convention of 1861, and, while not denying the right of secession, he condemned the move as inexpedient, accurately foretold its dire consequence, and opposed it as long as opposition was practicable. During the war, his sympathy was with his section, but his age obviated his taking an active part in the struggle. Immediately after the surrender, he took the leading part in assembling a popular meeting in Augusta County looking toward the reestablishment of peaceful relations with the Union. In 1866 he published a pamphlet, *The Recent Revolution, Its Causes and Its Consequences*. In 1870 he was instrumental in the creation and active in the work of the "committee of nine" that went to Washington and persuaded Congress and the President to permit Virginia to exclude clauses from the "Underwood constitution," which would have disfranchised the leading elements in the white population of the state and perpetuated "carpet-bag" ascendancy. The restoration of home rule to Virginia was, therefore, largely his work (C. G. Bowers, *The Tragic Era*, 1929, p. 277). In 1865 he was elected to Congress but was not permitted to take his seat. In 1873 he consented to serve once again in the House of Delegates but retired on account of his health at the end of three years. Throughout the period he advocated the payment of Virginia's pre-war debt. In 1876 he became rector of the University of Virginia, served until 1882, and again from 1884 to 1886. From 1871 to 1889 he served as a trustee of the Peabody education fund. In this capacity he urged upon the federal government the desirability of its contributing to the education of the negroes (Robertson, *post*, App. 3, pp. 462-78). In 1888 he published *A Narrative of the Leading Incidents of the Organization of the First Popular Movement in Virginia in 1865 to Reestablish Peaceful Relations . . . and of the Subsequent Efforts of the "Committee of Nine" . . .* (also, Robertson, *post*, App. 2, pp. 406-61).

In person, Stuart was over six feet tall, handsome and dignified, serious but affable. On Aug. 1, 1833, he married his cousin, Frances Cornelia Baldwin, the daughter of Briscoe G. Baldwin of Staunton. They had nine children.

[A. F. Robertson, *Alexander Hugh Holmes Stuart* (1925); H. H. Simms, *The Rise of the Whigs in Va.* (1929); A. C. Cole, *The Whig Party in the South* (1912).]

T. P. A.

STUART, ARCHIBALD (Mar. 19, 1757-July 11, 1832), Revolutionary soldier, legislator, jurist, was for many years a prominent leader

of the conservative wing of the Jeffersonian Democrats in his state. He was the son of Alexander and Mary (Patterson) Stuart and the grandson of Archibald Stuart, an Ulster Scotsman, who emigrated to Pennsylvania about 1727. Archibald was born near Staunton in the Valley of Virginia, which was then a frontier area. His preliminary education was received in the Augusta Academy. For some time during the Revolution he was a student at the College of William and Mary, where he played a prominent part in Phi Beta Kappa and was offered the chair of mathematics. He fought under his father at Guilford Court House and served in the Yorktown campaign. After the Revolution he studied law with Thomas Jefferson and then began the extensive practice that carried him to nearly every county in the Valley as well as to many outside of that section.

His political career began in 1783 with his election to the Virginia House of Delegates from Botetourt County. Very soon he stood out as one of the leaders in that body in the formative period between the Revolution and the organization of the new government in 1789. He aligned himself with Madison in the championing of such measures as the reform of the state court system, the payment of British debts, the various measures that made for religious liberty, the opening of the James River for navigation, the repudiation of paper money, and the reorganization of the federal and state governments. It is significant that he championed most ardently the two of these movements that were the most difficult to accomplish, that is, the reform in the state court system and the reorganization of state government. Both were eventually realized. After playing a prominent part in the ratification of the new federal Constitution in 1788, he was inactive in politics for nearly a decade, except for membership on the Virginia-Kentucky Boundary Commission in 1795. At the turn of the century he was a member of the state Senate, a leader in the passage of the Virginia Resolutions. From 1800 until just before his death he was a judge of the general court of Virginia. He was a presidential elector for the Jefferson Democrats from 1800 to 1824. In 1828 he supported Adams and thus indicated his strong inclination toward the conservative wing of his old party. From the earliest days of his political career he was an aristocrat who wanted to be a democrat but was uncertain whether the populace could be trusted. To both Madison and Jefferson he was an able lieutenant, and in each he found a warm personal friend. Jefferson designed the substantial home he built in Staunton,

Va., in the later years of the eighteenth century and in which Stuart's grand-daughter still (1935) lives. In May 1791 he married Eleanor Briscoe, the daughter of Gerard Briscoe of Frederick County, Va. Alexander Hugh Holmes Stuart [q.v.] was their son.

[H. G. Grigsby, "The Hist. of the Va. Federal Convention of 1788," *Va. Hist. Colls.*, new series, vol. X (1901); *Washington and Lee Univ. Hist. Papers*, vol. II (1890); A. F. Robertson, *Alexander Hugh Holmes Stuart* (1925); collections of correspondence, particularly the Breckenridge Papers in Lib. of Cong.]

F. H. H.

STUART, CHARLES (1783-1865), abolitionist, was born in Jamaica, the son of a British army officer, and spent his boyhood in various military posts. He was given his elementary education by his mother, a Scotch Presbyterian of the strictest Calvinistic stamp, and was sent to Belfast, Ireland, for his academic training. At the age of eighteen he secured a lieutenant's commission in the British East India Company's forces, with which he served for thirteen years, resigning with the rank of captain on a pension of \$800 a year. He then migrated to America, received a grant of land on Lake Simcoe in upper Canada where he lived intermittently for some years, served as justice of the peace, and published *The Emigrant's Guide to Upper Canada* (1820). For part of the time he taught school during the winters and distributed Bibles and religious tracts at his own expense during his vacations. In 1824, when he was principal of a boys' academy in Utica, N. Y., he met Theodore D. Weld [q.v.], then a youth of fifteen, and conceived for him a regard "more than a father's affection for his first born" (Weld-Grimké *Letters*, post, II, 557). The next year both Stuart and Weld were converted as a result of the preaching of Charles G. Finney [q.v.], joined the "holy band" of Finney's assistant revivalists, and accompanied him for much of the next two years in the mighty revivals which he conducted in western New York.

Stuart sent Weld to Oneida Institute in 1827 to prepare for the ministry, and, after another year in Finney's "holy band," sailed to England in order to take part in the movement to abolish slavery in the British West Indies. At his own expense he traveled through the provinces as lecturing agent, and wrote pamphlets for the anti-slavery press. His tract, *The West India Question: Immediate Emancipation Safe and Practical* (1832, often reprinted), was one of the most famous pamphlets in the British propaganda. His most distinguished service, however, was in connection with the campaign of the American Colonization Society which was begun in 1830 to secure British support for their cause.

Against the "malignant jesuitry" of the colonization program Stuart penned a succession of pamphlet philippics, of which *Prejudice Vincible* (subsequently published with James Cropper's *A Letter to Thomas Clarkson*, 1832) was the most devastating. By the winter of 1831 he had turned not only the leading abolitionists but also the British public against the colonization cause.

Meanwhile Stuart had rendered invaluable service to anti-slavery beginnings in America. From the first he had imbued his disciple, Theodore Weld, with anti-slavery principles; and in the spring of 1831, when Arthur and Lewis Tappan [qq.v.], the New York philanthropists, called a council of reformers to plan an "American National Anti-Slavery Society" on the British model, it was Stuart's abolition doctrine which Weld expounded to the council. Indeed, for several years after the American Anti-Slavery Society had been organized, his pamphlet, *The West India Question*, was the approved statement of its abolition creed. Other notable anti-slavery tracts, among the scores he wrote, were *Is Slavery Defensible from Scripture?* (1831) and *A Memoir of Granville Sharp* (1836). More than any other man, Stuart brought the impulse of the British anti-slavery movement to the rising agitation in America.

In 1834 Stuart returned to the United States and, as the American Anti-Slavery Society's agent but at his own expense, lectured in Ohio, Vermont, and New York, suffering considerable mob violence at times, but courageously maintaining his course. In 1838 he visited the West Indies, where he studied the workings of emancipation, reporting his findings both to the American and to the British anti-slavery press. He returned from this mission in 1840, in time to attend the world anti-slavery convention at London. During the next two years he spoke and collected funds in England for those American abolitionists who had separated from the faction of William Lloyd Garrison [q.v.]. At the world anti-slavery convention of 1842, the British philanthropists with whom he had so long been associated united to do him honor. Stuart had also done pioneer work in England and Scotland in behalf of the American temperance movement, and he was subsequently instrumental in America in organizing relief for the sufferers in the Irish potato famine. In the main, however, his work was done, and he retired about 1842 to his property on Lake Simcoe, where he lived until his death.

[An autobiog. sketch and numerous letters in the Weld MSS., in private hands; notices of his labors in the anti-slavery reports and periodicals of England

Stuart

and America; *Letters of Theodore Dwight Weld, Angelina Grimké Weld, and Sarah Grimké* (2 vols., 1934), ed. by G. H. Barnes and D. L. Dumond; G. H. Barnes, *The Anti-Slavery Impulse, 1830-1844* (1933); W. P. and F. J. Garrison, *William Lloyd Garrison* (4 vols., 1885-98).]

G. H. B.

STUART, CHARLES BEEBE (June 4, 1814-Jan. 4, 1881), engineer and author, was born at Chittenango Springs, Madison County, N. Y., the son of Henry Y. and Deborah Stuart. He began his professional career at the age of eighteen, under Jonathan Knight [*q.v.*] on the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad. Between 1833 and 1840 he was engaged on various lines under construction in northern New York; in 1840 he was chief engineer of the New York & Erie, and in 1842 became chief engineer of the line between Batavia and Rochester, now part of the New York Central. During six years' residence in Rochester he served twice as city surveyor, laying out Mount Hope Cemetery; he also located what became the Rochester and Niagara Falls branch of the New York Central, and a part of the line of the Great Western Railway of Canada, proposing to connect the two roads by a railway suspension bridge over the Niagara River two miles below the Falls. His scheme was generally considered impractical until the bridge was nearly ready for the passage of trains; among engineers only Charles Ellet, Jr., John A. Roebling, Edward W. Serrell [*qq.v.*], and Samuel Keefer believed that it could be accomplished. In November 1847, however, Stuart, as director of the American and Canadian bridge companies, contracted with Ellet for the construction of such a railroad and carriage bridge over the Niagara; work was commenced in the spring of 1848, and, after Ellet's resignation, was completed by Roebling in 1855.

In 1849 Stuart was state engineer and surveyor of New York, and in October of that year entered the service of the United States government as engineer in charge of the Brooklyn dry docks, which had been under construction since 1842 under the supervision of many different distinguished engineers. This task he completed in August 1851. Meanwhile, Dec. 1, 1850, he had been appointed engineer-in-chief of the United States Navy, a position he held until his resignation on June 30, 1853. In this capacity he wrote the specifications for the California floating sectional dry dock, which was constructed in New York under his supervision and shipped to San Francisco early in 1852. He was subsequently associated with Edward W. Serrell in the engineering firm of Stuart, Serrell & Company. In the middle fifties he became interested in Iowa railroads and as president of the

Stuart

Iowa Land Company was concerned with the laying out of Clinton, Iowa. He was also financially interested in a railroad in Georgia, and in 1860 was consulting engineer for a projected railroad in Texas.

Upon the outbreak of the Civil War, he raised a regiment of engineers which was mustered into service at Elmira, Aug. 15, 1861, as Colonel Stuart's Independent Regiment, New York Infantry, subsequently the 50th New York Engineers. This regiment served with the Army of the Potomac in the construction of fortifications and bridges, participating in many engagements from the siege of Yorktown, Apr. 5-May 4, 1862, to the end of the war; Stuart, however, resigned his commission in June 1863 because of impaired health, and was honorably discharged.

Besides being an accomplished engineer, he was an effective writer. "Few makers of books have done so much themselves worthy of an enduring record; and still fewer have written a narrative, in which their own deeds figure largely, with so much modesty and good taste" (*New York Tribune*, quoted in "Press Notices," p. 15, *Naval and Mail Steamers*). Among his published works, besides numerous engineer's reports, were *The Naval Dry Docks of the United States* (1852); *The Naval and Mail Steamers of the United States* (1853); and *Lives and Works of Civil and Military Engineers of America* (1871), a valuable source of information concerning his eminent predecessors and contemporaries.

Stuart was married twice: first, at Glens Falls, N. Y., July 2, 1836, to Sarah Maria Breese, who died at Schenectady, Sept. 28, 1838; and second, at Tioga Point, Pa., Apr. 17, 1841, to Frances Maria Welles, who with two daughters and a son survived him. Two sons born of the first marriage and one born of the second died in infancy. At the time of his death Stuart was chief engineer of the Conotton Valley Railroad, then being built from the coal-fields in Carroll County to Cleveland, Ohio. He died at Cleveland of senile gangrene following a sprained ankle.

[*N. Y. Times*, Jan. 5, 1881; *Frank Leslie's Chimney Corner*, Feb. 8, 1873; F. M. Bennett, *The Steam Navy of the U. S.* (1896); *Trans. Am. Soc. Civil Engineers*, X (1881), 195 ff.; autobiog. material in Stuart's own writings; copy of record from family Bible, through the courtesy of the Veteran's Administration.]

B. A. R.

STUART, CHARLES MACAULAY (Aug. 20, 1853-Jan. 26, 1932), Methodist clergyman, educator, editor, was born in Glasgow, Scotland, the son of Lewis and Mary (Home) Stuart. Coming to the United States in youth, he spent a few years in business and then entered Kalamazoo College. Here, under the influence of two

Methodist ministers, Lewis R. Fiske and William X. Ninde, he decided to enter the ministry, and upon his graduation in 1880 he became a student in Garrett Biblical Institute. During his theological course he served as student pastor of the church at River Forest, Ill. In 1883 he graduated from Garrett, was received into the Detroit Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and became pastor of the Fort Street Church in that city. On Oct. 10 of the same year he married Emma Rachel Littlefield, daughter of a fellow minister. To their great sorrow they had no children.

In 1885 Stuart became associate editor of the *Michigan Christian Advocate*, an independent Methodist journal under the control of the Detroit Conference. His gifts as a writer attracted the attention of Dr. Arthur Edwards, editor of the *Northwestern Christian Advocate*, Chicago, and in 1886 Stuart was called to become assistant editor of that important weekly. Here he served for ten years with ability and distinction. From 1896 to 1909 he was professor of sacred rhetoric in Garrett Biblical Institute, but in 1909, upon the sudden death of David D. Thompson, was recalled to the *Northwestern Christian Advocate* as its editor. After some three years in this post, he was elected to a professorship of Christian ethics and the philosophy of religion at Wesleyan University, Middletown, Conn., and almost at the same time was chosen president of Garrett Biblical Institute, to succeed Charles J. Little [q.v.]. After some hesitation Stuart chose the latter position, and from 1911 to 1924, when he became president emeritus, performed a notable work in the development of Garrett.

During his administration many changes were made both in the educational program and in the physical equipment of the institution. The burning of the principal dormitory in 1914 and the large increase in the number of students made a building program a necessity. With energy and foresight Stuart entered upon a plan of expansion which eventually resulted in the erection of a notable group of buildings, the center of the group being the Charles Macaulay Stuart Chapel. As an administrator Stuart was always kind and considerate, laying no claim to unusual executive ability, but nevertheless succeeding in maintaining a spirit of confidence and cooperation within the faculty and student body.

Among his other activities, he served his church as secretary of the joint hymnal commission which produced the *Methodist Hymnal* (1905), now in use in both branches of Episcopal Methodism. He was also three times the representative of the Rock River Conference in the

General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church. His output of books was not large, but they all possess literary distinction and grace of expression. The most notable of his works are perhaps *The Vision of Christ in the Poets* (1896); *The Story of the Masterpieces* (1897); *In Memoriam: Charles Joseph Little* (1912); and *The Manifold Message of the Gospel* (1913). As a speaker he had grace and charm and was in considerable demand. He died at La Jolla, Cal.

[“Charles Macaulay Stuart: A Memorial,” *Garrett Biblical Inst. Bull.*, June 1932; *Who’s Who in America*, 1930-31; *Minutes of the Rock River Conference*, 1932; *Hist. Cal.* . . . *Kalamazoo Coll. and Kalamazoo Theol. Sem.* (1903); *Northwestern Christian Advocate* (Chicago), Feb. 4, 1932; *Chicago Daily News*, Jan. 27, 1932.]
W. W. S.

STUART, GILBERT (Dec. 3, 1755-July 9, 1828), painter, was born in the township of North Kingstown, Kings (later Washington) County, in His Majesty's Colony of Rhode Island and Providence Plantations. The often repeated statement that he was born in Narragansett is incorrect without the explanation that “Narragansett” at that time was merely a popular name for “the Narragansett Country,” the vague territory west of Narragansett Bay and, after 1677, south of East Greenwich. (See S. G. Arnold, *History of the State of Rhode Island and Providence Plantations*, 2 vols., 1859-60.) His father, Gilbert Stuart, a millwright and a native of Perth, Scotland, emigrated to Rhode Island to engage in the manufacture of snuff and was married in Newport on May 23, 1751, to Elizabeth, a daughter of Albrow Anthony, a substantial land owner of Middletown, R. I. In partnership with Edward Cole and Dr. Thomas Moffatt, both of Newport, Stuart erected at the junction of the Mattatoxet stream and the Pattaquamscott tidal river a two-story building with gambrel roof, the snuff mill occupying the lower and the dwelling the two upper stories. In the northeast bedroom of the building, which is still (1935) standing, Gilbert Stuart was born. He was baptized by the Rev. James MacSparran in St. Paul's, “the Old Narragansett Church,” on Palm Sunday, Apr. 11, 1756. The manufacturing venture failing, the elder Stuart in 1761 sold his interest in the mill, and the family moved to Newport, where they lived “next to Mr. Abraham Redwood” in a house satirically referred to by Stuart in later life as “a hovel on Bannister's Wharf,” evidently in the rear of what is now 341-45 Thames St. There Stuart attended the school founded by Nathaniel Kay, collector of customs under Queen Anne, who bequeathed to Trinity Church in 1734 a fund “to teach ten poor boys their grammar and the mathematics gratis” (G. C. Mason, *An-*

nals of Trinity Church, Newport, R. I., 1698-1821, 1890, p. 28). According to Benjamin Waterhouse [q.v.], who was also at this school (*Monthly Anthology*, November 1805), Stuart early evidenced a talent for drawing. Waterhouse says that he copied pictures when he was but thirteen years old and a little later attempted to draw portraits in black lead (Dunlap, *post*, vol. I, p. 197). About 1769 a mediocre Scotch artist, Cosmo Alexander, came to Newport and painted portraits of some of its residents, among others Dr. William Hunter, a friend of the Stuart family. Stuart became his pupil and received what has been described as training in drawing and in the "groundwork of the palette" (*Ibid.*, p. 198). After going to Edinburgh with Alexander, who died there on Aug. 25, 1772 (Whitley, *post*, p. 8), he attempted to support himself by his art and, failing, is said to have worked his way home in 1773 or 1774 on a collier bound for Nova Scotia. We know little concerning the two years following Alexander's death except that he busied himself in painting, some of his clients coming from a colony of cultivated Jews settled in Newport, and in studying music, in which he was also talented. In this period shortly before the Revolution it was apparent that the American colonies, for the time being, were no place in which to practise the painter's art, and in June 1775 Stuart, alone, with little money and but one letter of introduction, sailed for London, determined to enter upon a painter's career. It is possible that he stopped in Philadelphia on the way, for an entry in the account books of Joseph Anthony, his uncle, shows a loan to Stuart in July 1775.

He reached London probably in November 1775 and, according to his daughter Jane, "went into cheap lodgings," sought clients, and occasionally painted portraits "at prices so low as scarcely to give him bread" ("The Youth of Gilbert Stuart," *Scribner's Monthly*, Mar. 1877, p. 642). There is a well authenticated story that he obtained employment as organist in a church in Foster Lane, probably Saint Vedast's. Although the church records rarely mention the names of the deputy organists, William Duncombe, who gave Saint Vedast's its organ in 1774, undertook either to "play himself or to find an able performer in his place" (letter to the author from the Rev. Andrew Freeman, Standish Vicarage, Stonehouse, Gloucester), and it is probable that Stuart eked out the slender earnings from his profession in this way. Stuart's classmate, Waterhouse, had spent a year in Scotland studying medicine and in the summer of 1776 removed to London to attend Saint Thomas' and Guy's hos-

pitals. There he found Stuart lodging in York Buildings (Buckingham Street, Strand) with one picture on his easel, a family group painted for Alexander Grant. Stuart moved to Gracechurch Street to be near Waterhouse, and the two youths devoted one day a week to rambling about London and visiting its sights and picture galleries. Even at this early period, Stuart neglected his work and was in constant money difficulties. Finally, unable to support himself, he wrote Benjamin West, 1738-1820 [q.v.], a letter in which he described himself as "just arriv'd att the age of 21," "without the necessaries of life," his "hopes from home Blasted & incapable of returning thither," and asked West's help (facsimile in J. H. Morgan's *Life in Park*, *post*, vol. I, p. 29). Upon the immediate response of West, at this time the leading figure in historical painting in England, with a studio that was a meeting place for the fashion of the day, Stuart moved to 27 Villiers St., not far from West's house in Newman Street, and became his pupil; later, probably in the summer of 1777, he became a member of West's household and remained with him for nearly five years.

He contributed one portrait to the Royal Academy exhibition in 1777, three in 1779, two in 1781, and four in 1782. By 1781 his work was attracting the favorable attention of the London critics, but in 1782 his famous "Portrait of a Gentleman Skating" (a full length of his friend William Grant of Congalton) brought him prominently to the attention of the public, and some time after the close of the exhibition he took rooms at No. 7 Newman St. It is probable that he continued to assist West for a time thereafter, but he seems to have received many commissions at once and in 1783 sent nine portraits to the Exhibition of the Incorporated Society of Artists, of which he became a member in December 1783. A list of his patrons for the next five years makes it clear that he had a large share of fashionable patronage at prices, Dunlap says, "equal to any, except Sir Joshua Reynolds and Gainsborough." John Boydell, the leading print seller of London, engaged him to paint fifteen portraits of contemporary painters and engravers, including Reynolds and West, from which plates were engraved and the prints sold by Boydell to the public. He exhibited for the last time in the Royal Academy of 1785. His address at this time is given as New Burlington Street, where he occupied a house at a rent of a hundred guineas (Whitley, *post*, p. 51). Here, according to tradition, he entertained lavishly, hiring a French chef, engaging professional musicians, and often performing himself, and it was

here that he brought his bride, Charlotte Coates, daughter of a physician of Reading, Berkshire, after their marriage on May 10, 1786. The match had been opposed by the Coates family, but it seems to have been a happy one. Of the twelve children born of the union, the second son, Charles Gilbert, who died at twenty-six, and Jane, the youngest daughter, inherited some of their father's ability. Jane Stuart excuses the extravagances of her father's London life on the ground that his fine clothes, his costly establishment, and his many entertainments were required by a fashionable clientèle—a conclusion which does not necessarily follow.

Stuart's rise during these twelve years in London can be fully measured only when it is remembered that he spent most of the first twenty years of his life under unfavorable conditions, that he had had no teacher but Alexander and few, if any, great paintings to copy, that his environment provided very little stimulus, and that he had only a small circle to appreciate his gifts. Yet at nineteen, alone, inexperienced, without resources or friends, he had courage enough to travel from the Colonies to London, seeking his fortune in a calling where influence and favor were half the battle. Within five years after becoming West's pupil he was able to begin an independent career; within five years more he had become one of the leading portrait painters of London—and this in the London of Ramsay, Reynolds, Romney, and Gainsborough, at a time when portrait painting had reached the highest point attained by British art. Such distinction would have been sufficient to crown the work of a lifetime, yet it was achieved by Stuart before he reached the age of thirty-two.

In 1787, however, he had left England for Ireland. According to Jane Stuart, he went at the request of the Duke of Rutland, then lord lieutenant of Ireland, to paint his portrait, and entered Dublin on the day of the funeral of the duke (*Scribner's Monthly*, Mar. 1877, p. 645), who died on October 24. What really formed his determination to leave London when the full tide of success apparently had set in, may never be known; but it seems most probable that his improvidence and utter lack of business sense forced the change, since at the time imprisonment for debt was usually the end of reckless living. Mention of Stuart's name disappears from contemporary newsprints and periodicals in the summer of 1787, and his new-found prosperity apparently had utterly collapsed. Yet, whatever may have been the conditions determining his move, in Dublin again he was most successful. He painted the portraits of many of those prominent

in political, social, and professional life, and was without a competitor worthy the name. He resided for a time in Pill Lane, Dublin, and later moved to Stillorgan, a suburb. Inordinately fond of social pleasures and delighted with the polished manners and the hospitality of Irish society which suited his genial temperament so well, he repeated his London life. His daughter says that Stuart "entered too much into these convivialities" and that her mother could never be induced to talk upon these Irish experiences, as it gave her "pain to remember anything associated with reckless extravagances, or what she called his folly" (*Ibid.*).

Stuart sailed for New York late in 1792 or early in 1793, and painted the portrait of the owner of the ship, one John Shaw, in payment for his passage. He is quoted as saying that he returned to his native land hoping to make a fortune by painting portraits of Washington: "I calculate upon making a plurality of his portraits, whole lengths, that will enable me to realize; and if I should be fortunate, I will repay my English and Irish creditors" (Herbert, *post*, p. 248). He also expected to profit through the sale of prints from a plate made from a portrait of Washington. He leased a studio on Stone, near William Street, and Dunlap, who was then living in New York, wrote that all who were distinguished by office, rank, or attainment availed themselves of his talents. Late in November 1794 he moved to Philadelphia, then the seat of the federal government, and opened a painting room on the south-west corner of Fifth and Chestnut Streets. As he had great social gifts and made it his practice to associate with the leaders of intellect and fashion in each land in which he resided, it was natural that he should choose to go to Philadelphia, then the largest city in America, but from a letter to his uncle, Joseph Anthony, it is plain that his immediate motive was to finish his uncle's portrait and to paint one of the President. The Philadelphia period is important by reason of the brilliant series of women's portraits which Stuart there completed; though it has always been conceded that he was a notable painter of old men, this group entitles him to high rank as a portrayer of women. His stay in Philadelphia will also be memorable because there he painted his first two life portraits of Washington. The first, a bust portrait, showing the right side of the face, known as the Vaughan Type, was painted in the late winter of 1795. "A list of the gentlemen who are to have copies of the portrait of the President of the United States" in Stuart's handwriting, dated Apr. 20, 1795, names thirty-two

subscribers calling for thirty-nine "copies." Stuart received sittings, beginning Apr. 12, 1796, from Washington for his second life portrait, a life-size standing portrait, showing the left side of the face, eyes gazing right (left of spectator), right hand outstretched as if addressing an audience, which is known as the Lansdowne Type. His painting room was so thronged with visitors and patrons, however, that he was unable to finish his commissions, and in the summer of 1796 he moved to Germantown and fitted up the stone barn of the Wister mansion (now 5140 Main St.) as a studio. Here in the early fall of 1796, at the request of Mrs. Washington, the President sat for the third life portrait, bust size, showing the left side of the face, eyes front. This is the familiar "Athenaeum Head," unfinished as to the stock and coat, now in the Boston Museum of Fine Arts, which Stuart kept with him until his death. It is a highly idealized representation of Washington in his old age, when the loss of his teeth had changed not only the shape of his face but the expression as well. Following the seat of government to Washington in 1803, Stuart opened a studio at the corner of F and Seventh Streets, and for two years was fully occupied. He painted Jefferson, Madison, Monroe, William Branch Giles, and many others among the leaders, one contemporary writing that he was "all the rage" and "worked to death."

Sometime in the summer of 1805 he moved to Boston, where he lived for the remainder of his life. Here again he met with instant success. Charles Fraser [*q.v.*], the miniature painter, at the beginning of this period wrote that Stuart "had all the beauty and talents of Boston under his pencil" (A. R. and D. E. Huger Smith, *Charles Fraser*, 1924, p. 18). The remaining twenty-three years of his life in Boston ran true to form. He was overrun with commissions but, as he kept no books, "he did not know, at times, whether a picture he had finished had been paid for; so indifferent was he to all business matters" (Mason, *post*, p. 45). His health began to fail in 1825, and somewhat later symptoms of paralysis in his left arm depressed him greatly. He still continued to paint but with great difficulty. In the spring of 1828 he was attacked by gout, and on July 9, 1828, he died in his home on Essex Street. He was buried in Tomb 61 in the Central Burying Grounds on Boston Common, situated under the Mall which leads from Park Square to the Park Street Church. He died without a will. The inventory of his estate, which included an organ, eight "unfinished Sketches of Heads," household furniture, glass, china, etc., was valued at \$375; his debts, which

were largely for household supplies, showed a deficit of \$1,778 after the payment of five preferred claims, two of which were: "Paid for coffin and undertaker's bill . . . \$36," and "Dr. Warren's bill for the last illness of deceased . . . \$132" (probate records in Old Court House, Boston). He was survived by his wife and four of his daughters, Anne (Mrs. Stebbens), Agnes, Emma, and Jane Stuart, and as he left little but unfinished canvases, including the portraits of the President and Mrs. Washington, an exhibition of his work was held for their benefit at the Boston Athenaeum, which brought together 211 of his portraits.

There are several portraits of Stuart. The self-portrait of 1778 and the bust modeled by John Henri Isaac Browere [*q.v.*] from a life mask, which Jane Stuart called, "a most living and beautiful thing," best represent him in youth and old age. Of his most familiar likeness—the portrait by John Neagle [*q.v.*—his daughter wrote that it was "utterly devoid of intellectual expression," and was considered "a positive caricature by his family and his intimate friends" ("Anecdotes of Gilbert Stuart," *Scribner's Monthly*, July 1877, p. 379). A contemporary writes of him: "In his person, Stuart was rather large, and his movements, in the latter part of his life, were slow and heavy, but not ungraceful. His manners had something of the formality of the old school. . . . He was sometimes a little fastidious and eccentric; but never lost the manners of a gentleman on any occasion. . . . The lives and works of the great artists of all ages were familiar to him as his palett. He discoursed upon their excellences, defects, and peculiarities, as one who had read and examined them all most thoroughly. His eloquence was peculiar and attractive; his voice was strong and deep; his enunciation clear and distinct; and his countenance came in aid of his voice, for his features were bold and lion-like . . ." (Knapp, *post*, p. 196). In addition to Stuart's talents as a painter and musician, there are innumerable references to his gifts as a conversationalist. John Quincy Adams, whose character, education, and wide experience of the world rendered him no mean judge of men, wrote in his diary on Sept. 19, 1818, "I sat to Stuart before and after breakfast, and found his conversation . . . very entertaining. His own figure is highly picturesque, with his dress always disordered and taking snuff from a large, round tin wafer-box, holding, perhaps, half a pound, which he must use up in a day." Jane Stuart alludes to his irony and his keen sense of the ridiculous, but she and others stress his kindness and benevolence. "Anything," she

wrote, "like adverse fortune or neglected merit was sure to find a place in his regard" (*Ibid.*, p. 376). He was procrastinating and would only paint when in the mood, sometimes refusing a commission from distaste for the subject, sometimes for no apparent reason whatsoever. He failed even to answer the letter of the Pennsylvania Academy of the Fine Arts offering \$1,500 for a replica of his Washington portrait of the Lansdowne Type, two and one-half times what he had been paid for the original, and he neglected the request of the authorities of the Pitti Palace, Florence, for his own portrait to add to its gallery of eminent artists. He was quick to take offense and impatient of any criticism of his work, often refusing to finish a portrait (for example, that of Prince Jerome Bonaparte) because of some fancied slight. If one of his portraits pleased him he often neglected to finish it, and had to be begged and cajoled into completing the canvas. While the artistic temperament is proverbially improvident and the mere pursuit of money rarely interests those gifted with unusual talents, still, in view of Stuart's ancestry, the poverty of his youth, his bitter experience in London, and his inability to order his early success there, it is difficult to understand why he never learned the lesson of prudence.

Stuart's palette, set in high key, often has been described, but West is quoted as having said, "It is of no use to steal Stuart's colors: if you want to paint as he does you must steal his eyes" (Mason, *post*, p. 39). It was Stuart's mastery of the use of what may be called transparent color which gave his portraits their lifelike and luminous effect, and it is in this quality that they stand supreme among American paintings. His chief object was always to paint his sitter so as to preserve the character and likeness of the individual. He had what Washington Allston [*q.v.*] described as "the faculty of distinguishing between the accidental and the permanent, in other words, between the conversational expression which arises from *manners* and the more subtle indication of the individual mind" (*Boston Daily Advertiser*, July 22, 1828). William Temple Franklin wrote Benjamin Franklin in 1784 that he had heard West say that Stuart "'nails the face to the canvas.'" Stuart's heads are well placed, powerfully and subtly modeled, and (when not on a panel) often so thinly painted as to show the web of the coarse English canvas, which he preferred, through the pigment. After completing the head he lost interest, and careless drawing will be found sometimes in the accessories. When criticized for this and for not paying more attention to the decorative side of

portrait painting, his reply was, "I copy the works of God and leave clothes to tailors and mantua-makers" (Mason, *post*, p. 38); yet when the whim took him he would with a few bold strokes paint a piece of lace to perfection, as if to show how simple it was to produce such an effect. While many of his portraits as compositions lack the decorative qualities of those of his British contemporaries, Stuart's heads, in their absence of flattery and in their scrupulous fidelity to nature, bring to mind those of the seventeenth-century Dutch painters. Early in his career Stuart said: "For my part, I will not follow any master. I wish to find out what nature is for myself and see her with *my own eyes*" (Dunlap, *post*, vol. I, p. 216). In this is the key to a full appreciation of his work. He left a reputation without rival in the United States, and the passing of the century since his death still finds his name first in the list of American portrait painters.

[Stuart's name sometimes appears as Gilbert Charles. For biog. material see, William Dunlap, *A Hist. of the Rise and Progress of the Arts of Design in the U. S.* (3 vols., 1918), ed. by F. W. Bayley and C. E. Goodspeed; G. C. Mason, *The Life and Works of Gilbert Stuart* (1879); Lawrence Park, *Gilbert Stuart, An Illustrated Descriptive List of His Works* (4 vols., 1926), with an account of his life by J. H. Morgan; W. T. Whitley, *Gilbert Stuart* (1932); J. H. Morgan and Mantle Fielding, *The Life Portraits of Washington and Their Replicas* (1931); J. D. Herbert, *Irish Varieties, for the Last Fifty Years* (1836); S. L. Knapp, *Lectures on Am. Lit.* (1829); J. H. Morgan, "Gilbert Stuart; Miniature Painter," *Antiques*, Oct. 1929, and "The Date of Stuart's Death, the Place of his Burial, and the Inventory of his Estate," *Ibid.*, Mar. 1934; W. G. Strickland, *A Dict. of Irish Artists* (2 vols., 1913); H. E. T., in *Bull. of the R. I. School of Design*, Oct. 1914, Jan. 1915; obituary notice in *Columbian Centinel*, July 12, 1828; probate records in Old Court House, Boston, Mass.] J. H. M.

STUART, GRANVILLE (Aug. 27, 1834–Oct. 2, 1918), Montana pioneer, was of Scotch descent, the son of Robert and Nancy Currence (Hall) Stuart, and was born at Clarksburg, Va. (now W. Va.). In 1837 the family moved to Princeton, Ill., and a year later to the newly opened lands of the Black Hawk Purchase, in what is now Muscatine County, Iowa. With his brother James, young Stuart worked about the farm, hunted for game, and at times attended school. In the spring of 1852, the father, a returned Argonaut of '49, taking Granville and James with him, again set out for California, reaching the gold regions in September. All three became prospectors. The father went back to Iowa in 1853, and in June 1857 the sons, with nine companions, also set out for the East. On approaching Great Salt Lake they became alarmed at the hostility of the Mormons and turned north. In October they crossed the Con-

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tinental Divide and entered Beaverhead Valley, in the present state of Montana. Proceeding to Deer Lodge Valley in April 1858, Granville and James, with two others, found gold and were thus among the early discoverers of the metal in that state. A journey to Fort Bridger followed, but in May 1861 the brothers were again in the valley, where they found more gold. A letter to a third Stuart brother, Thomas, then in Colorado, brought to the territory its first party of avowed prospectors in June 1862. On May 2 of that year Granville was married to Aubony (or Ellen), a Shoshone girl, who was to bear him nine children.

For some years Stuart followed the rush to the various new mining camps, engaging in many activities, but in 1867 he settled in Deer Lodge. With the growth of settlement he took a leading part in community affairs, and in 1871 was elected to the territorial council. In 1876 and in 1879 he was elected to the lower house, and in 1883 again to the council, being chosen president. Impressed with the practicability of cattle-raising on the open range, he organized, in 1879, the Davis, Hauser, and Stuart Company, of which he was made general manager. In the following year he placed a large herd in the Judith Basin. The experiment was for a time successful, but, by reason of overstocking the range and of losses suffered during the terrible winter of 1886-87, it ended in disaster. His Indian wife died in 1887, and in 1891 he was married to Isabel Allis Brown, a school-teacher. In the same year he was appointed state land agent. In 1894 President Cleveland appointed him minister to Uruguay and Paraguay, a post he retained for more than four years. In 1904 he became librarian of the Butte city library. His later years were spent in or near Missoula. In 1916 he was commissioned by the legislature to write a history of Montana, but it was not completed. He died at Missoula, and the body was interred at Deer Lodge. His wife and several children by his first marriage survived him.

Stuart was more than six feet tall, and somewhat gaunt of frame. His portrait reveals a finely formed head and a kindly, intellectual face. His manner was suave and courtly. He was a student, an observer, and an experimenter, and to the end his mind was alert and keen. Perhaps no one in the state more fully enjoyed the confidence and respect of his fellows. He was the first secretary of the Montana Historical Society, organized in Virginia City in 1864, and president from 1890 to 1895; in 1886-87 he was president of the Society of Montana Pioneers, for seven years president of the board of stock

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commissioners, and for sixteen years a school trustee. In 1865 he published *Montana As It Is*, a book important for its historical information and now exceptionally valuable by reasons of its rarity. His invaluable journals, with those of his brother James, were published in part, under the title *Forty Years on the Frontier*, in 1925.

[P. C. Phillips, ed., *Forty Years on the Frontier* (2 vols., 1925); articles and references throughout the *Contributions to the Hist. Soc. of Mont.*; *Montana Record-Herald* (Helena), and *Anaconda Standard*, Oct. 4, 1918; information from David Hilger, Helena.]
W. J. G.

STUART, HENRY ROBSON [See ROBSON, STUART, 1836-1903].

STUART, ISAAC WILLIAM (June 13, 1809-Oct. 2, 1861), historian and orator, was born in New Haven, Conn., one of nine children of Abigail (Clark) Stuart and the Rev. Moses Stuart [*q.v.*], who was then pastor of the First Church of Christ (Congregational) in New Haven. He was graduated from Yale in 1828. After teaching for a short period in the historic Hopkins Grammar School in Hartford, he became professor of Greek and Latin in South Carolina College, Columbia, S. C. Returning to Hartford in 1840, he made that city his home for the rest of his life, devoting himself to historical and antiquarian pursuits. He was for some years much interested in politics, being an admirer of Henry Clay and a believer in a protective tariff, and holding moderate views on the slavery question. He was a member of the Connecticut House of Representatives in 1844 and of the Connecticut Senate in 1845 and 1846. He achieved local fame as an orator and as a lecturer on historical subjects, and was much in demand as a speaker. In November 1834 in New York he married Caroline Bulkeley, by whom he had three daughters. From her father, Stephen Bulkeley, a wealthy merchant of Hartford, Mrs. Stuart inherited the ancient Wyllys estate in Hartford, on which stood the Charter Oak. Stuart died in Hartford. At his funeral, held in St. John's Church, Oct. 5, 1861, the Putnam Phalanx, of which he was a founder and first judge advocate, acted as a military escort.

He published a translation of an essay by J. G. Honoré Greppo, *Essay on the Hieroglyphic System of M. Champollion, jun.* (Boston, 1830), edited *The Oedipus Tyrannus of Sophocles* (New York, 1837), and wrote *Hartford in the Olden Time* (Hartford, 1853), originally contributed as a series of articles to the *Hartford Daily Courant* under the pen name of "Scaeva" and published under that name, *Life of Captain Nathan Hale, the Martyr-Spy of the American*

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Revolution (Hartford, 1856), *Excursion of the Putnam Phalanx to Boston, Charlestown, and Providence*, Oct. 4, 5, 6, and 7, 1859 (Hartford, 1859), and a *Life of Jonathan Trumbull, Sen., Governor of Connecticut* (Boston, 1859).

[*Obit. Record Grads. Yale Coll.* (1862); obituary in *Hartford Daily Courant*, Oct. 4, 1861; and gravestone in Cedar Hill Cemetery, Hartford.] A—r A.

STUART, JAMES EWELL BROWN (Feb. 6, 1833–May 12, 1864), soldier, born on “Laurel Hill” plantation, Patrick County, Va., was of Scotch-Irish stock on the side of his father, Archibald Stuart, and on that of his mother, Elizabeth Letcher (Pannill), was of blood predominantly Welsh. Like his distant cousins, Archibald (1757–1832) and Alexander H. H. Stuart [q.v.], he was descended from an earlier Archibald Stuart who settled in Pennsylvania in 1726 and moved to Virginia in 1738. His father was a member of the two Virginia constitutional conventions and served a term in the federal House of Representatives. The seventh of ten children, he received his early schooling at home and in Wytheville, Va., and attended Emory and Henry College, 1848–50. On July 1, 1850, he entered the United States Military Academy; he graduated No. 13 in a class of forty-six. He was a popular cadet, and was distinguished for his quiet, wholesome religion and, paradoxically, for his “almost thankful acceptance” of every challenge to a fight, even though he was often beaten.

Commissioned brevet second lieutenant in the Mounted Rifles in July 1854, he received regular commission Oct. 31, 1854, and in December joined his command in Texas. On March 3, 1855, he was transferred to the 1st United States Cavalry, and spent most of the subsequent six years in Kansas, where, on Nov. 14, 1855, after a whirlwind courtship, he married Flora, daughter of Col. Philip St. George Cooke. Three children were born of this marriage, a son and a daughter surviving him. Promoted first lieutenant Dec. 20, 1855, Stuart soon disclosed definite aptitude for outpost duty. During the summer of 1859 he came East, chiefly in the hope of selling to the war department the rights to a device he had invented for attaching the cavalry sabre to the belt (Patent No. 25,684; Oct. 24, 1859). While in Washington, in October, he was asked to ride in haste to “Arlington” with a sealed message for Col. R. E. Lee, who had been superintendent of the military academy for the last two years of his cadetship. Being accepted as Lee’s aide, Stuart went with him to Harpers Ferry and there recognized “Osawatimie” (John) Brown, whom he had met in Kansas. Back on the frontier, Stuart on

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Jan. 15, 1861, wrote Jefferson Davis asking that Davis procure for him “a position” in the “Army of the South.” In March Stuart got leave for two months and, learning of the secession of Virginia, started for his native state. En route he mailed his resignation (dated May 3, accepted May 14) from the United States Army in which, Apr. 22, 1861, he had been promoted captain.

Because of the diarchy then prevailing, he was commissioned lieutenant-colonel of Virginia infantry, May 10, 1861, and captain of Confederate cavalry May 24, 1861. At Harpers Ferry, with about 300 horsemen, soon regimented as the 1st Virginia Cavalry, he successfully screened a wide front. At First Manassas he protected the Confederate left and, with a well-timed charge, contributed to the victory of July 21. He was made brigadier-general Sept. 21, 1861, and, though roughly handled in an unequal engagement at Dranesville, Va., Dec. 20, 1861, he organized an admirable outpost system and brought to high efficiency his cavalry, who, by the end of the year, numbered about 2,400 officers and men. Accompanying Joseph E. Johnston to the Peninsula, he did what seemed possible to cover the withdrawal of the army to the Chickahominy. From Lee, who had taken command June 1, 1862, he received on June 11 written orders to “make a secret movement to the rear of the enemy, now posted on the Chickahominy.” In particular Lee wished to know whether the Federals occupied the watershed between the Chickahominy and the Totopotomoy, down which he intended to bring Jackson’s Army of the Valley in a turning movement. The next day with 1,200 selected cavalry and a section of artillery, Stuart set out. He soon ascertained that McClellan’s right did not extend across the watershed. He might then have turned back, but it was in his opinion the soundest prudence, as well as the more soldierly course, to make a complete circuit of the Federal army. When he reported to Lee on the 15th he brought with him 165 prisoners and 260 horses and mules. This operation was a model of its kind and involved the loss of one man only. Some critics have regarded it as a mistake because it warned McClellan of what was impending; but McClellan minimized its significance and did little to strengthen his exposed flank.

During the Seven Days’ campaign, when he had under his command seven mounted regiments and the equivalent of four additional battalions, Stuart kept to the left of the attacking Confederate force, struck McClellan’s base as it was being abandoned and, on the night of July 1,

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reached the vicinity of Malvern Hill after the battle of that day. On the 3rd, he seized Evelington Heights, which dominated the Federal camps at Harrison's Landing. Stuart's impetuosity led him to open fire with his solitary howitzer. General Franklin then moved out troops to occupy and to fortify the heights. Thus was thrown away the one chance of following up successfully the indecisive action of July 1. This, however, was not realized at the time and did not impair Stuart's reputation. On July 25 he was made major-general and in that grade was confirmed Sept. 27, 1862.

During the preliminaries of Second Manassas, all the cavalry of the army was placed under Stuart's orders. On the morning of Aug. 18 at Verdierville, he barely escaped capture but got personal revenge by raiding Pope's headquarters at Catlett's Station on the night of Aug. 22. Stuart next covered Jackson's movement to Bristoe Station and to Manassas Junction, and supported him most efficiently at Groveton. In the final fighting at Manassas and during the Maryland operations Stuart's conduct repeatedly won the praise of Lee. Following Lee's return to Virginia, Stuart on Oct. 9, 1862, set out across the Potomac with 1800 men and four guns to make a raid into Pennsylvania. He reached his objective, the bridge over the Conococheague at Chambersburg, but could not destroy the iron structure and had to turn back. Riding around the Federal army, he returned to Virginia via White's Ford on the morning of Oct. 12 and brought with him 1,200 Federal horses.

Stuart made the most of the popularity he gained by these spectacular achievements. For while his patriotism was above challenge, and his private life clean and beautiful, he had a lingering adolescent love of being dramatically conspicuous. He always rode a splendid horse—and rode so hard that no animal could long survive his galloping. His gray cloak was lined with red; in the lapel of his jacket was a red flower or ribbon love-knot; his hat was cocked on one side with a star of gilt that held a peacock's plume. In his camp there was music and dancing and much jollity, but never any drinking under Stuart's eye, any swearing in his presence, or any discoverable loose living. His tactical skill, though marked, was not startling or original and his strategic sense was not outstanding, but by the winter of 1862 his early aptitude for outpost service had developed into most extraordinary skill as an intelligence officer. Lee regarded Stuart as the "eyes of the army" and when he heard of Stuart's death said in a broken voice: "He never brought me a piece of false in-

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formation" (R. E. Lee, Jr., *Recollections and Letters of General Robert E. Lee*, 1904, p. 125). Stuart had the good will of men as dissimilar as Jackson and Longstreet, and most of the younger men in the cavalry corps idolized him. Lee regarded him almost as a son and remarked after the war that Stuart was his ideal of a soldier. Stuart had, however, his bitter enemies, some of them in his own corps. They accused him of selfish disregard of the feats of his subordinates, of parading himself for admiration, and of claiming credit that belonged to others.

At Fredericksburg Stuart confounded his critics and vindicated all good opinions by his admirable employment of his artillery on the Confederate right; during the winter of 1862-63 he held the line of the Rappahannock with much skill, though the lack of forage already gave warning of later disaster. He gave Lee prompt notice of Hooker's movement across the Rappahannock at the beginning of the Chancellorsville operations, and then, under Lee's orders, he kept most of his troops concentrated, in complete disregard of Stoneman's raid against Lee's communications. He helped to find and to protect the roads of Jackson's march. After Jackson was wounded and A. P. Hill was temporarily incapacitated, Stuart was summoned to take command of the II Corps, and he handled it with skill, if perhaps without regard to losses, on May 3. The absence of even a hint that Lee considered him as Jackson's successor is indirect evidence, if negative, that Lee regarded him as indispensable at the head of the cavalry corps, which had been reorganized in brigades Nov. 10, 1862.

The Gettysburg campaign represents the most disputable chapter in the career of Stuart. He directed on June 9 the large, indecisive action of Brandy Station; and, as the advance continued, he was frequently engaged and with larger resources than he had at any time commanded. The general plan was that he was to hold the mountains till the Confederate infantry passed; then he was to cross the Potomac, make contact with Ewell's advanced column, and play his usual rôle in screening the army's movements and in collecting information and provisions. Stuart may have been spurred by recent criticisms in the press for failing to display initiative, not less than by his adventurous nature, to seek opportunity for some brilliant exploit. He proposed that he attempt to interpose the cavalry corps between the Federal army and Washington and then perform his mission in Pennsylvania. Lee assented but under conditions that he thought would give ample guarantee of Stuart's early

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presence on Ewell's flank in any event. Stuart was delayed by the presence of heavy Federal columns and did not pass the Potomac until the night of June 27–28. Inflicting such damage as he could on supply-trains and communications, he struck for Dover, Pa. Finding no Confederates there, he marched to Carlisle where, on the night of July 1, he received Lee's orders to report at Gettysburg. The next afternoon he rejoined the main army and, for the rest of the campaign, was ceaselessly active. In his report he claimed that he had performed a larger service than he could have rendered had he remained with the main army, which, he said, had Jenkins' large brigade available for outpost duty. Lee and all his senior lieutenants had, however, been groping in the dark because of Stuart's absence, and many asserted that Stuart had deprived his chief of victory by riding off on a bootless raid. There developed a heated controversy that has been revived at intervals ever since. The evidence probably permits of no more definite conclusion than that Lee's orders to Stuart, though somewhat vague, imposed an obligation to abandon the attempt to cross the Potomac east of Hooker's army should Stuart, in the attempt, meet with hindrance that would delay him. Stuart encountered such hindrance but impetuously determined to press on his adventure, doubtless in the belief that he could make up for the time he lost.

Never thereafter could Stuart be accused of failing to keep the commanding general informed of hostile movements. Except during the heaviest weather of winter, scouting was constant. Stuart himself preferred to live at an outpost and he perhaps found his highest excitement in lesser engagements. Among the most interesting of these were that of June 1863, in northern Virginia, the Auburn affair of Oct. 13–14, and the so-called "Buckland Races" of Oct. 19, 1863. The hard riding of the battles of 1863 almost destroyed the cavalry corps of the Army of Northern Virginia. Moreover, as the infantry was weakened, the cavalymen often had to be called upon to dismount and to perform the same duty as infantry. Despite extravagant claims made concerning Stuart's contribution to the tactical employment of dismounted cavalry, it cannot be demonstrated that he initiated anything that had not previously been done in this respect.

With the approach of spring in 1864, it was plain that the cavalry could not undertake long operations on such forage as the quartermasters could provide. After Grant crossed the Rapidan May 4, 1864, Stuart, for a few days, by the full display of his skill was able to cover Lee's opera-

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tions and to supply indispensable information concerning Federal movements. On May 9, however, Sheridan, with 12,000 sabres, made a wide detour and headed South from Spotsylvania for Richmond. Summoning all the men he could muster—approximately 4,500—Stuart demanded of the weak horses their last mile of endurance and contrived to get between Sheridan and Richmond at a place called Yellow Tavern. There, in a cruel clash, he turned off Sheridan's columns from the straight road to Richmond. In the action, however, Stuart himself, who had never been touched by a bullet or a sabre in all his combats of the war, was wounded (May 11, 1864) at close range by a dismounted Federal cavalryman. He died the next day in Richmond. He was buried in Hollywood Cemetery, Richmond, in which city an equestrian statue to him was erected in 1907.

[The records of Stuart's cadetship are among the MSS. of the Military Academy; his MS. reports and a fragmentary MS. diary of the cavalry corps are in the Confederate Museum, Richmond, Va. Virtually the whole of these is printed in *War of the Rebellion: Official Records (Army)*. The standard early biography is H. B. McClellan, *The Life and Campaigns of Major-General J. E. B. Stuart* (1885). This and some previously unpublished letters and family papers were made the basis of the very readable biography by J. W. Thomason, Jr., *Jeb Stuart* (1930). Of the books by Stuart's subordinates, among the most useful are: Heros von Borcke, *Memoirs of the Confederate War for Independence* (2 vols., 1866); Heros von Borcke and Justus Scheibert, *Die grosse Reiterschlacht bei Brandy Station* (1893); R. L. T. Beale, *History of the Ninth Virginia Cavalry* (1899); G. W. Beale, *A Lieutenant of Cavalry in Lee's Army* (1918); G. C. Eggleston, *A Rebel's Recollections* (1875); T. S. Garnett, *J. E. B. Stuart* (1907); J. E. Cooke, *Wearing of the Gray* (1867). The controversy over Stuart's conduct during the Gettysburg campaign has provoked numerous publications. These are listed, and the main outlines of the controversy are traced in App. III–1 of D. S. Freeman, *R. E. Lee* (4 vols., 1934–35), in which also, the relations of Lee to Stuart are set forth at length. A recent MS. memorandum by the historical section of Army War College admirably relates Stuart to the development of American cavalry tactics.] D. S. F.

STUART, JOHN (c. 1700–Mar. 25, 1779), superintendent of Indian affairs for the southern district, was a native of Scotland who emigrated to America about 1748. He is said to have campaigned with his brother Francis against the Spaniards in Florida. In 1757 he was commissioned captain in the South Carolina provincials by Gov. William Henry Lyttleton [q.v.]. He married Miss Fenwick, of a prominent Carolinian family, and in 1759 a son was born who was to win fame in the Peninsular War and become Lieut.-Gen. Sir John Stuart. After the capture of Fort Loudon by the Cherokee under Oconostota [q.v.], Stuart was spirited away by Attakullaculla (Little Carpenter) whom he sent back to promote peace. In 1762 he was appointed superintendent of Indian affairs for the south-

ern district, with a salary of £1,000 and £3,000 for Indian presents and other expenses. In 1772 he built a beautiful house in Charlestown, now Charleston, which is still (1935) standing, and he acquired a plantation on Lady's Island. At first he was without definite powers and a staff, and he was subservient to the governors, who had largely handled Indian affairs themselves. Following the proclamation of 1763, he became responsible to the secretaries of state in England, though still cooperating with the governors and commander-in-chief. During the summer and autumn of 1764 he was in the Floridas, and in October he was included in East Florida's Council by Gov. James Grant. In 1765 he utilized the "Plan for the Future Management of Indian Affairs," emanating from the Lords of Trade, to obtain full imperial status for his department. In November 1765 he and Governor Grant met the Creeks at Fort Picolata, East Florida, where peace was assured and boundaries were defined. In December 1766 Stuart was informed by Lord Shelburne that he had adopted the new plan too quickly in West Florida, and that his expenses were running above all expectation and proportion (*The New Régime*, 1916, ed. by C. W. Alvord and C. E. Carter, p. 451). In order to strengthen his authority Stuart suggested to Lord Hillsborough his appointment on the councils of all colonies within his district, and in April 1770 *mandamuses* were received by the governors of Virginia and of the provinces southward naming Stuart "councillor extraordinary" to advise them and their boards on Indian affairs. Thus the superintendent was able during the next five years to extend his influence widely. His predecessor's expenditures seem not to have exceeded £1,500 sterling a year, but his had increased steadily on account of numerous congresses and the lavish distribution of Indian presents. In 1768 they had been fixed at £4,000. By 1776 they had reached the "imperial" figure of £19,000, and they continued to mount until his death. During the rest of the British régime they were kept down to about £3,900.

Early in June 1775 his arrest was ordered by the assembly of South Carolina on the charge of attempting to incite the Catawba and Cherokee in the British interest. Fleeing from Lady's Island to Savannah and thence to St. Augustine, he remained until his death a refugee in the Floridas. His management of the southern tribes was much hampered by Revolutionary developments to the northward and was subject to the plans of British commanders operating in the south. Early in 1776 his wife and her daughter were restricted to their Charlestown home and

allowed £100 a month in currency from his estate, which had been sequestered. Later Mrs. Stuart managed to escape. To carry into effect Sir William Howe's directions about the management of the Indians, Stuart removed to Pensacola in July 1776. In February 1778 he sent two of his deputies to prepare the Cherokee and Seminole for action when summoned. He also organized three companies of refugees, one of which he dispatched to stop the rum traffic at Mobile. In March he posted two parties of whites and Indians on the Mississippi in compliance with Lord George Germain's warning of a possible invasion by that route. Nevertheless, James Willing's expedition surprised Natchez on Mar. 20 and compelled its neutrality. Another mischance, despite instructions, was the failure of the Indians to cooperate on the frontiers with Col. Archibald Campbell's expedition to Georgia in the winter of 1778. While under the severe censure of the British government for these reasons and the prodigious increase of his expenses, Stuart died at Pensacola.

[W. H. Siebert, "Loyalists in East Fla.," *Pubs. Fla. State Hist. Soc.*, no. 9 (2 vols., 1929) with citations esp. to Public Record office, London; Helen L. Shaw, *British Admin. of the Southern Indians, 1756-1783* (1931); P. M. Hamer, "John Stuart's Indian Policy during the Early Months of the Am. Rev.," *Miss. Valley Hist. Rev.*, Dec. 1930; G. B. Jackson, "John Stuart," *Tenn. Hist. Mag.*, Sept. 1917; Edward McCrady, *The Hist. of S. C. under the Royal Government* (1899); *Ga. Hist. Soc. Colls.*, vol. III (1873), pp. 189, 251; *The Correspondence of Gen. Thomas Gage*, vols. I, II (1931-33), ed. by C. E. Carter; "Observations of Supt. John Stuart and Gov. James Grant of E. Fla. on the Proposed Plan of 1764 for the Future Management of Indian Affairs," *Am. Hist. Rev.*, July 1915; W. H. Mohr, *Federal Indian Relations* (1933).] W. H. S.—t.

STUART, JOHN TODD (Nov. 10, 1807–Nov. 28, 1885), Illinois lawyer and congressman, though prominent in his own right is chiefly remembered as the friend, first partner, and political mentor of Abraham Lincoln [q.v.]. Among the prime factors of his life were his Scotch-Irish ancestry, his Kentucky background, and his Southern traditions. Born near Lexington, Ky., he came of substantial family, his father, Robert Stuart, being a Presbyterian minister, formerly of Virginia, who became the first professor of languages in Transylvania University. His mother, Hannah Todd, was the daughter of Gen. Levi Todd; he was thus a cousin of Mary Todd Lincoln [q.v.]. He graduated from Centre College, Danville, Ky., in 1826, was licensed as an attorney in 1827, and in 1828 made the rough journey on horseback to Springfield, Ill., then a small frontier village, where he opened a law office. He enlisted as a private in the Black Hawk War, was elected major, served in the same battalion as Lincoln, and, like Lincoln, reenlisted

after discharge. Follower and admirer of Henry Clay, he soon became the leading spirit among the Whigs of the Sangamon region. After serving in the state legislature (1832-36), he sought election to Congress. He was defeated in the congressional election of 1836; but in 1838 he defeated Stephen A. Douglas in a contest which was spectacular and wholly remarkable. It was a rough frontier election in which the candidates used "veritable stumps, ox carts, . . . barrels, [or] the canal dump . . ." for platforms (Stevens, *post*, p. 317); and so close was the race that Stuart won by a majority of 36 in a total vote of over 36,000. Reëlected in 1840, he served four years in Congress (1839-43), being a member of the important committee on territories. On Oct. 25, 1837, he married Mary Virginia Nash of Jacksonville, Ill. There were six children of this union.

As a lawyer Stuart first practised independently, then (1833-37) in partnership with Henry E. Dummer. He had notably befriended Lincoln, with whom he had served in the legislature, the two men being described as "congenial spirits" who "seemed inseparable" (Angle, *post*, p. 17); and in April 1837 the *Sangamo Journal* announced the firm of Stuart and Lincoln at "Office No. 4, Hoffman's Row, up stairs." This partnership, which was most influential in Lincoln's life, lasted until 1841; in 1843 Benjamin S. Edwards and in 1860 C. C. Brown were added to the firm. Meanwhile, Stuart was again elected to public office, serving in the state Senate, 1848-52. He was typical of that group of old-line Whigs who opposed the Republican party: he supported Bell in 1860 and, while steadfastly loyal to the Union, became during the war an active opponent of the Lincoln administration, whose emancipation policy he abominated. This circumstance led to a striking result in 1862 when as Democratic candidate for Congress he defeated the administration candidate, Leonard Swett, in the President's own district. Seeking reëlection in 1864, however, he was defeated by Shelby M. Cullom. He continued his law work long after the war and found time for active connection with such enterprises as the Springfield City Railway Company, the Bettie Stuart Institute (a school for girls), the Illinois Watch Company, the building of the state house, and the Lincoln monument association, of which he was president.

Stuart was tall, sturdy, and strikingly handsome. The law was his life work: entering the profession as a mere youth he practised with distinction for over fifty years. He discouraged frivolous litigation, putting soundness of argu-

ment, clarity of statement, and honesty, above cleverness. His personal relationships were of the finest. When opposing Lincoln during the war he was careful to say: "Difference in political opinion since 1856 has in no wise diminished my respect for the man or the . . . confidence I have ever had in his . . . integrity" (Angle, 39). Vigorous in old age, he was steadily at work until a week before his death.

[Paul M. Angle, *One Hundred Years of Law: An Account of the Law Office Which John T. Stuart Founded . . .* (1928); A. J. Beveridge, *Abraham Lincoln: 1809-1858* (2 vols., 1928); *Biog. Dir. Am. Cong.* (1928); J. M. Palmer, *The Bench and Bar of Ill.* (1899), I, 187-90; C. C. Brown, "Major John T. Stuart," *Trans. Ill. State Hist. Soc.*, 1902, pp. 109-14; H. E. Pratt, "The Repudiation of Lincoln's War Policy in 1862," *Jour. Ill. State Hist. Soc.*, Apr. 1931; F. E. Stevens, "Life of Stephen A. Douglas," *Ibid.*, Oct. 1923-Jan. 1924; Joseph Wallace, *Past and Present of . . . Springfield* (2 vols., 1904), I, 44-45; *Chicago Legal News*, Dec. 5, 1885; *Chicago Daily Tribune*, Dec. 1, 1885.]

J. G. R.—I.

STUART, MOSES (Mar. 26, 1780-Jan. 4, 1852), clergyman and Biblical scholar, was born at Wilton, Conn. His father, Isaac Stuart, a descendant of Robert Stewart, who was in Norwalk, Conn., about 1660, was a farmer; his mother, Olive (Morehouse) Stuart, who possessed somewhat more education than her husband, exercised a decisive influence in interesting her son in books. He learned to read at the age of four and exhibited unusual intelligence in childhood. In his fifteenth year he was sent to an academy at Norwalk, Conn., where he made a brilliant record. He entered the sophomore class at Yale in May 1797, and two years later was graduated at the head of his class, having done particularly well in mathematics. For the first year after his graduation he taught in an academy at North Fairfield (later Easton), Conn. During part of the following year he was principal of a high school at Danbury, which he left in order to continue his study of law in Newtown. He was admitted to the bar at Danbury in 1802, but, having received an appointment for two years as tutor at Yale, he never practised law. At Yale he became interested in religion, owing to the influence of President Timothy Dwight, 1752-1817 [*q.v.*], and in 1803 he was licensed to preach. Ordained to the ministry on Mar. 5, 1806, he became pastor of the First Church of Christ (Congregational) in New Haven, where he rapidly achieved a considerable reputation as a preacher. Less than four years later, though he knew no Hebrew, he was called to the professorship of sacred literature at Andover Theological Seminary, Andover, Mass., and was inaugurated on Feb. 28, 1810.

At that time there was probably no native-born

American who knew enough Hebrew to teach it properly. Biblical studies were entirely neglected, and the minister who showed too much interest in European Biblical scholarship was suspected of heterodoxy. (See Stuart's "Letter to the Editor, on the Study of the German Language," *Christian Review*, September 1841, p. 448.) He began at once to study Hebrew seriously and wrote a short Hebrew grammar which he circulated among his students in manuscript. In 1821 he imported a font of Hebrew type and printed a larger Hebrew grammar, the first to appear in America. Since no compositor was able to handle it, he had to set most of the type himself. In eight years he was able to add fonts of type for eleven oriental scripts. Having mastered Hebrew, he attacked the study of German. While it was hard to convince theologians and clergymen of the value of Hebrew, it was much more difficult to induce them to study German scholarly literature. Indeed, it was twenty years before Stuart's fight for the recognition of the importance of German scholarly work can be said to have triumphed. His translations include *A Greek Grammar of the New Testament* (1825), from the German of Georg Benedikt Winer, done with Edward Robinson, 1794-1863 [*q.v.*], and *Hebrew Grammar of Gesenius as Edited by Roediger* (1846), also from the German. In a series of elaborate commentaries (published 1827-52) on *Hebrews*, *Romans*, *Revelation*, *Daniel*, *Ecclesiastes*, and *Proverbs*, he showed in detail how German scholarship had revolutionized the field of Biblical studies. Among his most important other books are his *Letters to the Rev. Wm. E. Channing Containing Remarks on His Sermon Recently Preached and Published at Baltimore* (1819), *Letters on the Eternal Generation of the Son of God, Addressed to the Rev. Samuel Miller, D.D.* (1822); *Elements of Interpretation; Translated from the Latin of J. A. Ernesti* (1822), and *Critical History and Defence of the Old Testament Canon* (1845). Altogether he published almost forty books and brochures, a remarkable achievement when it is realized that he was the first American theologian to become favorably known abroad, and that the quality of his work was sufficiently good to deserve an encomium from Friedrich A. G. Tholuck.

His mental energy was enormous. Indeed, it was so far ahead of his physical stamina that he was obliged to restrict himself to four hours of study and writing a day, during which he refused to permit any interruption. He was extremely gifted as a teacher and lecturer, and exerted a remarkable influence through his students. He

taught more than 1,500 ministers, and some seventy men who later became professors or presidents of colleges. In 1848 he resigned his chair, but he continued his studies and wrote several more books. Four years later he died of an illness which was said to be influenza accompanied by typhoid fever. In 1806 he had married Abigail, daughter of James Clark of Danbury, by whom he had four sons and five daughters. One of his sons was Isaac William Stuart; Austin Phelps [*q.v.*] was twice his son-in-law. Calvin Ellis Stowe [*q.v.*] of Andover, who knew him well, describes him as "tall, muscular, and lean; with a sharp and eager face and with rapid, nervous movements" (Sprague, *post*).

[E. A. Park, *A Discourse Delivered at the Funeral of Professor Moses Stuart* (Boston, 1852); William Adams, *A Discourse on the Life and Services of Professor Moses Stuart* (New York, 1852); W. B. Sprague, *Annals of the Am. Pulpit*, vol. II (1857), pp. 475-81; F. B. Dexter, *Biog. Sketches Grads. Yale Coll.*, vol. V (1911); A. P. Stokes, *Memorials of Eminent Yale Men* (1914), vol. I; J. G. Davenport, and Sarah Stuart Robbins, in *Conn. Mag.*, 1907, no. 1; S. A. Allibone, *A Critical Dict. of Eng. Lit.*, vol. II (1870), for bibliog. and list of reviews; Leonard Woods, *Hist. of the Andover Theological Sem.* (1885); *Gen. Cat. of the Theological Seminary, Andover, Mass., 1808-1908* (1909), with portrait; death notice in *Daily Evening Transcript* (Boston), Jan. 5, 1852.] W. F. A.

STUART, ROBERT (Feb. 19, 1785-Oct. 29, 1848), fur trader, was the son of John and Mary (Buchanan) Stuart, and was born in Callander, Perthshire, Scotland. Except that he received a good common-school education, little is known of his youth. In 1807 he arrived in Montreal to join his uncle, David Stuart, then an agent of the North West Fur Company, and sometime later entered the fur company's service. In the spring of 1810 he met Wilson Price Hunt [*q.v.*], who had gone to Montreal to complete the organization of John Jacob Astor's Pacific Fur Company, and following the example of his uncle he became a partner in the new organization. Arriving in New York, he took lodgings in Brooklyn, where he met Elizabeth Emma Sullivan, to whom three years later, on July 21, 1813, he was married. On Sept. 6 of that year he took passage on the *Tonquin* with the expedition for the Columbia. From the time of the arrival on Mar. 25, 1811, Stuart was active and efficient in the affairs of the colony. In the summer of 1812 he was chosen by the partners as a courier to carry dispatches overland to Astor, and on June 29, with six companions, one of whom was Ramsay Crooks [*q.v.*], he left Astoria. After a perilous journey, attended by extreme privation and suffering, over a route which in considerable part had never before been seen by white men, the little party arrived in St. Louis on Apr. 30, 1813.

From St. Louis Stuart hurried on to New

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York, where the dispatches were delivered. Astor employed both men, Stuart for several years serving as a traveling agent in the East, and later as Crooks's assistant at Mackinac. About 1820, on the transfer of Crooks to New York, Stuart succeeded him, and for the next fourteen years he remained as the head of the American Fur Company for the upper lakes region. A man of great executive ability, energetic, politic, and shrewd, he managed the organization's affairs with signal success, being particularly interested in 1824 in lobbying for high duties for blankets and guns for trading purposes. For a short time after Astor's retirement and Crooks's assumption of the presidency of the reorganized company in 1834, he appears to have remained at Mackinac, but in 1835 he established a home in Detroit. Here he invested heavily in real estate, and with ample time on his hands busied himself in civic, educational, and church affairs. In 1837 and again in 1839 he was director of the Detroit poor. In 1840 he was appointed by the governor to fill a vacancy as state treasurer—an office which he held for more than a year, and, from early in 1841 to Apr. 14, 1845, he was superintendent of Indian affairs for Michigan. Business in connection with the project of constructing a canal from Lake Michigan to the Illinois River took him, in the fall of 1845, to Chicago, where he became the secretary of the Canal Company's trustees. Here, three years later, he was seized with a sudden illness, from which he died. The body was returned to Detroit for burial. His widow, two daughters, and three sons survived him. His son David became a prominent attorney in Detroit, a representative in Congress, and, as a soldier in the Civil War, attained the rank of brigadier-general.

Stuart is described by a contemporary as "a severe man in all things," including family discipline and religious observance (Palmer, *post*, p. 537). At Mackinac he had come under the influence of the Presbyterian missionary, the Rev. William M. Ferry, who seems to have converted him from a state of complete indifference to religion to one of zealotry, and tamed considerably the hot-headedness which, on one occasion, led him to fracture the skull of a worker who became unruly. He became deeply concerned about many of the questions of his time. Though opposed to outright abolition of slavery, he was a friend and helper of runaway slaves; he was an advocate of justice to the Indian, of temperance, of better educational facilities, of adequate relief for the poor. The characterization made of him as a "severe man," however, is not borne out by his letters, especially those to Crooks, which re-

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veal in him a warm-hearted friendliness and an engaging playfulness of mood.

[*Michigan Pioneer Colls.*, vol. III (1882), pp. 52-56; Friend Palmer, *Early Days in Detroit* (1906); Leo C. Lillie, *Historic Grand Haven and Ottawa County* (1931); Silas Farmer, *The Hist. of Detroit* (2nd ed., 1889), vol. I; E. O. Wood, *Historic Mackinac*, 2 vols. (1918); *Wis. Hist. Soc. Colls.*, vols. XIX, XX (1910-11); Kenneth W. Porter, *John Jacob Astor, Business Man*, 2 vols. (1931); *Daily Free Press* (Detroit), Nov. 1, 1848. The account of the journey from Astoria is given in Stuart's journal and traveling memoranda as printed in Philip A. Rollins' *The Discovery of the Oregon Trail* (1935), and is summarized in Washington Irving, *Astoria* (1836), and in H. M. Chittenden, *The Am. Fur Trade of the Far West*, 2 vols. (rev. ed., 1935).]

W. J. G.

STUART, ROBERT LEIGHTON (July 21, 1806-Dec. 12, 1882), sugar refiner, philanthropist, was born in New York City, one of the two sons of Kinloch and Agnes Stuart, who had arrived in America the year before from Edinburgh, Scotland. The father was a confectioner in a small way on the lower West Side of the city. He prospered moderately and at his death in 1826 he left to his wife and sons a profitable business, which seems to have been conducted in the widow's name until Robert reached his majority.

In 1828 Robert and his younger brother, Alexander, formed a partnership under the name of R. L. and A. Stuart, which lasted for half a century. They continued the candy business until 1856 but for the greater part of the time the chief activity of the firm was the refining and marketing of sugar. In 1832 they began the use of steam, then a new agency in sugar-refining processes. At first the capacity of their plant did not exceed 3,000 pounds a day, but a new building opened in 1835 enabled them to quadruple their product; fifteen years later the output was raised to over 40,000,000 pounds annually, valued at \$3,000,000. During the succeeding twenty years the industry yielded good profits, but in the early seventies the Stuarts faced the necessity of introducing much new and costly machinery and of building refineries on the water front if they were to withstand competition. Rather than take such risks with their capital, they preferred to retire from the field.

With the beginning of their business prosperity the brothers had entered on a program of systematic giving to Presbyterian benevolences. From 1852 to 1879 (the year of Alexander's death) they gave in this way well over \$1,000,000, including large sums to the Presbyterian Hospital, Princeton Theological Seminary, and Princeton College. Robert was married in 1835 to Mary, daughter of Robert McCrea, one of the leading dry-goods importers and merchants of New York. She, too, was of Scotch Presbyterian

ancestry and fully sympathized with her husband in all his religious and philanthropic activities. She also helped him to acquire an art collection of some distinction in its day. In the nine years of her widowhood she consistently carried on the Stuart tradition of generous giving. The outcome of the agitation for Sunday opening of museums, to which her husband had been opposed, constrained her, however, to withhold the funds over which she had stewardship from every institution adopting Sunday opening as a policy. Consequently, she revoked large bequests already made in her will to the American Museum of Natural History, of which her husband had been president (1872-81), and the Metropolitan Museum of Art. She had no children, and after her death more than \$4,000,000 was distributed to various societies and institutions. The Stuart pictures and books went to the Lenox Library, later incorporated with the New York Public Library. By perpetual inhibition the room containing those collections is closed to the public on Sundays.

[*Evening Post* (N. Y.), Dec. 13, 1882; W. M. MacBean, *Biog. Reg. of St. Andrew's Soc. of the State of N. Y.*, vol. II (1925); George Wilson, *Portrait Gallery of the Chamber of Commerce of the State of N. Y.* (1890); H. F. Osborn, *The Am. Museum of Natural Hist.* (1910); P. L. Vogt, *The Sugar Refining Industry in the U. S.* (1908); J. L. Bishop, *A Hist. of Am. Manufactures*, II (1864), 593-94; H. M. Lydenberg, *Hist. of the N. Y. Pub. Lib.* (1923); *N. Y. Times*, Dec. 13, 1882; *N. Y. Tribune*, Jan. 1, 6, 1892.] W. B. S.

STUART, RUTH MCENERY (May 21, 1849-May 6, 1917), author, was the eldest of the eight children of James and Mary Routh (Stirling) McEnery of Marksville, Avoyelles Parish, La. Her father was born in Limerick, Ireland; her mother, of St. Francisville, La., was the daughter of Sir John Stirling, a Scotchman from Edinburgh. Plantation owners and professional and business men, the Stirlings and McEnerys and their kinsfolk were also active in affairs of state. From the age of three Ruth McEnery lived in New Orleans, where she attended both public and private schools and for several years taught in the primary grades. On Aug. 6, 1879, she married Alfred Oden Stuart, a cotton planter of Washington, Ark. She had one child, a son, who died in 1904. In 1883 her husband died, and she returned to New Orleans. She now began to turn to account a remarkably full and accurate knowledge of Southern "characters"—Louisiana Creoles, New Orleans trades- and market-people, plantation negroes, Arkansas "poor whites." Her first story appeared in the *New Princeton Review* in January 1888; her second, the characteristic "Lamentations of Jeremiah Johnson," in *Harper's New Monthly Magazine*, May 1888.

In the early nineties she moved to New York City. Between 1891 and 1917 she published more than twenty books, most of them collections of humorous short stories, sketches, and verses reprinted from *Harper's*, the *Century Illustrated Monthly Magazine*, and other magazines. These include *A Golden Wedding and Other Tales* (1893), *Carlotta's Intended and Other Tales* (1894); *Solomon Crow's Christmas Pockets and Other Tales* (copyright 1896); *In Simpkinsville; Character Tales* (1897); *Napoleon Jackson, the Gentleman of the Plush Rocker* (1902); *The Second Wooing of Salina Sue, and Other Stories* (copyright 1898); *Aunt Amity's Silver Wedding, and Other Stories* (1909); *The Unlived Life of Little Mary Ellen* (copyright 1910); and *Daddy Do-Funny's Wisdom Singles* (1913). She also became well and favorably known as a public reader of her own compositions. Occasionally, for brief periods, she served as substitute editor of *Harper's Bazar* and other publications. Though always an industrious writer, she made many friends, for she possessed charm and sympathy, and her vivacious and witty conversation made her a delightful companion.

Her fiction was well received, not wholly, it may be thought, because the South had recently become an interesting literary subject, or because she wrote with a sometimes extravagant humor and with sentiment and optimism—rewarding the deserving, finding the long lost, and uniting the long separated. She was the first to describe the after-the-War plantation negro in his own social environment; she had a genuine affectionate sympathy for the originals of her characters; and she had an extraordinary skill in the use of the habitual locutions of her illiterate whites and blacks, a manner of speaking manifestly no one's invention, accurate in spirit and letter. While her plantation negroes are probably her most notable creations, her "Simpkinsville" people have contributed greatly to the gaiety of her books, and an Arkansas "poor white" story, *Sonny* (1896), has been her most popular work, and is very characteristic. Its chapters are monologues in dialect; its humor is of the laughter-provoking kind; and its people, if not lovable, are at least made likable by their author's affection for them.

[See *Who's Who in America*, 1916-17; E. L. Stevens, in *Lib. of Southern Lit.*, vol. XI (1909), ed. by E. A. Alderman, etc.; *The South in the Building of the Nation* (copr. 1909), vol. XII, ed. by J. A. C. Chandler, etc.; *Lib. of the World's Best Lit.*, vol. XXIV (1897), ed. by C. D. Warner; Candace Wheeler, in *Harper's Bazar*, Dec. 16, 1899, with portrait; Julia R. Tutwiler, in *Bookman*, Feb. 1904, with portrait; *La. Hist. Soc. Pubs.*, vol. X (1918); G. W. Nott, in *New Orleans Item*, July 10, 1927; H. B. McKenzie, in *Arkansas Gazette*, Aug. 27, 1924; article by Kate Chopin reprinted

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in D. S. Rankin, *Kate Chopin and Her Creole Stories* (1932); editorial in *N. Y. Times* Bk. Rev., May 13, 1917; obituary in *Times-Picayune* (New Orleans), May 8, 1917. Biog. information has been supplied by a member of the McEnery family.] R. R. K.

STUB, HANS GERHARD (Feb. 23, 1849–Aug. 1, 1931), Norwegian Lutheran clergyman, the son of Hans Andreas and Ingeborg Margrethe (Arentz) Stub, was born at Muskego, Wis., where his father, an emigrant from Norway in 1848, and one of the founders of the Norwegian Synod, was pastor. At the age of twelve Stub accompanied his father to Bergen, Norway, where he attended the Cathedral School from 1861 to 1865. Upon their return he attended Luther College, Decorah, Iowa, for one year and received the A.B. degree in 1866. From 1866 to 1869 he attended Concordia College, Fort Wayne, Ind., and then for three years the Concordia Theological Seminary, St. Louis, Mo. He was ordained in 1872 and for the next five years was a pastor in Minneapolis, Minn. He was professor in Luther Seminary at Madison, Wis., and later at Robinsdale, Minn., from 1878 to 1896, with the exception of one year of study at the University of Leipzig (1881–82). He served as pastor in Decorah, Iowa, from 1896 to 1900, doing part-time teaching in Luther College, and from 1900 to 1916 was again professor in Luther College. He was vice-president of the Norwegian Synod, 1905–11, and president, 1911–17. In 1906 he was a member of a group of Norwegian-Americans who made a voyage to Norway to attend the coronation of King Haakon VII and while there was decorated Knight of the Order of St. Olav.

Stub's name is linked with two achievements especially notable in the eyes of his constituents: the raising of an endowment fund of \$250,000 for Luther College, and the merging of the Norwegian Synod, the Hauges Synod, and the United Norwegian Lutheran Church into the Norwegian Lutheran Church of America in 1917. He was president of the new body until 1925, when he resigned to become president emeritus. He, more than any other, was the effecter of this union, negotiations for which had been going on for eleven years. In 1914 he made another visit to Norway, this time bringing along a "memorial gift" gathered among Norwegians in America for presentation at the Centennial. Royalty again favored him in 1914 when he became Commander of the Order of St. Olav, and, in 1922, wearer of the Grand Cross, an insignia which he was wont to display. From 1918 to 1920 he was president of the National Lutheran Council, a temporary concession of ecclesiastical sectionalism in the East to the West. He preached the opening ser-

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mon at the Lutheran World Convention held in 1923 at Eisenach. He was joint or sole editor of *Evangelisk Luthersk Kirketidende*, 1889–1902, and of *Theologisk Tidsskrift*, 1899–1908, both uncompromisingly confessional-orthodox periodicals. He was the author of *Naadevalget* (1881); *Udvælgelsen* (1882), a defense of the Missourian doctrine of predestination and election; *Mod Frimureriet* (1882), an attack on Freemasonry; and *Kristofer Jansen og Ludvig Helger* (1894). He wrote on pioneer days, "Fra Fars og Mors Tid," for the periodical *Symra* in 1907. The surveys, *Hvad staar i'veien?* (1911) and "Lidt af den nyere kirkehistorie iblandt os," in *Lutheraneren*, 1920–22, summarize local doctrinal conquests hoped for and achieved through ecclesiastical union. Numerous American institutions conferred honorary degrees on him.

Stub was married three times. His first wife, Diderikke Aall Ottesen, to whom he was married on Aug. 11, 1876, bore him two sons and died in 1879. He was married to Valborg Hovind, of Christiania, Norway, on July 31, 1884, and they had one son. She died in 1901, and, on Aug. 8, 1906, he was married to Anna Skabo, also of Christiania, who, with the three sons by former marriages, survived him when he died in St. Paul. Stub was the image of the aristocratic clergyman of Norway a century ago. His ways were gently condescending, his actions studied. He moved with ease and dignity in admiring circles who yearned for the authority and splendor of an ecclesiastical age gone by. He was a pulpit orator of ability, a theological professor reproductive but not creative, an organizer too prone to identify his doings with those of the Lord, as in the case of the merging of 1917, in which he saw a partial fulfilment of John 17:21.

[*Who's Who in America*, 1930–31; J. A. Bergh, *Den Norsk Lutherske Kirkes Historie i Amerika* (1914); *Luther Coll. Through Sixty Years* (1922); *Who's Who Among Pastors in all the Norwegian Luth. Synods of America* (rev. ed., 1928); *Lutheraneren*, Oct. 14, 1931; *Minneapolis Sunday Tribune*, Aug. 2, 1931.]

J. O. E.

STUCK, HUDSON (Nov. 11, 1863–Oct. 10, 1920), Protestant Episcopal clergyman, archdeacon of the Yukon, was born in Paddington, London, England, the son of James and Jane (Hudson) Stuck. He attended Westbourne Park Public School and King's College, London. In 1885 he came to America and within three years was acting principal in the public schools of San Angelo, Tex. While in San Angelo he served as a lay reader in the Episcopal Church, and in 1889 he entered the Theological Department of the University of the South, Sewanee, Tenn. He was ordained priest in 1892 and became rector of

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Grace Church, Cuero, Tex. In 1894 he was made dean of St. Matthew's Cathedral at Dallas, Tex., where he remained ten years, during this period establishing St. Matthew's Grammar School and a home for old people. He was a deputy to the General Conventions of the Protestant Episcopal Church in 1898, 1901, and 1913. Resigning from St. Matthew's in 1904, he became archdeacon of the Yukon under Bishop Peter Trimble Rowe, first missionary bishop of Alaska, and in this capacity served until the end of his life. He apparently never relinquished his British nationality.

Stuck's articles published in the *Spirit of Missions* in 1909 are interesting but conventional accounts of his work as a missionary; in 1920 he published *The Alaskan Missions of the Episcopal Church*. More noteworthy are his descriptions of the Yukon country. His *Ten Thousand Miles With a Dog Sled* (1914) and *Voyages on the Yukon and Its Tributaries* (1917) describe his travels at different seasons; the latter book was characterized by Cyrus C. Adams (*Geographical Review*, August 1920, p. 118) as "a fairly complete summary of Alaska, in most of its aspects." In 1913, with Harry P. Karstens, R. G. Tatum, and Walter Harper, he made the first complete ascent of Mount McKinley. In his descriptions of the achievement—an article in *Scribner's Magazine* (November 1913) and a book, *The Ascent of Denali* (1914), he urged that the native names of Denali, "the great one," and Denali's Wife be returned to Mount McKinley and Mount Foraker. In March 1919 the Royal Geographical Society bestowed the Back Grant upon him in recognition of his travels in Alaska and his ascent of Mount McKinley. He always regretted his lack of scientific training for exploration, but his careful observation was highly regarded by the scientific bodies before which he lectured and he was a fellow of both the Royal Geographical Society and the American Geographical Society. His last book, *A Winter Circuit of Our Arctic Coast* (1920), is the record of a journey—considered a greater *tour de force* than his ascent of Mount McKinley—made in the winter of 1917–18 when temperatures in the interior went down to -60° .

Stuck's writings reveal him as a warm and forceful character. The breadth of his culture is shown especially in *A Winter Circuit*, which deserves a place among belles-lettres. In all his books he stressed the peaceable and tractable nature of the Eskimos and Indians and stated his conviction that they are capable of considerable development. On the ground that the frontier of civilization always attracts the least desirable element of society, he pleaded for mission work

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in Alaska as a means of protecting the natives against unscrupulous adventurers and counteracting their detrimental influence by the influence of men of a higher type. Convinced of the civilizing power of books, he established a library in Fairbanks.

Stuck never married. He died at the home of Dr. Grafton Burke, Fort Yukon, Alaska, where St. Stephen's Hospital (since 1921 the Archdeacon Stuck Memorial Hospital) had been built largely through his influence. Two funds have been established in his memory: one of \$25,000, given in part by Indians and other people in Alaska, to be used for medical work at Fort Yukon; the other, of \$18,000, given to the University of the South.

[*Who's Who in America*, 1920–21; *Who's Who* (British), 1920; *Spirit of Missions*, Jan., July, Aug. 1921; *Churchman*, Oct. 23, 1920; *Geog. Rev.* (N. Y.), Apr. 1921; *Geog. Jour.* (London), Jan., Sept. 1914, Oct. 1918, Mar., Apr., July 1919, Jan. 1921; *Evening Star* (Washington, D. C.), Oct. 13, 1920; *Alaska Daily Empire* (Juneau), Oct. 12, 1920; information from the bishops of N. Y., La., and Tenn., from officials of the University of the South, from Dr. John W. Wood, Exec. Sec., Nat. Council, P. E. Church, and from other personal acquaintances; letters from a sister, Miss Caroline Stuck, Heathfield, Sussex, England.]

E. W. H.

STUCKENBERG, JOHN HENRY WILBRANDT (Jan. 6, 1835–May 28, 1903), theologian, sociologist, the son of Herman Rudolph and Anna Maria (Biest) Stuckenberg, was born at Bramsche, Hanover, Germany. His name before it was anglicized was Johann Heinrich Willbrand Stuckenberg. With his mother, three sisters, and one brother, he came to Pittsburgh, Pa., in 1839 to join his father and eldest sister, who had emigrated two years before. The family finally settled in Cincinnati, Ohio, where young Stuckenberg received most of his early schooling. He received his college and theological education at Wittenberg College, Springfield, Ohio, and was graduated with the A.B. degree in 1857 and the theological degree in 1858. He was pastor of a Lutheran congregation in Davenport, Iowa, for a year and then studied in the University of Halle, Germany, from 1859 to 1861. He was chaplain in the 145th Pennsylvania Volunteers from September 1862 to October 1863, served another congregation of the General Synod from 1863 to 1865 in Erie, Pa., and again went to Germany, where he studied from 1865 to 1867 in the universities of Göttingen, Tübingen, and Berlin. Pastorates in Indianapolis, Ind., and in Pittsburgh occupied him from 1867 to 1873, when he was made professor of exegesis in Wittenberg College. In 1880, for the third time, he went to Germany, this time to stay for

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fourteen years as pastor of the American Church in Berlin.

Stuckenberg derived unusual intellectual and social benefits from his Berlin pastorate, combining with extraordinary fruitfulness the duties of pastor, student adviser, lecturer, and author. He also enjoyed contacts with many of the faculty members of the university in Berlin, and was a member of the Philosophical Society of Berlin. He was a regular visitor to the large libraries, had access to all kinds of source material and professional periodicals, and was an indefatigable writer. Many of his articles are to be found in the *Evangelical Quarterly Review* (see particularly, January 1865, April 1867, July 1869), and the *Quarterly Review of The Evangelical Lutheran Church* (see January 1871, July 1876, April 1880, July 1886). He was for some time editor of the *Lutheran Quarterly* and of the *Evangelist*, and wrote for the *Andover Review* and the *American Journal of Theology*. His weightiest contributions appeared in a series of 200 articles in the *Homiletic Review* from 1884 to 1902, and for many years was in charge of its department of Christian sociology.

Among American writers, Stuckenberg's work in sociology places him beside Lester F. Ward [*q.v.*] as a pioneer in that field, although his treatment was largely philosophic while Ward was more concerned with natural scientific treatment. The problem of the state particularly attracted Stuckenberg. He made a particular study of international law, and was an ardent collector of maps, one of which was reproduced in 1895 in a New York paper as containing the key to the Venezuela territorial dispute. He was a champion of labor and in his later years lectured before many labor groups throughout the country. His most important books are: *Ninety-five Theses* (1868); *History of the Augsburg Confession* (1869); *Christian Sociology* (1880); *The Life of Immanuel Kant* (1882), the first biography of Kant in English; *Grundprobleme in Hume* (1885, pamphlet No. 13 of the 3rd Series issued by the Philosophical Society of Berlin); *The Final Science* (1885); *Introduction to the Study of Philosophy* (1888); *The Age and the Church* (1893); *Tendencies in German Thought* (1896); *The Social Problem* (1897); and *Introduction to the Study of Sociology* (1898). His *magnum opus* was *Sociology, The Science of Human Society* (2 vols., 1903).

Stuckenberg was a straight, tall, broad-shouldered man of commanding presence, quick of movement, fluent in speech, thoroughly at ease before his audiences. He was almost as well known in British circles as in American, his books re-

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ceiving many elaborate and sympathetic reviews in leading English literary periodicals. He possessed a large library on theology, sociology, economics, political science, and philosophy, now in the library of Gettysburg College. He died in London, where he had gone to gather material for a new book. He was survived by his wife, Mary Gingrich, of Erie, Pa.; to whom he was married on Oct. 27, 1869. She was a leader in the Woman's Christian Temperance Union movement.

[A great amount of biographical material pertaining to Stuckenberg is now in the hands of the author of this sketch, by whom a biography is being prepared. Gettysburg College is in possession of his map collection. Besides the literature mentioned above, see *Who's Who in America*, 1901-02; *The New Schaff-Herzog Encyc. of Religious Knowledge*, vol. XI (1911); articles by S. G. Hefelbower in the *Luth. Observer*, Nov. 29, 1912; Harry E. Barnes in the *Luth. Quart.*, Oct. 1921, and C. T. Pihlblad in the *Ohio Sociologist*, Sept. 1928.]

J. O. E.

STUDEBAKER, CLEMENT (Mar. 12, 1831-Nov. 27, 1901), manufacturer of wagons and carriages, was of the fourth generation after Clement and Anna Catherine Studebecker, who arrived at Philadelphia in the ship *Harle* from Rotterdam on Sept. 1, 1736. They settled among their German brethren in what is now Adams County, Pa. John Studebaker, grandson of the immigrant, married Rebecca Mohler, a woman of exceptional character. Their fifth child and second son, Clement, better known throughout his life as Clem, was born on his father's farm at Pinetown, a few miles from Gettysburg, Pa. His father, having met with financial difficulties, moved his family and possessions, in wagons of his own manufacture, to Ashland County, Ohio, in 1836. Two years later his creditors dispossessed him of the one hundred and sixty acre farm he had bought, and he purchased a small tract where he was unsuccessful in a milling venture. He then rented a smaller patch and engaged in blacksmithing and wagon making.

Clem worked in his father's shop and on nearby farms and attended the district school. In 1850 he moved to the vicinity of South Bend, Ind., where he was engaged to teach the district school at fifteen dollars a month. Studying to make up the deficiencies in his own education, he successfully taught a winter and a spring term. In his free time he worked in a blacksmith shop for fifty cents a day. In the spring of 1852 he established, with his older brother Henry, the firm of H. & C. Studebaker. Their capital consisted of sixty-eight dollars and some blacksmith tools. In addition to doing ordinary blacksmith work, they made two wagons, the first of over three quarters of a million. The introduction of the railroad and the consequent development of

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agriculture in the Middle West increased the demand for wagons, and they supplied this demand with an excellent product. Quality was almost a fetish with them. The Studebakers' first notable advance came when they received a sub-contract for government wagons through George Milburn, Clem's future father-in-law. They sagaciously put the name of Studebaker on these and thus came to the notice of the government, which gave them many contracts. About 1857 Henry withdrew from the partnership. He was succeeded by another brother, John M., who had lately returned from California. In 1868 they organized the Studebaker Brothers Manufacturing Company with Clem Studebaker as its first president. Peter E. Studebaker joined his brothers at this time and, in 1870, established the company's first branch house at St. Joseph, Mo., to outfit emigrants crossing the plains. The youngest brother, Jacob F., joined them in 1870. The company thus formed became the largest manufacturer of horse-drawn vehicles in the world. Clem Studebaker was alive to the possibilities of self-propelled vehicles and began experiments with them in 1897. The manufacture of both electric and gasoline automobiles was begun by the company soon after his death.

Studebaker was in all respects an admirable character. He was a man of good judgment and high moral standards. Despite his limited formal education he maintained a home and social life of culture and refinement. Men of distinction, including Presidents Grant, Harrison, and McKinley, and leaders in industry, literature, and science were entertained in his home. His parents were German Baptists or Dunkers but he became a Methodist and an influence in the Church. He presented the congregation at South Bend with a church edifice. A strong Republican, he became prominent in party councils. As a delegate to the presidential convention of 1880 he was a member of the old-guard contingent that held out in vain for Grant. In 1888 he was again a delegate to the Republican National Convention. He represented Indiana at the Paris Exposition in 1878, the Centennial Exposition in Cincinnati in 1888, and the World's Columbian Exposition in Chicago in 1893. President Harrison appointed him a delegate to the Pan-American Congress in Washington in 1889. He was active in the educational activities of the Methodist Church, being for many years a trustee and for a time president of the Chautauqua Association, a member of the book committee which supervised the publications of the church, and a trustee and benefactor of De Pauw University. His first wife was Charity M. Bratt, by whom he had two children

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who died in infancy. She died in 1863, and in 1864 he married Ann Milburn Harper, daughter of George Milburn of Mishawaka, Ind. To this union were born three children.

[Information furnished by C. A. Carlisle, including a manuscript life of Studebaker approved by the subject; *Ashland Times*, Oct. 13, 1897, containing autobiog. account read by Studebaker at a reunion at Ashland, Ohio, in 1897; *South Bend Daily Times*, Nov. 27, 1901; *Who's Who in America*, 1901-02; *Hist. of St. Joseph County, Ind.* (1880); *A Biog. Hist. of Eminent and Self-Made Men of the State of Ind.* (1880), vol. II; *Pictorial and Biog. Memoirs of Elkhart and St. Joseph Counties, Ind.* (1893); T. E. Howard, *Hist. of St. Joseph County, Ind.* (2 vols., 1907); I. H. Betz, "The Studebaker Brothers, the Wagon Builders of South Bend, Ind.," *Pennsylvania-German*, Apr. 1910; A. R. Erskine, *Hist. of the Studebaker Corporation* (1924); *Chicago Tribune*, Nov. 28, 1901; *St. Joseph County, Ind., Marriage Record*, V, 227.]

R. H. A.

STURGIS, RUSSELL (Oct. 16, 1836-Feb. 11, 1909), architect, critic, writer, was born in Baltimore, Md., the son of Russell and Margaret D. (Appleton) Sturgis. His father, then living temporarily in Baltimore, was a shipping merchant and a commissioner of pilots in New York City; he was a descendant of Edward Sturgis who was in Charlestown, Mass., in 1634 and was one of the first settlers of Yarmouth. Sturgis was educated in the public schools of New York and in the Free Academy of the City of New York (later the College of the City of New York), from which he was graduated with the degree of A.B. in 1856. After a year as a student in the office of Leopold Eidlitz [*q.v.*], he went to Munich for a year and a half of study. He was associated with Peter Bonnett Wight [*q.v.*] from 1863 to 1868, and then practised alone until about 1880. His architectural practice included several New York town houses, the Flower Hospital (New York), and three interesting "model tenements" in West Nineteenth Street, New York, besides many country houses throughout the East. These are usually in current versions of the popular Néo-Grec or Victorian Gothic styles. He designed four buildings—Farnam, Durfee, and Lawrance halls, and Battell Chapel—for Yale University between 1870 and 1885. By far the most interesting example of his work is the Farmers' & Mechanics' Bank, Albany, N. Y., unusually delicate in scale, its style based on French work of the period of Louis XII. But it was not Sturgis' architecture that made him famous.

Soon after leaving college, Sturgis and a few friends, founders of the Society for the Advancement of Truth in Art, published a serious little art magazine (1863-64) called the *New Path*. The articles by Sturgis were its backbone, and they already revealed his deep critical interest in his profession. In 1868 he wrote a *Manual*

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of the *Jarves Collection of Early Italian Pictures in the Yale School of Fine Arts . . . A Brief Guide to the Study of Early Christian Art* (New Haven), and he soon began to contribute to such magazines as the *Nation* frequent articles interpreting not only architecture but the whole field of art to the layman. From 1878 to 1880 he held a chair in architecture and the arts of design at the College of the City of New York. After four years abroad with his family, chiefly in Florence and Paris, he was for a brief period secretary to the municipal civil service board of New York, but the political complications of the position were not to his taste, and he soon resigned to devote himself almost exclusively to writing. In addition to serving as art editor for various encyclopaedias and dictionaries, he edited "The Field of Art" in *Scribner's Magazine* from 1897 until his death. He was co-author with Charles Eliot Norton [*q.v.*] of a *Catalogue of . . . Ancient and Modern Engravings, Woodcuts and Illustrated Books, Parts of the Collections of C. E. Norton and R. Sturgis* (1879), editor-in-chief of *A Dictionary of Architecture and Building* (3 vols., 1901-02), editor of *Outlines of the History of Art* (2 vols., 1904), and author of a series of books (1903-08) on the appreciation of architecture, sculpture, and painting. In 1904 he gave the Scammon lectures at the Art Institute of Chicago, which were published as *The Interdependence of the Arts of Design* (1905). Of his shorter brochures, *The Etchings of Piranesi* (1900) and *Ruskin on Architecture* (1906) deserve notice. The climax of his writing career was the ambitious *A History of Architecture* (4 vols., 1906-15), on which he was working at the time of his death and of which he completed only two volumes. In his articles on contemporary architects published by the *Architectural Record* in the Great American Architects Series he gave vivid expression to the architectural ideals of his day, and pointed out with a canny discrimination both its shortcomings and its achievements.

As a critic he was less profound than provocative and persuasive. He was animated by a sincere passion for beauty in the largest sense, and he had as background an unusually wide knowledge of the history and technique of the arts. He wrote well, in an easy, sometimes over-facile style that caught the public ear. Though his history is seldom original in point of view, it is the work of a true connoisseur, alert, sensitive, discriminating, a man of trained and generally sound taste. He was not without prejudices, for the precepts of Ruskin colored his views for his entire life. Thus he could only view with disgust the overwhelming swing of popular taste towards

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Renaissance and classic eclecticism which characterized the end of the nineteenth century. Perhaps it was this hatred of the classic phase which made him so prophetically alert to rebellions against it. To him Louis Henri Sullivan [*q.v.*] seemed the bearer of a new light, and again and again he pointed to Sullivan's work, revolutionary as it was, as the most significant that was being done in America. His writing was perhaps the most important single factor in the artistic reawakening of the American people that characterized the early years of the twentieth century.

"Curious in viands and vintages," he was as much a connoisseur in living as in the field of art. And he looked the part, with his white hair and his distinguished beard and thin, sensitive nose. A student to the end of his life, he went out but little; he had, however, to compensate, a small circle of close friends—Robert Underwood Johnson, Montgomery Schuyler, Richard Watson Gilder [*q.v.*], William Crary Brownell [*q.v.*], and especially John La Farge [*q.v.*], his most sympathetic companion. He lived for many years at 307 East Seventeenth St., which was his office and study, and housed his magnificent library and collection of prints, and it was there he died. He had married, May 26, 1864, Sarah Marie, daughter of Danforth Newton Barney. They had three daughters and four sons, of whom one son died in infancy. Sturgis was a fellow of the American Institute of Architects, a member of the Architectural League of New York and its president, 1898-1902; a member and first president of the Fine Arts Federation of New York; and a trustee (1873-76) and corresponding secretary (1870-73) of the Metropolitan Museum of Art.

[R. E. Sturgis, *Edward Sturgis of Yarmouth, Mass., 1613-1695, and His Descendants* (1914); *Who's Who in America*, 1908-09; *Who's Who in N. Y.*, 1907; E. P. Wheeler, in *City Coll. Quart.*, Mar. 1909, with portraits; Montgomery Schuyler, in "The Field of Art," *Scribner's Mag.*, May 1909; "Russell Sturgis's Architecture," in *Architectural Record*, June 1909; P. B. Wight, *Ibid.*, Aug. 1909; obituaries in *N. Y. Times* and *N. Y. Tribune*, Feb. 12, 1909; information from Edward B. Sturgis, Sturgis' son.] T.F.H.

STURGIS, SAMUEL DAVIS (June 11, 1822-Sept. 28, 1889), soldier, was born at Shippenburg, Pa., the son of James and Mary (Brandenburg) Sturgis, and a descendant of William Sturgis who came to Pennsylvania from Ireland about 1745. Samuel entered West Point, July 1, 1842, graduated July 1, 1846, and joined the 2nd Dragoons, with which he fought at Palo Alto and Resaca de la Palma. Before the battle of Buena Vista he volunteered for a reconnaissance which resulted in his capture but also in

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gaining essential information about the enemy. He remained a prisoner eight days. After the Mexican War he served in the West with the 1st Dragoons, in which he was promoted first lieutenant, July 15, 1853, and the 1st (now 4th) Cavalry, in which he was appointed captain, Mar. 3, 1855. At West Ely, Mo., July 5, 1851, he married Jerusha Wilcox, daughter of Jeremiah Wilcox of Akron, Ohio. He took part in an Indian campaign in New Mexico in 1855, the Utah expedition of 1858, and a campaign against the Kiowas and Comanches in 1860, after which he was charged with settling difficulties between white settlers and Indians on the "neutral lands" of the Cherokee border.

In 1861 he was in command at Fort Smith, Ark. All his officers resigned to join the Confederate army and the post was surrounded by hostile militia. Sturgis brought off his troops, however, with most of the government property under his care. He was promoted major, May 3, 1861. He fought at Wilson's Creek, succeeding to the command when Gen. Nathaniel Lyon [*q.v.*] was killed, and was appointed brigadier-general of volunteers with rank from Aug. 10, 1861, the date of the battle. He was in charge of the district of Kansas for a time and then commanded the defenses of the city of Washington until sent into the field for the second battle of Bull Run. He commanded a division of the IX Corps at South Mountain, Antietam, and Fredericksburg. At Antietam it was his division that carried the famous bridge, Sturgis himself leading the charge. He was transferred to the West with the IX Corps, and later had small commands in Tennessee and Mississippi, suffering a severe defeat by Gen. N. B. Forrest [*q.v.*] at Brice's Cross Roads (Guntown) in June 1864. Grant wrote to Stanton (Oct. 14, 1865): "Notwithstanding his failure at Guntown, Miss., I know him to be a good and efficient officer, far above the average of our cavalry colonels. From the beginning of the war he has suffered from having served in Kansas, and coming in contact with, and in opposition to, civilians, Senator Lane probably in the lead" (War Department records). He was mustered out of the volunteer army, Aug. 24, 1865, and went to duty as lieutenant-colonel of the 6th Cavalry, having been promoted Oct. 27, 1863. He became colonel of the 7th Cavalry, May 6, 1869, saw considerable service in Indian campaigns, was governor of the Soldiers' Home from 1881 to 1885, and retired in 1886. Criticism of his conduct at Brice's Cross Roads having been revived in 1882 he published *The Other Side as Viewed by Generals Grant, Sherman, and Other Distinguished Offi-*

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cers, Being a Defence of his Campaign into N. E. Mississippi in the Year 1864. He died at St. Paul, Minn. His son, Samuel Davis Sturgis, Jr., became a major-general in the regular army in 1921.

[*War of the Rebellion: Official Records (Army); Battles and Leaders of the Civil War* (4 vols., 1887-88); *Twenty-first Ann. Reunion Asso. Grads. U. S. Mil. Acad.* (1890); G. W. Cullum, *Biog. Reg. Officers and Grads. U. S. Mil. Acad.* (3rd ed., 1891), vol. II; *Army and Navy Jour.*, Oct. 5, 1889; *Pioneer Press* (St. Paul, Minn.), Sept. 29, 1889; unpublished records in the War dept.; information from son.] T. M. S.

STURGIS, WILLIAM (Feb. 25, 1782-Oct. 21, 1863), merchant, only son of William and Hannah (Mills) Sturgis, was born in Barnstable, Mass. His father, a Revolutionary soldier, was a Cape Cod shipmaster of repute; his mother was a daughter of the Rev. Jonathan Mills of Harwich, Mass. Sturgis was a descendant of Edward Sturgis, who settled in Charlestown in 1634 and in Yarmouth, Mass., in 1638. He had but little schooling, and when only fourteen was employed in counting houses in Boston. On the death of his father in 1797 he shipped as a sailor before the mast. The boy studied navigation and used every means to advance himself in his calling. His voyages took him to the Northwest coast, where the ships bartered goods with the Indians for furs. Sturgis made a study of the Indian languages, became an adept trader, and cultivated friendly relations with the natives, among whom he was popular. At the age of nineteen, with less than four years' experience, he became master of the ship *Caroline*. His cruises sometimes led him into perilous situations, as when his ship *Atahualpa* battled with pirates off the Chinese coast in August 1809. In 1810 he formed a partnership with John Bryant as resident Boston merchants and in the fifty-three years of their association created an ample fortune. It has been said that more than half of the trade carried on from the United States with China and other countries of the Pacific coast from 1810 to 1840 was under their direction (Loring, *post*, p. 433). They also had dealings in nearly every quarter of the globe. Sturgis married in 1810 Elizabeth Marston Davis, daughter of John Davis, 1761-1847 [*q.v.*], judge of the United States district court. There were six children of this marriage, one son and five daughters.

For twelve years between 1814 and 1846 Sturgis was a member of the Massachusetts House of Representatives; he was a state senator in 1827 and 1836, and a member of the convention for revising the constitution of Massachusetts in 1820. He was president of the Boston Marine Society and a member of the Massachusetts Historical Society, to whose activities

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he made important contributions and to whose funds he was a liberal benefactor. He contributed \$10,000 to the observatory in Cambridge, and erected in Mount Auburn Cemetery, Cambridge, a monument to Dr. Johann Gaspar Spurzheim, the phrenologist, who died in Boston in 1832. Distinguished for a highly cultivated intellect and a remarkably extensive knowledge, he was of almost Spartan simplicity in his personal habits. He was conspicuous for his firm yet liberal principles, and a high sense of honor. In October 1822 he contributed an article to the *North American Review*, "Examination of the Russian Claims to the Northwest Coast of America," and on Aug. 4 and 5, 1843, two articles on the *Somers* naval mutiny to the *Boston Courier*. During the controversy between the United States and Great Britain over the Oregon boundary, his personal acquaintance with the region and his familiarity with its history were of highest importance to the American government. His pamphlet, *The Oregon Question* (1845), presented a valuable discussion of the question, while his private correspondence with distinguished statesmen, both at home and abroad, is said to have had no small influence in bringing the controversy to an amicable and satisfactory issue (*Ibid.*, p. 458). He died in Boston, survived by his wife and three daughters.

[R. F. Sturgis, *Edward Sturgis of Yarmouth, Mass., 1613-1695, and His Descendants* (priv. printed, 1914); C. G. Loring, in *Proc. Mass. Hist. Soc.*, 1 ser., vol. VII (1864), pp. 420-73; card index of members of Mass. legislature, State Lib., Boston; obituaries in *New Eng. Hist. and Geneal. Reg.*, Apr. 1864, and *Boston Transcript*, Oct. 22, 1863.] W. M. E.

STURTEVANT, BENJAMIN FRANKLIN (Jan. 18, 1833-Apr. 17, 1890), inventor, manufacturer, was born at Martin's Stream, Norridge-wock, Me. He was the son of Seth and Hulda (Besse) Sturtevant and a lineal descendant of Samuel Sturtevant who emigrated to Plymouth in 1642 from Rochester, Kent, England. Sturtevant's parents were poor and his father was in ill health so that the boy had little opportunity for an education, being compelled to help in supporting the family by laboring on a farm. Desiring something better, he left home when he was fifteen and worked his way to Northbridge, Mass., and then back to Skowhegan, Me., where he entered a cobbler's shop and during the next eight years became a skilled shoemaker.

This confining employment injured his health, however, and in the hope of bettering his condition he turned his attention to the possibility of devising a machine to peg boots and shoes. Although he possessed no knowledge of mechanics

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and had had no experience with machinery, he devised a crude model of a shoe-pegging machine in a few months. Proceeding immediately to Boston with the model but no money, he assigned one-half of his invention absolutely and the entire control of the remaining half to a local business man in return for a meager living wage. From 1857 to 1859 he was engaged in making improvements on the original machine, for which he secured five patents. Meanwhile, another patentee of a shoe-pegging machine, wholly worthless, met Sturtevant's backer and skillfully frightened him into believing that Sturtevant's ideas were infringements and open to possible lawsuits. As a result, Sturtevant lost his only financial support in addition to all rights in his patents, and was again penniless. He had not, however, divulged all of his ideas to his guarantor, and immediately turned his attention to peg-making machinery, realizing that any shoe-pegging machine was worthless without pegs. By December 1859 he had devised and patented (No. 26,627) a pegwood lathe which cut a spiral veneer from around a log, and by July 1862 (No. 35,902) the process and machinery for converting such veneer ribbons into pegs. This process involved drying the veneer, beveling one edge, which edge was then compressed and toughened (all by machinery of his invention) and the whole ribbon, usually 100 feet long, made into a roll ready for use in the shoe-pegging machines. Unfortunately, to obtain money for this work which consumed all of his time from 1860 to 1863, Sturtevant had to sell, bit by bit, most of the rights and other possible applications of these inventions, being able to retain for himself only such parts as applied to the production of shoe-pegs. One of the applications of his patents which he thus lost was for the manufacture of wooden toothpicks. Nevertheless, he secured enough capital to establish a ribbon pegwood manufactory at Conway, N. H., which was highly successful, having markets throughout the world.

The dust created by the buffing wheels in the early shoe factories was very annoying and about 1864 Sturtevant began considering ways and means of eliminating it. His solution of the problem was the invention of a rotary exhaust fan (patented Oct. 29, 1867) which within a comparatively short period he was supplying to the local trade in Boston. By applying the same mechanical features to the crude air blowers then existing he produced a greatly improved machine and developed so many new applications for it, such as pressure blowers, ventilating fans, and pneumatic conveyors, that he literally created a new industry. His business was at once successful

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and grew to such proportions that in 1878 he built a new plant at Jamaica Plain, Mass., which was the largest of its kind in the world. At the time of his death his manufactory produced over 5,000 blowers yearly and employed about 400 men. He gave liberally of the fortune he acquired to educational and religious institutions, contributing largely to Colby University, Vermont Academy, and Newton Theological Seminary. He was married at Norridgewock, Me., in 1852, to Phoebe R. Chamberlain and at the time of his death in Jamaica Plain was survived by his widow and two daughters.

[J. D. Van Slyck, *New England Manufacturers and Manufactories* (1879); W. B. Kaempffert, *A Popular Hist. of Am. Invention* (1924), vol. II; *Boston Daily Advertiser*, Apr. 18, 1890; *Boston Post*, Apr. 18, 1890; *Boston Transcript*, Apr. 17, 1890; Patent Office records; information from a son-in-law, W. V. Kellen, Esq.] C. W. M.—n.

STURTEVANT, EDWARD LEWIS (Jan. 23, 1842–July 30, 1898), agricultural scientist, the second of three sons of Lewis W. and Mary Haight (Leggett) Sturtevant, was born in Boston, Mass. The father traced his lineage to Samuel Sturtevant who landed at Plymouth in 1642, and the mother's family were Quakers who settled at West Farms, N. Y., about 1700. In Edward's childhood his parents died, leaving their sons to be reared by an aunt at Winthrop, Me., the father's birthplace. Having prepared for college at Blue Hill, Me., Sturtevant entered Bowdoin in 1859. To its classical course he was largely indebted for his ability as a writer and linguist. In 1861 he joined Company G, 24th Maine Volunteers, serving as lieutenant and captain until typhoid malaria contracted at Port Hudson compelled his return to Winthrop in 1863. He graduated from Bowdoin in that year and from the Harvard Medical School in 1866. He never practised medicine, but its training developed his interest in scientific research.

In 1867 the Sturtevant brothers purchased and began the development of "Wauashakum Farm," near South Framingham, Mass., notable as the scene of "a series of brilliant experiments in agriculture which are still models in experimental acumen and conscientious execution" (Hedrick, in *Sturtevant's Notes, post*, p. 2). Their initial interest was a model dairy of Ayrshire cattle, based on stock which Sturtevant personally selected in Scotland. With his brother Joseph he prepared *The Dairy Cow: A Monograph on the Ayrshire Breed* (1875), long a standard work, and four volumes of the *North American Ayrshire Register* (South Framingham, 1875–80). His study of the physiology of milk and milk secretion was instrumental in gaining a general

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audience for his research. For several years (1876–79) he was editor or coeditor of the *Scientific Farmer*. A lysimeter, the first in America, was erected at "Wauashakum Farm" in 1875, and its records covering four years were presented at scientific meetings. His lifelong study of the history of edible plants resulted in many articles and books on the subject. To further this work he collected hundreds of books, including a valuable pre-Linnean library which, together with his herbarium and numerous notes, he presented to the Missouri Botanical Garden (catalogue in its *Seventh Annual Report*, 1896). His "Varieties of Corn" (*United States Experiment Station Bulletin*, no. 57, 1899) is an epitome of his twenty years' investigations of the maize plant. Among his practical achievements were the development of the Wauashakum variety of yellow flint corn and the New Christiana muskmelon.

Sturtevant's eminence in agricultural research led to his being chosen the first director of the New York Agricultural Experiment Station at Geneva in 1882. During his administration he outlined the broad plans on which the work of the station has been developed, and assembled a small but notable corps of assistants. He was a leader in the movement for experiment stations and his objectives at Geneva were largely followed by the stations established under the Hatch Act of 1887.

In that year, having ample means, Sturtevant retired to his home at South Framingham to complete his historical study of edible plants. Beginning in 1893, he spent three winters in California in an unsuccessful attempt to secure relief from tuberculosis. His home life was singularly close and happy. He was married twice: on Mar. 9, 1864, to Mary Elizabeth Mann, who died in 1875, and on Oct. 22, 1883, to Hattie Mann, a sister of his first wife. By the first marriage he had two sons and two daughters, and by the second, one son. His eldest daughter, Grace, and his second wife supplied drawings for a number of his writings.

A man of small stature and nervous temperament, Sturtevant had an intensely active mind. He enjoyed analytical discussion and was always propounding new problems for solution. He was liberal with helpful suggestions to associates and to the scientific societies of which he was an active member. "He was not a great mingler with men, but he had a wide circle of friends and prized their friendship. Quiet by nature, a lover of his home and home life, he sought his greatest pleasures in his family, among his books or at his work" (Plumb, in *Proceedings, post*, p. 218). In 1919, more than two decades after his death

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Sturtevant's Notes on Edible Plants was published under the editorship of U. P. Hedrick.

[Biog. sketch by U. P. Hedrick, and bibliog., in *Sturtevant's Notes on Edible Plants* (1919); U. P. Hedrick, *A Hist. of Agric. in the State of N. Y.* (1933); C. S. Plumb, in *Proc. of the Nineteenth Ann. Meeting of the Soc. for the Promotion of Agric. Sci.* (1898), in *Tenth Ann. Report Mo. Bot. Garden* (1899), with bibliog. and portrait, and in *Experiment Station Record*, vol. X (1898-99); W. C. Strong and B. P. Ware, in *Trans. Mass. Hort. Soc. for 1898* (1899); E. L. Sturtevant, "Joseph N. Sturtevant," *Scientific Farmer*, Feb. 1879; H. H. Wing, in L. H. Bailey, *Cyc. of Am. Agric.*, vol. IV (1909); L. H. Bailey, *Standard Cyc. of Hort.*, vol. III (1915); *Country Gentleman*, Aug. 4, 1898; *Bot. Gazette*, Sept. 1898; *Boston Transcript*, Aug. 1, 1898; G. N. Mackenzie, *Colonial Families in the U. S. A.*, vol. III (1912); correspondence with Miss Grace Sturtevant, Wellesley Farms, Mass.] E. E. E.

STURTEVANT, JULIAN MONSON (July 26, 1805-Feb. 11, 1886), educator, Congregational clergyman, was born in Warren, Conn., second of the four children of Warren and Lucy (Tanner) Sturtevant. He was a descendant of Samuel Sturtevant who was in Plymouth as early as 1642. When Julian was eleven years old his father, financially distressed like so many other New England farmers by the economic consequences of the War of 1812, emigrated with his family to the Western Reserve, settling in what is now Tallmadge, Ohio. Here the boy attended an academy and in June 1822, with several companions, set out in a one-horse wagon for New Haven, Conn., to enroll at Yale College. Four years later he was graduated. He taught school in New Canaan, Conn., during the winter of 1826-27, and subsequently returned to Yale to study theology.

While a Divinity student he became one of the "Illinois Association" or "Yale Band," the members of which pledged themselves to devote their lives to the furtherance of religion and education in the West. On Aug. 27, 1829, he was ordained to the Congregational ministry at Woodbury, Conn., by the Association of Litchfield South, and four days later was married to Elizabeth Maria Fayerweather of New Canaan. She died on Feb. 12, 1840, and on Mar. 3 of the following year he married her sister, Hannah. By each he had five children. Shortly after his first marriage, with his friend and fellow member of the "Band," Theron Baldwin [*q.v.*], he left for the West. Settling at Jacksonville, Ill., he became the first instructor in Illinois College, which opened with an enrollment of nine on Jan. 4, 1830. With this institution he was connected for more than fifty-five years. From 1831 to 1844 he was professor of mathematics, natural philosophy, and astronomy. In the latter year he succeeded Edward Beecher [*q.v.*] as president and became also professor of mental science and sci-

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ence of government. He served the college as president until 1876 and remained a member of the faculty until 1885.

For many years Sturtevant was one of the leaders in the religious and educational movements of the Middle West; in addition he took an influential part in the discussion of many important public questions. In religion, while by no means a radical, he represented a refreshingly independent and liberal point of view. In spite of many discouragements, he fought manfully to keep Illinois College free from narrow sectarian control and while president insisted upon a reasonable freedom in the discussion of theological matters. At the first National Council of Congregational Churches, held in Boston in 1865, he delivered the opening sermon. When the slavery question became an important issue in the West, while refraining from identifying himself with the radical abolitionists, he became a strong advocate of freedom. He was a friend of Abraham Lincoln, conferring and corresponding with him on the important issues of the day. When Richard Yates [*q.v.*], the war governor of Illinois, was about to depart for Altoona to attend the convention of loyal governors, he wrote to Sturtevant for advice; assuring him that such advice would have weight in determining his course (*Autobiography, post*, p. 299). During the Civil War, when attendance in the college had dropped to a low point, Sturtevant was sent to England, with the encouragement of Lincoln and armed with letters to prominent Englishmen, to win a more sympathetic support for the Northern cause.

Although not a prolific writer, he was in later life an occasional contributor to such periodicals as the *New Englander*, the *Congregational Review*, and the *Princeton Review*. Many of his addresses were published and he was the author of three books: a small but stimulating volume entitled *Economics, or the Science of Wealth* (1877); *The Keys of Sect* (1880), a discussion of sectarianism; and an autobiography, published ten years after his death. He died in Jacksonville, Ill.

[In addition to *Julian M. Sturtevant: An Autobiog.* (copr. 1896), ed. by his son, see *Quarter Century Celebration of Ill. Coll.: Hist. Discourse* (1855), by Sturtevant, and his "Address at the Semi-Centennial Anniversary of the Founding of Ill. Coll.," in the *College Rambler*, June 1870; also, *Obit. Record Grads. Yale Coll.*, 1886; C. H. Rammelkamp, *Ill. Coll.: A Centennial Hist.* (1928); G. F. Magoun, *Asa Turner, a Home Missionary Patriarch and His Times* (1889); *Daily Inter Ocean* (Chicago), Feb. 12, 1886.] C. H. R.

STUTZ, HARRY CLAYTON (Sept. 12, 1876-June 25, 1930), automobile manufacturer, son of Henry J. and Elizabeth (Snyder) Stutz, was born on his father's farm at Ansonia, Ohio.

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After receiving a public-school education he learned the machinist trade and upon finishing his apprenticeship at the age of twenty-one opened a small machine shop in Dayton, Ohio. The automobile, which was then beginning to appear on city streets, appealed to him strongly and he was one of the first residents of Dayton to secure and drive one. He kept himself informed as to its development while continuing to repair and manufacture farm pumping engines. In 1903 he made his first step into the automobile industry by accepting the management of the Lindsey-Russell Axle Company at Indianapolis, Ind. To enlarge his experience he subsequently worked for the G. & J. Tire Company and the Schebler Carburetor Company of Indianapolis. From 1906 to 1910 he was engineer and factory manager of the Marion Motor Car Company, and designed the first "underslung" pleasure car, which was manufactured by that company.

Toward the close of this period Stutz became associated with Henry Campbell, and the two organized the Stutz Auto Parts Company. The following year the partners organized the Ideal Motor Car Company to manufacture an automobile designed by Stutz. The completed car competed in the first five-hundred-mile Indianapolis Speedway race and finished in eleventh place. After continuing with his designing work for the succeeding two years, Stutz combined the Auto Parts Company and the Ideal Motor Car Company into the Stutz Motor Car Company, and served as president until 1919, when he disposed of his interests and joined with Campbell in the organization of the H. C. S. Motor Car Company of Indianapolis for the manufacture of inexpensive automobiles and taxicabs. It was during the six-year period from 1913 to 1919 that the Stutz automobile gained its greatest reputation, and between 1913 and 1915 Stutz cars were the leaders in most of the important automobile races. In 1924 Stutz abandoned the automobile field temporarily and devoted his attention to airplane engines; at the time of his death he was negotiating with airplane manufacturers for the use of a four-cylinder airplane engine of this design.

Stutz was greatly interested in sports, particularly in trap shooting, and was reputed to be one of the best shots in his section of the country. He was also a collector of sporting firearms and had one of the foremost collections in the United States. After disposing of his automobile interests he made his home in Orlando, Fla. He died in the night of June 25, 1930, in a hospital in Indianapolis, following an operation for appendicitis. He was twice married: on Oct. 25, 1898, to

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Clara M. Dietz of Dayton, from whom he was divorced; and in 1925 to Blanche Clark of Indianapolis, who with a daughter by his former marriage survived him.

[*Soc. of Automotive Engineers Jour.*, Sept. 1930; *Automobile Topics*, June 28, 1930; *Automotive Industries*, July 5, 1930; *Who's Who in America*, 1926-27; *N. Y. Herald Tribune*, *N. Y. Times*, and *Indianapolis Star*, June 27, 1930; information as to certain facts from daughter, Mrs. Emma Belle Horn.]

C. W. M.—n.

STUYVESANT, PETRUS (1592-Feb. 1672), called Peter by the English, director-general of New Netherland, was a grandson of Johannes of Dokkum, in West Friesland, Netherlands, and a son of the Rev. Balthazar Johannes Stuyvesant, graduate of the University of Franeker, and his wife Margaretta (Hardenstein) Stuyvesant. His father was before 1619 the pastor of the Dutch Reformed Church at Scherpenzeel (now in West Stellingwerf), but in 1622 removed to Berlicum, in the classis of Franeker. The mother of Petrus having died in 1625, his father remarried in 1627, and was in a third pastorate at Delfzyl in Groningen from April 1634 until his death on May 26, 1637. Petrus had a sister Anna, who was married to Samuel Bayard, and he had two half-brothers and two half-sisters. He early entered a military career, serving his country at home and abroad and thus supplying the desires of his adventurous spirit. He was in the service of the Dutch West India Company in 1635 as a supercargo in Brazil. In 1643 he went to the Leeward Islands as governor of the Dutch possessions of Curaçao and adjacent islands, and in 1644 led an expedition against the island of St. Martin, making an attack in March and raising the siege on April 16. It was in this affair that Stuyvesant was shot in the right leg, which was afterward amputated and buried at Curaçao and not in Holland, as hitherto claimed (Stokes, *post*, VI, 64, under 1645). He returned to the Fatherland for recuperation and to have an artificial limb supplied, referred to afterwards as his "silver leg" on account of its adornments. He married on Aug. 13, 1645, Judith Bayard (1608-1687), in the Walloon Church of Breda, where her father, the Rev. Lazare Bayard, deceased, had been for years minister of that French Protestant congregation. She was a sister of Samuel Bayard of Amsterdam who had married Stuyvesant's sister Anna. Two sons were born in New Netherland of his marriage, Balthazar Lazarus (baptized May 27, 1647) and Nicholas William (1648-1698).

On Oct. 5, 1645, Stuyvesant appeared in person before the Zealand Chamber of the Dutch West India Company, "offering his services"

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and requesting speedy aid in his equipment to go to New Netherland (Stokes, IV, 105). On July 28, 1646, he was commissioned by the States-General as director-general of "New Netherland and the places situated thereabout, as well as the aforementioned islands of Curaçao, Buenaire, Aruba and the dependencies and appurtenances thereof" (*New York Historical Society Quarterly Bulletin*, Apr. 1926, p. 9), and on Christmas of 1646 his expedition of four vessels sailed out of the Texel to sea. Besides the soldiery, servants, traders, and adventurers there were on board a new body of officials for New Netherland, Stuyvesant's wife and his widowed sister Anna, with her three sons. Stuyvesant ordered the ships to stop first at Curaçao, whence, after a few weeks, they sailed to New Amsterdam; there the fleet anchored on May 11, 1647, amid great rejoicing of the commonalty. A few years later Stuyvesant's critics said his bearing on this occasion was "like a peacock, with great state and pomp" (Jameson, *post*, p. 342), and as thoughtless of others as if he were the Czar of Muscovy. But such charges need to be judged in the maze of political controversy and in comparison with other events. On May 27 he appointed a naval commander and a superintendent of naval equipments, and on June 6 provided to fit out a naval expedition against the Spaniards who were operating within the limits of the West India Company's charter. The first ordinance promulgated after his arrival at New Amsterdam for internal good order was on May 31 on the sale of intoxicants and on Sunday observance. He became a church-warden on July 22 and took up the reconstruction of the church in Fort Amsterdam. Son of a minister and son-in-law of another, he was himself a strict adherent of the Reformed Church and not liberal to other ideas in religion. This inclination, egged on by the clergy and the provincial council, led to the enactment of an ordinance on Feb. 1, 1656, forbidding "Conventicles and Meetings, whether in public or private" (Stokes, IV, 164) that were not according to the synod of Dort, principally directed against the Lutherans, but operative as well against Quakers and others. In June, the secular directors of the company at Amsterdam reproved Stuyvesant and urged leniency, but the general attitude against dissent in New Netherland remained throughout the Dutch régime.

In 1650 Stuyvesant's salary was 250 guilders monthly and a subsistence of 900 guilders per annum. On Mar. 12, 1650, the directors of the company conveyed to him their "Great Bouwery," or Farm No. 1, for 6,400 guilders, located at "about the present 5th to 17th Streets and

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from the East River to an irregular line coinciding approximately with Fourth Avenue," New York City, known thereafter as "Stuyvesant's Bouwery" (Stokes, I, 34). In 1658 there was conveyed to him a town site on the East River (now State Street), then at the foot of the present Whitehall Street, upon which he erected a substantial mansion with gardens, owned in 1686 by Governor Dongan and named by him "The Whitehall." This was perhaps the finest residence in New Amsterdam.

Stuyvesant's career as director-general was marked by many progressive measures. He promoted intercolonial relations with the English, drove the Swedes from the Delaware, increased commerce, and by a variety of edicts sought to regulate internal affairs. His acts were often harsh and dictatorial. He was jealous of his official prerogatives. His idea of government was submission of the people to the official will. On Sept. 25, 1647, he instituted a Board of Nine Men to aid in promoting the general welfare and many good things were done for a time by this cooperation. But in 1649 the scenes were stormy. The commonalty sought and Stuyvesant opposed an independent municipal control at New Amsterdam. The people's representatives drew up a "Remonstrance" (*Vertoogh*) on July 28 to the States-General for redress of their grievances of many years (O'Callaghan, *post*, I, 271-318; Jameson, pp. 293-354). The people won their municipal government by proclamation of Feb. 3, 1653. But the inhabitants were as lax in public obligations to their city officials as they had been and continued to be toward the provincial authority.

After Stuyvesant's surrender of New Netherland to the English at his farm house on Aug. 27/Sept. 6, 1664, he withdrew from all public affairs. In 1665 he went to the Netherlands to defend his official conduct and upon his return to New York lived on his farm until his death at the age of eighty years. He was buried beneath the chapel he had erected on his farm in 1660. The site is now (1935) St. Mark's Episcopal Church, where a stone tablet in the eastern wall records his interment. In 1922 St. Mark's commemorated the two hundred and fiftieth anniversary of his death.

[Not much exists for a personal biography of Stuyvesant, though there is much on his official career in New Netherland. Bayard Tuckerman, *Peter Stuyvesant* (1893), has some interest, but is far from satisfactory. The genealogy is best in Mrs. Alma R. Van Hovenberg's article, "The Stuyvesants in the Netherlands and New Netherland," in *N. Y. Hist. Soc. Quart. Bulletin*, Apr. 1926; it is based on new researches. For his career in New Netherland the best body of materials, drawn anew from original sources, is found in I. N. Phelps Stokes, *The Iconography of Manhattan Island*

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(6 vols., 1915-28), and see vol. I, 25-113 for a summary of the acts of his official régime, contributed by the present writer to that work. See also *Collections of the N. Y. Hist. Soc.*, 2 ser., II (1849); E. B. O'Callaghan, *Documents Relative to the Colonial History of the State of N. Y.*, vols. I-III (1855-56); J. F. Jameson, *Narratives of New Netherland* (1909); Berthold Fernow, *The Records of New Amsterdam* (7 vols., 1907); E. T. Corwin, ed., *Ecclesiastical Records. State of N. Y.* (7 vols., 1901-16).]

V. H. P.

SUBLETTE, WILLIAM LEWIS (1799?-July 23, 1845), fur trader, merchant, the son of Philip and Isabel (Whitley) Sublette, was born in Lincoln County, Ky. The Sublettes were Huguenots who settled in Manakin-Town, Va. Col. William C. Whitley, the grandfather of William Sublette, was likewise a Virginian. With his family and friends Whitley accompanied his kinsman, George Rogers Clark, to Kentucky in 1772, and was engaged in close combat with Chief Tecumseh [*q.v.*] in the battle of the Thames, where both were killed. The Sublette name was conspicuous in the fur trade, five brothers being thus engaged. Milton, long known as one of the most enterprising and daring Indian traders, was second in prominence to William. The family moved to St. Charles, Mo., about 1818, where William served as constable. Lured by the advertisements of William Henry Ashley [*q.v.*] for "enterprising young men," William Sublette joined Ashley's expedition to the Rocky Mountains (Chittenden, *post*, I, 252). Citizens of St. Charles fitted him out with a rifle and buckskin suit, his sole possessions. He was with Ashley in the Arikara fight on June 2, 1823, and served as sergeant-major under Colonel Leavenworth in the attack upon the Arikara villages in August. Ashley formed a strong friendship for him, and after five years outfitted him for an expedition of his own. Sublette made a fortune, and with two former companions, Jedediah S. Smith [*q.v.*] and David E. Jackson, finally bought out Ashley. Part of the Oregon Trail was first known as Sublette's cut-off, and Sublette's trace.

The firm of Smith, Jackson, and Sublette took the first wagons over the difficult trail to the Rockies, a feat previously deemed impossible. The last rendezvous of this firm was held in the summer of 1830. They sold out their joint interests but retained their furs, cattle, and wagons. This wagon train and collection of furs was so large as to create a sensation on arrival at St. Louis in the fall. The same men ventured on an expedition to Santa Fé in 1831, when Smith was killed by Indians. In the summer of 1832 William Sublette went again to the Rocky Mountains, and was wounded in the famous fight at Pierre's Hole. In December 1832 he formed a

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partnership with another of Ashley's men, Robert Campbell [*q.v.*]. This firm continued in business for ten years and was a serious competitor of the American Fur Company. Their principal trading posts were on the Platte River at the mouth of the Laramie, and on the Missouri near Fort Union. They had a large store in St. Louis. Sublette had a wigwam built in the rear of this store, where he maintained a family of Indians during his lifetime. He died in Pittsburgh, Pa., while on his way to Cape May in search of health. William Sublette was a bold, shrewd, character. He was appointed in 1841 to the staff of Gov. Thomas Reynolds of Missouri, with the rank of colonel, the title by which he was generally known. He was married on Mar. 21, 1844, to Frances Hereford of Tusculum, Ala. He filled several public stations, was a presidential elector for his district in 1844, and was a candidate for Congress. He is buried in St. Louis.

[Sublette Manuscripts in the Mo. Hist. Soc.; H. M. Chittenden, *Am. Fur Trade of the Far West*, 2 vols. (2nd ed. 1935); Ednah W. McAdams, *Ky. Pioneer and Court Records* (1929), p. 120; Census of Lincoln County, Ky., 1810; W. S. Bryan, and Robert Rose, *Hist. of the Pioneer Families of Mo.* (1876), p. 187; *Mo. Republican* (St. Louis), Oct. 19, 1830, Oct. 16, 1832, June 16, 1837; *Daily Mo. Republican*, Aug. 1, 1845.]

S. M. D.

SULLIVAN, GEORGE (Aug. 29, 1771-June 14, 1838), lawyer, congressman, was born at Durham, N. H. His parents were Gen. John Sullivan [*q.v.*] and Lydia (Worcester) Sullivan and he inherited the advantages of his father's prestige. He received a good education at Phillips Exeter Academy and Harvard College, graduating from the latter institution in 1790. He studied law in his father's office, was admitted to the bar, and began practice in Exeter, where he was henceforth a member of that remarkable local group of lawyers and politicians who exercised such an influence on the affairs of the state. A Federalist, he represented Exeter in the legislature (1805) and seemed to have a promising political career before him when the decline of Federalist strength began. He served one year as state attorney-general (1805-06), and in the reaction against the Jeffersonian policies which followed the Embargo, he was elected to the Twelfth Congress (1811-13). A single term in Washington offered no particular opportunity for distinction but he returned to New Hampshire well known as a stubborn opponent of Madison's foreign policies in general and of the War of 1812 in particular. His name appears at the head of a list of thirty-four congressmen who signed *An Address of Members of the House of Representatives . . . to Their Constituents, on the Subject of the War with Great Britain*

(1812), denouncing the war as contrary to all moral and prudential considerations. His speech delivered early in August 1812 at a convention of the Friends of Peace of Rockingham County was a scathing attack on President Madison, who according to the orator was responsible for American subserviency to French influence—"the greatest of all possible calamities." This speech was printed and widely circulated by the Federalists and later proved embarrassing both to Sullivan and to Daniel Webster, who had headed the resolutions committee on that occasion.

During the war Sullivan served in the New Hampshire legislature (House, 1813-14; Senate, 1814-16). With the era of good feeling which followed, like many contemporaries he forgot the animosities of the earlier period. On Dec. 19, 1815, he began a period of almost twenty years of service as attorney-general, combining an extensive private practice with his public functions and retiring in 1835 when a statute required the incumbent of his office to give his entire service to the state. In 1817 he represented New Hampshire in the Dartmouth College Case, arguing with great eloquence and an imposing array of authority that the General Court had the right to alter and amend the college charter (Timothy Farrar, *Report of the Case of the Trustees of Dartmouth College against William H. Woodward*, n.d., pp. 70-104). While often grouped with Daniel Webster, Jeremiah Smith, Ichabod Bartlett, Jeremiah Mason, and other eminent New Hampshire lawyers of his time, Sullivan was probably inferior to these men in scope of legal attainments. "He relied too little on his preparation and too much upon his oratory, his power of illustration and argument" (J. M. Shirley, *The Dartmouth College Causes*, 1877, p. 29). He was, however, an extremely able leader of the bar, a most effective jury lawyer, and a man of integrity who exercised a salutary influence in the New Hampshire courts. He was twice married: on Aug. 6, 1799, at Exeter, to Clarissa Lamson, who died in 1824, having borne ten children; and on Jan. 14, 1838, to Philippa Call. He died in Exeter.

[C. H. Bell, *The Bench and Bar of N. H.* (1894) and *Hist. of the Town of Exeter, N. H.* (1888); E. S. Stackpole and Lucien Thompson, *Hist. of the Town of Durham* (2 vols., n.d.); W. J. Lamson, *Descendants of Wm. Lamson of Ipswich, Mass.* (1917), p. 87; *Biog. Dir. Am. Cong.* (1928); *Portsmouth Journal*, June 23, 1838.]

W. A. R.

SULLIVAN, JAMES (Apr. 22, 1744-Dec. 10, 1808), statesman, fourth son of John and Margery (Browne) Sullivan, was born at Berwick, in the District of Maine, where his father taught school. After studying under his father, James

became a student in the law office of his brother John [*q.v.*] at Durham and there met Mehitable Odiorne, whom he married Feb. 22, 1768. The couple settled in a two-room house at Biddeford, but Sullivan soon prospered and moved to the new town of Limerick. Here he became king's counsel for York County and one of the most influential men in the District of Maine. He took a prominent local part in the early movement toward revolution and was a member of the Provincial Congress of Massachusetts and of numerous committees, including the Committee of Safety. In 1776 he was appointed a justice of the supreme court of Massachusetts and throughout the war continued to be returned as a member of the legislature.

In 1778 he moved to Groton, Mass. When the new state was organized in 1780 he was one of the committee to reorganize the laws. Two years later he resigned from the bench and in 1783 moved to Boston and was elected to Congress. On Jan. 26, 1786, his wife died, leaving six young children—among them William Sullivan [*q.v.*]—and on Dec. 31 he married Martha Langdon, sister of John and Woodbury Langdon [*qq.v.*]. During these years he was occupied largely with politics: holding public office, writing for the press, and active in the inner councils of his party. He advocated the adoption of the federal Constitution in letters signed Cassius, printed in the *Massachusetts Gazette*, Sept. 18-Dec. 25, 1787 (P. L. Ford, *Essays on the Constitution*, 1892). Toward the end of 1788 or in the beginning of 1789 he made a trip through the South, probably in the interest of Hancock, with a view to securing him the vice-presidency. In 1790 he resigned the position of probate judge, which he had held for a short time, and was made attorney-general of Massachusetts. In 1796 he was appointed agent to maintain the interests of the United States before the commissioners at Halifax who were to determine the disputed boundary line of Maine.

By this time Sullivan had become one of the most prominent lawyers in Massachusetts, with a large and very lucrative practice. In 1797 he ran for governor, but was defeated by the Federalist candidate. Ten years later, however, in June 1807, he was elected to the office. At this time occurred his controversy with Timothy Pickering [*q.v.*] in the course of which he refused to communicate Pickering's letter on the Embargo to the state legislature. A war of letters and pamphlets followed, on the eve of the election of 1808, and although Sullivan was re-elected governor by a small majority, the election generally was a pronounced Federalist victory.

Sullivan was never a national leader, but he was throughout his career a man to be reckoned with as perhaps the richest, ablest, and most powerful of the Democrats, or Republicans as they were then called, in what was, for most of his life, Federalist territory. His writings for the press on contemporary issues, published under several pen names, were innumerable and carried great weight. Although he died in the governorship it is unlikely that if he had lived he would have risen to higher office. He was more than a mere politician, however, and was keenly interested in several fields of thought outside of politics. In 1801 he published *The History of Land Titles in Massachusetts*, a valuable work, and at that time was planning a history of Massachusetts criminal law. His interest in the history in America of his profession is, perhaps, his chief claim to intellectual distinction. He was one of the first members of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences, and one of the founders, for some years president, and a contributor to the early *Collections* of the Massachusetts Historical Society. In 1795 he published *The History of the District of Maine*, still valuable. He was also the author of *Observations upon the Government of the United States* (1791), a treatise on the suability of states, and is credited with having been influential in securing the adoption of the Eleventh Amendment to the Constitution. In 1792 he published *The Path of Riches: An Inquiry into the Origin and Use of Money; and into the Principles of Stocks and Banks*, and in 1801, *A Dissertation upon the Constitutional Freedom of the Press in the United States of America*. Both as citizen and capitalist he was interested in "public improvements" as then understood and he was the projector and for long president of the Middlesex Canal.

[T. C. Amory, *Life of James Sullivan* (2 vols., 1859); Henry Adams, *Hist. of the U. S.*, vol. IV (1890); Octavius Pickering and C. W. Upham, *The Life of Timothy Pickering* (4 vols., 1867-73), esp. vols. III, IV; *Interesting Correspondence between His Excellency Gov. Sullivan and Col. Pickering* (1808); T. C. Amory and G. E. Meredith, *Materials for a Hist. of the Family of John Sullivan of Berwick, New England* (1893); *New Eng. Hist. and Geneal. Reg.*, Oct. 1865; Geo. Folsom, *Hist. of Saco and Biddeford* (1830); *Columbian Centinel* (Boston), Dec. 14, 17, 1808.]

J. T. A.

SULLIVAN, JAMES EDWARD (Nov. 18, 1860-Sept. 16, 1914), promoter of amateur sports, was born in New York City, the son of Daniel and Julia (Halpin) Sullivan of County Kerry, Ireland. Springing from solid Irish stock not far removed from the soil, he grew up with a love for outdoor life and sports of every kind. His father was a foreman in the construction work of the New York Central Railroad, a man

of little money and no pretensions. Sullivan's education was limited entirely to New York's public schools. He was determined to succeed, however, and was unwilling to drift into manual labor. Night study and voracious reading sharpened his quick mind. In 1878 he entered the publishing house of Frank Leslie [*q.v.*] and publishing and editing became his life work. The year before he had joined the Pastime Athletic Club, and thereafter athletics were his hobby.

He might have become a national champion in any one of a half dozen different sports but he preferred to compete in as many as he could. Even in track and field events, which he most enjoyed, the powerfully built Sullivan was an all-around man with a versatility quite comparable to the decathlon men of the present day. His best individual performance was winning second place in the Canadian half-mile championship of 1884. As a competing athlete he saw through the sham and hypocrisy of "amateurism" as it was exploited by the National Association of Amateur Athletes of America, which then ruled most amateur sports. Fired with the resolution to stamp out these athletic malpractices, in 1888 he and several others formed the Amateur Athletic Union of the United States. For one year there was a terrific sports war between the two organizations for control; but Sullivan, unswerving in purpose, had founded the Union on the rock of honesty. It survived and the National Association capitulated and disbanded. During the early days of the Union Sullivan paid most of the expenses himself, and until he died he was always an officer, serving as its secretary (1889-96), as president (1906-09), as secretary-treasurer (1909-14). In reality he was the first sports czar. He ruled with an iron hand. Technically there could be appeals from his decisions; actually there were none. Athletes, used to the slipshod methods of the older organization, at first resented Sullivan's rigid discipline, but once they realized the deep sincerity of the man they swung to his side with enthusiasm.

He had a genius for organization and an almost prophetic vision of the recreational needs of the thousands of children and youths in large cities. It was he who suggested the founding of New York's Public School Athletic League, now the largest of its kind, and he was one of its incorporators. He also opened the first public playground and gymnasium in New York City in 1898. His fame was international and he was always appointed the American director of the various Olympic Games. President Theodore Roosevelt and President Taft named him as their personal representative at the Olympic

Games from 1906 to 1912. No other man had received such a distinction, and none has since. At each Olympic Games kings and princes decorated him. When the American Olympic team of 1906 returned from Athens the banners of greeting read, "Welcome home J. E. Sullivan and the American team." So zealous was he in his espousal of the amateur cause that he hesitated not a second in barring Jim Thorpe when the Indian was at the height of his Olympic glory; he was equally quick to bar Arthur Duffey, another hero. Even his own nephew, Timothy J. Sullivan, felt the force of his wrath and was declared a professional because of his participation in one basketball game that his uncle thought was not as strictly amateur as it might have been.

While he was fostering amateur sports, he continued his connection with Leslie's publishing house until 1889, when he resigned to become business manager and editor of the *New York Sporting Times*, which he bought in 1891. The following year he assumed the presidency of the American Sports Publishing Company. He held this position until his death, editing the hundreds of books known as "Spalding's Athletic Library." In 1882 he married Margaret Eugenie Byrne, who with two children, a son and a daughter, survived him.

[Official . . . *Handbook of the Amateur Athletic Union*, 1914; files and records of the Amateur Athletic Union of the United States; *N. Y. Times*, Sept. 17, 1914; *Who's Who in America*, 1914-15; information from associates and relatives.]

A. J. D.

SULLIVAN, JOHN (Feb. 17, 1740-Jan. 23, 1795), Revolutionary general and statesman, brother of James Sullivan [q.v.], was born at Somersworth, N. H., across the Salmon Falls River from Berwick, Me. His father, John Sullivan of Limerick, Ireland, and his mother, Margery Browne of Cork, had emigrated as redemptioners to Maine, about 1723; John is said to have bought Margery's freedom.

The younger John Sullivan studied law at Portsmouth under Samuel Livermore. In 1760, he married Lydia Worcester. An able, if somewhat litigious, lawyer, he was successful enough to maintain his family, which included two daughters who died in infancy and a daughter and three sons—one of them George Sullivan [q.v.]—who survived. In 1772 he was appointed major of the New Hampshire militia. He seems to have inherited an antipathy for England which led him to the patriot side in the American Revolution. Sent as delegate to the First Continental Congress in Philadelphia, he took his seat Sept. 5, 1774. By December he was back in New

Hampshire, in time to receive Paul Revere's warning of a British threat, whereupon he rallied a band that captured Fort William and Mary at the entrance of Portsmouth harbor, and appropriated above one hundred barrels of gunpowder. On May 10, 1775, he took his seat in the Second Continental Congress, by which body he was (June 22) appointed brigadier-general.

In July Sullivan joined Washington's army outside of Boston and was stationed with his brigade at Winter Hill. With the exception of trips to organize the defenses of Portsmouth in October 1775, he served through the siege of Boston, until the evacuation, Mar. 17, 1776. Then ordered to the Northern army, which was retreating from Canada after Montgomery's defeat at Quebec, he reached Chambly early in June, and upon the death of Gen. John Thomas [q.v.] succeeded to the command. Superseded by Horatio Gates [q.v.] in July, he went to Philadelphia and offered his resignation, but a personal conference with President John Hancock led him to withdraw it.

On Aug. 9, 1776, Sullivan was promoted to be major-general. He joined the main army and was stationed with his command on Long Island. In the battle of Aug. 27, he was captured by the British and taken before Lord Howe, who wished to send him with overtures of peace to the Americans. Having obtained Washington's permission, Sullivan went to Philadelphia. During the negotiations between Congress and Howe, Sullivan was exchanged for the British general, Richard Prescott. He then rejoined the American army in Westchester County, N. Y., shared in the retreat across the Jerseys, led the right column at Trenton, and pursued the British at Princeton. The winter of 1777 he spent in northern New Jersey, conducting various skirmishes against the British outposts.

In March 1777, Sullivan returned to New Hampshire to expedite the preparations for the ensuing campaign. On July 1 he joined Generals Nathanael Greene and Henry Knox [qq.v.] in threatening to resign if Congress persisted in elevating the newly arrived French officer, Du Coudray, over their heads. Congress demanded an apology, and suggested that otherwise they might be asked to resign. Neither apologies nor resignations were forthcoming, but Du Coudray was accidentally drowned Sept. 15. On Aug. 21 and 22, Sullivan led an expedition against the British posts on Staten Island, which, although conducted with spirit, failed of its objective. This failure coupled with the Du Coudray affair made him enemies in Congress who began to question his capacity. Meantime, he hurried his

division to the south to join Washington in defending Philadelphia against Howe.

In September a proposition was made in Congress to suspend Sullivan from command, pending a court of inquiry into his conduct of the Staten Island affair. This matter was now complicated by violent criticism, on the part of delegate Thomas Burke [*q.v.*] of North Carolina, of Sullivan's conduct at Brandywine. Washington, however, refused to recall Sullivan, and the investigations exonerated him from blame. At the battle of Germantown he executed the movements assigned to him, and the American discomfiture on that occasion was due to the progress of the action elsewhere.

Sullivan spent the winter of 1777-78 at Valley Forge, and in the spring was directed to take the command in Rhode Island, with a view to driving the British from Newport. Everything depended on the active cooperation of the French army and fleet under D'Estaing. In August Sullivan threw his armies around Newport and began the siege. Lord Howe's British fleet appeared, and D'Estaing stood out to meet him. A storm scattered and injured both squadrons before any action was possible. D'Estaing's captains then counseled him to withdraw his fleet and army to Boston, which left Sullivan in an awkward position, with inferior forces. He withdrew to the north end of the island on which Newport stands, where the British attacked him on Aug. 29, 1778. In the following battle the British were severely repulsed, but since Lord Howe now reappeared, Sullivan's position was very dangerous, and during the night he withdrew his entire force, with baggage and artillery, to the mainland. It required all of Washington's tact and Lafayette's loyalty to smooth down the anger which Sullivan and his men exhibited at what they regarded as D'Estaing's desertion.

Sullivan remained at Providence until March 1779, when he was ordered to take an expedition into western Pennsylvania and New York to lay waste the Iroquois country. While a force, under Col. Daniel Brodhead [*q.v.*] made an independent raid up the Allegheny, another, under Gen. James Clinton [*q.v.*], marched from Canajoharie to join Sullivan near the New York-Pennsylvania line. On Aug. 29, thus reinforced, Sullivan completely routed the combined Indian and Loyalist forces, near modern Elmira, N. Y. After pursuing them through the length of the Finger Lake country, burning and harrying the countryside as far west as modern Livingston County, he returned with health so impaired that he was compelled to resign from the army (Nov. 30, 1779).

In 1780-81 he reappeared in Congress. At this time his brother Daniel, who was dying as a result of ill treatment received aboard one of the British prison hulks, brought to him a further overture of peace from the British. Sullivan himself flatly refused to have anything to do with the matter, but brought it to the attention of Luzerne, the French minister. Since Luzerne had loaned Sullivan money, this episode was dragged out after the latter's death to insinuate that he was a pensioner of the French, but the charge has been thoroughly refuted. In 1782 Sullivan was a member of the New Hampshire constitutional convention. From 1782 to 1786 he was attorney-general of New Hampshire, and during this period served also in the state Assembly, as speaker (1785). In 1786 he was elected president (governor) of the state, and during his tenure put down the paper-money riots with great firmness and moderation. He was reelected president in 1787, acted as chairman of the New Hampshire convention of 1788 which ratified the federal Constitution, in the same year was again speaker of the Assembly, and in 1789 was made president for the third time. In September 1789 he was also appointed United States district judge of New Hampshire, a position which he held until his death at Durham in 1795. Descriptions of Sullivan's character reveal traits typical of his Irish ancestry: he was brave, hot-headed, oversensitive, fond of display, generous to a fault, usually out of money, and a born political organizer.

[T. C. Amory, *The Mil. Services and Pub. Life of Maj.-Gen. John Sullivan* (1868), supersedes sketch by O. W. B. Peabody in Jared Sparks, *The Lib. of Am. Biog.*, 2 ser. III (1844), but must be used in connection with O. G. Hammond, *Letters and Papers of Maj.-Gen. John Sullivan* (2 vols., 1930-31), being *N. H. Hist. Soc. Colls.*, vols. XIII and XIV. See also *New Eng. Hist. and Geneal. Reg.*, Oct. 1865; T. C. Amory and G. E. Meredith, *Materials for a Hist. of the Family of John Sullivan* (1893); *Provincial Papers . . . of N. H.*, vol. VII (1873); *State Papers . . . of N. H.*, vols. VIII (1874), X-XVII (1877-89); *Early State Papers of N. H.*, vols. XX-XXII (1891-93); E. C. Burnett, *Letters of Members of the Continental Congress*, vols. I-VII (1921-33); *Journals of the Continental Congress*; the various editions of Washington's writings; *Proc. Mass. Hist. Soc.*, 1 ser. IX (1867), XX (1884), 2 ser. I (1885). A. T. Norton, *Hist. of Sullivan's Campaign against the Iroquois* (1879), is superseded by *Jours. of the Mil. Exped. of Maj. Gen. John Sullivan against the Six Nations* (1887), ed. by G. S. Conover. See also *The Sullivan-Clinton Campaign in 1779: Chronology and Selected Docs.* (1929), and Louise W. Murray, *Notes from the Craft Coll. in Tioga Point Museum on the Sullivan Exped.* (1929). The various refutations of George Bancroft's ill-natured comments on Sullivan (*Hist. of the U.S.*, vols. IX, 1866, X, 1874) are gathered in *Gen. Sullivan not a Pensioner of Luzerne . . . with the Report of the N. H. Hist. Soc.* (1875).] R. G. A.—s.

SULLIVAN, JOHN LAWRENCE (Oct. 15, 1858-Feb. 2, 1918), pugilist, was born in Bos-

Sullivan

ton, Mass. He inherited pugnacity from his father, Michael Sullivan of Tralee, Ireland, a fiery little laborer, small in stature. From his mother, whom he greatly resembled, a kindly giantess weighing 180 pounds, he derived his marvelous body and good nature. Even as a youth he displayed prodigious strength. Graduating from grammar school when he was sixteen, he found work as a plumber's assistant and later as a tinsmith. He was fond of sports and received several offers to engage in professional baseball.

A casual invitation to box in a Boston theatre when he was nineteen started him on his pugilistic career. His first blow knocked an opponent into the orchestra. For a year (1877-78) he gave boxing exhibitions in a variety show conducted by William Muldoon; twenty-five dollars was promised anyone who could last one round against him. Subsequent engagements gave him the reputation of being able to hit "hard enough to knock a horse down," and late in 1880 he issued a challenge, offering "to fight any man breathing, for any sum from \$1000 to \$10,000 at catch weights," adding, "This challenge is especially directed to Paddy Ryan." Ryan was the American champion and Sullivan had to show his powers in other contests before Paddy would meet him. A match was finally fought at Mississippi City, Miss., Feb. 7, 1882, with bare knuckles and on the turf, in which Sullivan knocked out the champion in the ninth round.

This victory made him a popular idol. Crowds flocked to see him on his journey North, and Boston, his home town, welcomed him with great acclaim, tendering him a reception in the Dudley Street Opera House. For the next ten years "The Boston Strong Boy" dominated the American prize ring and was one of the spectacular figures of the country. He was 5 feet 10½ inches tall, and when in condition weighed 180 pounds. His method of fighting was simply to hammer his opponent into unconsciousness. His hazel eyes, burning black with fury, and his blatant confidence seemed to paralyze his opponents. An habitu  of saloons, he lived a riotous life, but even when not in condition was able to knock out his antagonists. He was ready to meet all comers, though his manager, Jimmy Wakely, barred the negro Peter Jackson. Flamboyantly patriotic, he had a fierce animosity for "foreign fighters." Among his engagements was one fought in Madison Square Garden, New York, Aug. 6, 1882, with the New Zealander Herbert Slade, "The Maori," whom he terrified and knocked out in three rounds. The Englishman Charlie Mitchell gave him the most trouble. In a fight in New York, May 14, 1883, Mitchell,

Sullivan

to the consternation of everyone including Sullivan, actually knocked the champion down. In the third round, however, the police interfered to save Mitchell's life. On Aug. 8, 1887, at the Boston Theatre, with high municipal officials present, Sullivan's admirers presented him with a \$10,000 diamond-studded belt. In October of that year he went abroad, visiting England and Ireland, where he received frenzied ovations. He met the Prince of Wales at the Prince's request and treated him with the easy condescension he displayed toward American presidents and prelates with whom he became acquainted. A match between Sullivan and Mitchell took place, Mar. 10, 1888, on the estate of Baron Rothschild, at Chantilly, France. A fierce battle of some three hours was waged, at the end of which, much to Sullivan's chagrin, the fight was declared a draw. Both contestants were arrested. After a night in jail Sullivan posted bail of \$1600 and fled the country. By 1889 he was a flabby wreck from dissipation, but William Muldoon trained him into condition, and on July 8, 1889, after seventy-five rounds under a glaring sun at Richburg, Miss., against Jake Kilrain, Sullivan was given the decision. This was the last bare-knuckle championship contest. A little more than three years later, Sept. 7, 1892, the clever, agile, hard-hitting James Corbett, in the twenty-first round, ended Sullivan's pugilistic career.

He had wasted a fortune; his diamond belt had gone for his debts. For several years he acted in various plays, touring the United States and visiting Canada and Australia; later he appeared in vaudeville. He opened a bar in New York and acquired an interest in a saloon in Boston. There was some talk of nominating him for Congress. Finally, in 1905, he reformed and became a temperance lecturer. He had married a chorus girl, Annie Bates, in 1883, but they soon separated. In 1908 he divorced her and married Kate Harkins of Roxbury (part of Boston), Mass., a boyhood sweetheart who had opposed his drinking and fighting. In 1912 they acquired a farm in West Abington, Mass. Five years later his wife died, and his last days were spent in poverty with an old sparring partner, George Bush, as a companion.

[In 1892 there appeared under Sullivan's name *Life and Reminiscences of a 19th Century Gladiator*. See also R. F. Dibble, *John L. Sullivan* (1925); William Inglis, *Champions off Guard* (1932); *Literary Digest*, Feb. 23, 1918; *N. Y. Tribune*, Feb. 8, 1882, July 9, 1889, Sept. 8, 1892; *N. Y. Times*, Feb. 3, 1918.]

W.O.I.

SULLIVAN, LOUIS HENRI (Sept. 3, 1856-April 14, 1924), architect, was born in Boston, Mass., the son of Patrick and Andrienne (List)

Sullivan. In looks, manner, and name he was an Irishman, but he referred to himself as of "mongrel origin." He placed great store on his genealogy, however, as a partial clue to his own personality. His father was a pure-blooded Celt, who from a waif became a wandering musician, and by grim pride and ambition advanced himself to the proprietorship of an academy of dancing in London, traveled, studied dancing in Paris, and visited Geneva. He sailed to Boston in 1847, opened a music and dancing academy there, and again prospered. According to his son, grace, rhythm, symmetry were his watchwords, and their consideration and practice obsessed his existence. In 1852 in Boston he married Andrienne List, a beautiful, highly emotional girl, of a strong personality, who had emigrated from Geneva with her parents in 1850. Her mother was French, but her father, Henri List, was pure German—an intellectual, said to have been educated for the priesthood but to have fled the convent for Geneva, where he taught school. Louis, the child of this Irish-French-German union, was self-willed, emotional, courageous, energetic. During his childhood, after a year or two with his grandparents, he spent winters with his father and mother at Boston, Newburyport, and Halifax, and summers with his grandparents at Wakefield, Mass., then called South Reading. In Boston he attended the public schools—the Brimmer school, the Rice school, and the English High School—and in his autobiography he gives great praise to a certain Moses Woolson, teacher in the English High School, who, he says, inculcated methods of thought, study, and work on which he relied through life. When in 1869 his father moved to Chicago in an effort to find a climate more lenient to the health of the mother, Louis was left with his grandparents. In this same year, at the age of thirteen, he determined to become an architect.

Two years later, owing to the death of his grandmother and the removal to Philadelphia of old Henri List, who had been his beloved counselor and companion, his home was once more broken up, and he moved to the house of a neighbor. At the end of the school year he passed the entrance examinations for the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, where in 1872 he entered the course in architecture under the tutelage of William Robert Ware [*q.v.*] and his romantic assistant, Eugène Létang, who was a graduate of the famous, almost mythical, École des Beaux Arts in Paris, regarded by Americans, chiefly because of deeds of its distinguished sons, Henry Hobson Richardson and Richard Morris Hunt

[*qq.v.*], as the miraculous fountain-head of all architectural knowledge, and the open sesame to success and renown in the practice of architecture. The study of academic architecture irked Sullivan, however, and he would desert the Greek and Roman orders to contemplate the recently completed Brattle Street Church tower in the virile and stimulating Romanesque as revived by Richardson. After a year there (1872-73) he decided that the Institute was no place for him, and his thoughts turned to Paris. Going to New York in the spring, he went to see Richard M. Hunt, bluff old autocrat, America's first and most distinguished eclectic, who was very kind to the boy, slapped him on the back, and told him to go to Paris. He did finally, but via Philadelphia and Chicago. In Philadelphia he tarried, working in the office of Furness and Hewitt. Here, as in all offices except Richardson's, the architectural vernacular was largely Victorian Gothic, which Sullivan aptly describes as "Gothic in its pantalettes." But the panic of 1873 left him without a job, and he betook himself to Chicago. The raw and unfinished city, rising from the ruins of the great fire, immediately captivated him. Here he stayed for a year, working principally in the office of Major William Le Baron Jenney [*q.v.*], afterwards to become famous as the first architect to utilize in a tall building a skeleton of metal as the basic element of its construction. At this time Sullivan's principal interest was engineering, and the Eads bridge, about to leap across the Mississippi, fired his imagination far more than any building he had seen. Still searching for the Holy Grail of his imagination, an underlying law for architecture, he set out for Paris in July 1874. Only six weeks intervened between his arrival and the examinations for entrance to the Beaux Arts. Sullivan laid out a schedule that demanded eighteen hours of study a day; at the end of a month, threatened with a collapse, he took a day off and recovered. He wore out three tutors, but passed his examination with éclat and then took a flying trip to Rome to verify, he says, Taine's description of Michelangelo's ceiling. A statement of his professor of mathematics kept ringing in his head, "—here our demonstrations shall be so broad as to admit of *no exception!*" That was what he must find for architecture—a rule that admits of no exceptions. His work at the Beaux Arts, most unfortunately, gave him no answer to his riddle, though his year in the atelier Vaudremer was filled with interesting experiences and youthful delight.

In a year he had returned to Chicago. After work in various offices, where he acquired a

reputation as a remarkably skilful and rapid draftsman, in 1879 he entered the office of Dankmar Adler as a "probationary" partner; on May 1, 1881, the firm became Adler and Sullivan. The rise of the new firm was extremely rapid; in but a year or so its practice was exceeded by that of only one other in the city. The chief problem confronting the designer of large buildings in those days was to obtain more light for offices and to devise means for building ever higher, a problem essentially structural and economic which to Sullivan was of absorbing interest. Although he asserts that such buildings as the Borden Block, built in these early days, were a radical departure from their contemporaries, there is little to be seen in them that substantiates him. He designed in the vernacular, which was bad, a strange combination of Victorian Gothic, English "Eastlake," and French Néo-Grec. In the early eighties Chicago rushed headlong into Richardson's Romanesque revival, Sullivan along with John Wellborn Root [q.v.] and the rest, although he denies it. When the Auditorium Building, Chicago, was projected, Adler and Sullivan built a trial audience room, seating over six thousand, in the old Exposition Building, demonstrated their mastery of the problem of acoustics, and thereby won the contract for designing the new building. At the time of its building (1886-90), it was the city's greatest architectural monument, and the auditorium proper, only a part of a huge building devoted to the purposes of hotel and office building in addition, remains (1935) the greatest room ever built for the purpose of opera. It not only won the firm international recognition but also marked the critical crossing of the ways in the career of Louis Sullivan. Though the exterior was in the vernacular of the Romanesque revival, the fashionable style, the interior—designed, or at least detailed, after the exterior was completed—shows clearly the architect's break with the past and his embarkation on the unknown path of original design. In the meantime the practicability of skeleton construction had been demonstrated by Holabird and Roche in the Tacoma Building, Chicago. After a nervous breakdown that compelled a prolonged stay (1889-1900) in Ocean Springs, Miss., there followed a series of important buildings, designed by Sullivan in consistent adherence to the principles and peculiar forms set forth in the interior of the Auditorium, and accepting with enthusiasm the revolutionary principle of skeleton construction. Notable among these are the Wainwright Building, St. Louis, Mo., the first complete expression of his principles of construction combined with

his original decorative treatment; the Transportation Building with its "Golden Arch," the sensation of the World's Columbian Exposition of 1893 and the formal introduction of Sullivan's new conception of architecture to the world; the Gage Building, Chicago, an almost perfect solution—structurally and architecturally—of the steel-constructed skyscraper; and the Getty Tomb, Graceland Cemetery, Chicago, a singularly beautiful and original architectural tour de force. Others are the Stock Exchange Building, the Schiller Theatre (later the Garrick), the Schlesinger and Mayer Building (later the Carson, Pirie, Scott & Company Building), all in Chicago; the Union Trust Building and the St. Nicholas Hotel, St. Louis; the Condict Building, New York, and the Guaranty Building, Buffalo, N. Y.

On July 1, 1899, Sullivan married Margaret Hattabough of Chicago, from whom he was divorced in 1917. There were no children. In 1900 he returned to Chicago, but with the death of Dankmar Adler in that same year his opportunity to do work on a large scale ceased. In addition to the fact that the clients of the firm were for the most part Adler's clients, Sullivan's haughty and uncompromising attitude turned away commissions, and his irregular and non-conforming mode of life did little to inspire confidence. The last years of his life, although beset by privations and harried by the triumph of eclecticism and the apparent defeat of his principles, were yet fruitful in many ways. He produced a series of small banks brilliant in design and rich in practical innovations, beginning with the National Farmers' Bank, Owatonna, Minn., and including the Merchants' National Bank, Grinnell, Iowa, and banks at Columbus, Wis., Cedar Rapids, Iowa, Lafayette, Ind., and Sidney, Ohio; a church, St. Paul's Methodist, at Cedar Rapids, and a residence or two. He also produced the twenty original drawings, unique in their beauty and importance, illustrating his philosophy of ornament (now in the possession of the Art Institute of Chicago), which were published as *A System of Architectural Ornament According with a Philosophy of Man's Powers* (1924), and he wrote in his last days his extraordinary *The Autobiography of an Idea* (1924).

The rule that would admit of no exception, the voice that cried "Yea" in thunder tones in the stillness of the Sistine Chapel, the Idea of which he wrote the autobiography was that "form follows function." The most grievous violation of this principle was the treatment of the skyscraper in Roman mode between the World's Columbian

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Exposition and the World War. Most of Sullivan's energy was expended in pointing out the essentially modern function of the skyscraper, its peculiarly American character and unprecedented construction, and the proper form for its expression. The novelty of its steel skeleton construction, the vast opportunity that lay in truthfully expressing it, and the falsity inherent in the popular garment of Roman architecture with which it was clothed and concealed he dinned into the deaf ears of American architects until he became almost a nuisance. (See his *Kindergarten Chats on Architecture, Education and Democracy*, 1934, first published in the *International Architect and Builder* in 1901; "The Tall Office Building Artistically Considered," reprinted in *Western Architect*, January 1922; "The Young Man in Architecture," *Ibid.*, January 1925; and "The Chicago Tribune Competition," *Architectural Review*, February 1923.) The rise of Classicism or Eclecticism which followed the Chicago Exposition of 1893 was too strong, however, for Sullivan and his followers, the "Chicago School," to combat successfully at the time. But Sullivan, whose confidence in the ultimate outcome never failed, saw the turn of the tide in the overwhelming acclaim that greeted the second-prize design of Eliel Saarinen in the *Chicago Daily Tribune* competition of 1924.

Sullivan's permanent place in the roster of great architects is assured. Chronologically, at least, he is the father of Modernism in architecture—the Transportation Building at the World's Columbian Exposition anticipated by five years the Art Nouveau movement in Europe. He founded a school of architectural philosophy which has become almost universally accepted. He, more than any man, helped to make of the skyscraper America's greatest contribution to architecture. His original "Sullivan-esque" style of architectural ornament, while too personal and complicated for popular acceptance, was yet a distinct and valuable contribution to the thesaurus of architecture, and his book, *The Autobiography of an Idea*, an intensely personal revelation, is a notable addition to American literature. On the back of the monolith in Graceland Cemetery erected to him by the architects and builders of Chicago is the following inscription: "By his buildings great in influence and power; his drawings unsurpassed in originality and beauty; his writings rich in poetry and prophecy; his teachings persuasive and eloquent; his philosophy where, in 'Form Follows Function,' he summed up all truth in Art, Sullivan has earned his place as one of the greatest architectural forces in America."

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[The spelling of Sullivan's middle name is from *The Autobiog. of an Idea*, which contains a detailed account of his early life. See also *Who's Who in America*, 1922-23; memorial issue of *Western Architect*, June 1924; L. P. Smith and H. W. Desmond, in *Architectural Record*, July 1904; L. J. Millett, *Ibid.*, Oct. 1908; Montgomery Schuyler, *Ibid.*, Jan. 1912; A. N. Rebori, *Ibid.*, May 1916; F. L. Wright, *Ibid.*, July 1924; Fiske Kimball, *Ibid.*, Apr. 1925; Robertson Howard, in *Architectural Jour.*, June 18, 1924; *Am. Architect*, May 7, 1924; T. E. Tallmadge, *Ibid.*, Oct. 23, 1918, in *Building for the Future*, Oct. 1930, and *The Story of Architecture in America* (1927); G. H. Edgell, *The Am. Architecture of Today* (1928); and obituary in *Chicago Daily Tribune*, Apr. 15, 1924.] T. E. T.

SULLIVAN, LOUIS ROBERT (May 21, 1892-Apr. 23, 1925), physical anthropologist, was born in Houlton, Me., the son of James and Mary (Mitchell) Sullivan. He was graduated from Bates College, Lewiston, Me., in 1914, taught biology for a year in Tilton Seminary, Tilton, N. H., and then went to Brown University as assistant in biology under Prof. H. E. Walter. He was married on Nov. 24, 1915, to Bessie Pearl Pathers, of Lewiston, Me. In 1917 he was appointed assistant curator in physical anthropology at the American Museum of Natural History in New York City and associate curator in 1924. He received the Ph.D. degree from Columbia University in 1922. His first important scientific contribution was a study of race differences in the articulation of the lower jaw, but the World War soon called him from the laboratory. He was assigned to duty as first lieutenant in the anthropological division of the surgeon-general's office to assist in compiling data on drafted men. His special contribution to the study of these data was the determination of standard population areas in the United States, according to homogeneity in national and racial origins. The subsequent publication of studies has shown them to be fundamentally basic in relation to the geographical distribution of anthropological types. Later Sullivan was assigned to Camp Grant where he made a systematic anthropometric survey of all recruits, but unfortunately a fire in his quarters destroyed these records.

At this cantonment he suffered a severe attack of influenza which permanently impaired his health, but upon his return to the Museum in New York he began to plan new programs of research. He accepted with enthusiasm an opportunity to work at the Bernice P. Bishop Museum in Hawaii on an intensive study of native races in the island countries of the Pacific. His objective here was not only to study native adults but also to observe the growth of children, especially in Hawaii where race crossing was operating on a large scale. Unfortunately, steadily declining health made a change of climate neces-

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sary, so, after two years, he went to Tucson, Ariz. In this new environment he planned a study of race characters as observed among the Indians, Mexicans, and other types to be found in Arizona and neighboring states. He visited most of the United States Indian and public schools in the area, but, finally, when these data had been gathered, his vitality failed and he died at the age of thirty-three.

Notwithstanding the difficulties under which he labored, Sullivan published during his brief career twenty-five papers in anthropology, at least nine of which are considered contributions of importance. Though the bulk of the data gathered in Hawaii and the United States was left incomplete, his records were so clear and definite, his outlines for treatment so complete, that two major papers were subsequently issued, one covering the growth of children in Hawaii, the other the distinguishing face characters of North American Indians. A bibliography of his works appeared in the *American Journal of Physical Anthropology*, October–December 1925. In addition to these achievements Sullivan gave evidence of real genius in museum work particularly in dealing with the details of any exhibit demonstrating anatomical and race characteristics.

His scientific work was characterized throughout by originality and accuracy of observation. Almost from the start he set as his ultimate research objective the discovery of genetic relations among the known divisions of mankind, a problem that still remains peculiarly baffling. His scientific faith was in precise observation and originality in classification, believing that the consistent analysis of human qualitative characters such as particular forms of eye, ear, nose, lips, etc., rather than differences in measurement would point the way to genetic relations. Perhaps no other physical anthropologists possessed equal genius in setting up rating scales so that fruitful comparisons could be made, not only in the study of growth in size, but also in the establishment of race criteria. It is little short of a tragedy that Sullivan's early death barred the possible realization of the main objective in his life plan. Certainly his published work gave promise of at least a suggestive clarification of the race origin problem.

[J. M. Cattell, D. R. Brimhall, *Am. Men of Sci.* (3rd ed., 1921); *Gen. Cat. of Bates Coll.* (1915); *Anthropological Papers, Am. Museum of Natural Hist.*, vol. XXIII (1925); *Am. Anthropologist*, Apr.–June 1925; *Am. Jour. of Physical Anthropology*, Oct.–Dec. 1925.]

C. W.

SULLIVAN, TIMOTHY DANIEL (July 23, 1862–Aug. 31, 1913), politician, the son of Daniel and Catherine (Connelly) Sullivan, was

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born in a New York City tenement. His father, a laborer, died when the boy was four years old, leaving the mother with half a dozen young children, and almost penniless. At seven or eight years of age Tim was on the street selling papers. He had only a few bits of primary schooling. Before he was fifteen he was making himself useful to the Tammany politicians in the Sixth Ward, the turbulent Five Points district, and thus he got his start in politics. He was scarcely twenty-one when he found a backer who set him up as a saloon keeper. A few years later he was either sole or part proprietor of six saloons. In 1886, at the age of twenty-three, he was elected to the state Assembly, and in the following year he married Helen Fitzgerald. In 1893 he was elected to the state Senate and served there until 1902. In 1892 he succeeded to the Democratic leadership of the Third Assembly District—the Bowery region—and before 1900 he was the uncrowned king of the lower East Side.

Besides his activities in the liquor business, he had interests in several successful theatres and as half owner of the Sullivan & Considine vaudeville circuit in the Western states. By 1898, outside of Brooklyn, no one could put on a boxing match in the State of New York save in clubs licensed by and paying tribute to Sullivan. He was likewise a leading member of a syndicate which levied tribute on gambling in New York City. The *New York Times* in articles beginning Mar. 9, 1900, charged that the annual takings of this ring were \$3,095,000. Between 1900 and 1910 Sullivan was admittedly the most powerful politician in New York. He could have become dictator of Tammany Hall upon the retirement of Richard Croker [*q.v.*] in 1902 had he so desired, but his own position was more lucrative and more to his taste, so he worked for the appointment of his friend Charles W. Murphy [*q.v.*]. Known most commonly and affectionately to constituents as "Big Tim" or "The Big Feller," he was a handsome, jovial giant who distributed with a lavish hand a goodly percentage of the money which he was so shrewd in collecting through various channels. Vice and crime were carefully organized in his territory and paid graft to his machine, as did many lines of legitimate business, even to the pushcart peddlers. Nevertheless, there was probably never a leader so idolized by his constituents. It was said of him that he made millions and gave away millions. He gave a Christmas turkey dinner every year to from 5,000 to 7,000 poor men and derelicts, and presented each with a pair of stout shoes and socks. He was one of the most mag-

netic personalities ever known in American politics. An observer once remarked that his smile could adequately be described only by the word beautiful. When charged with grafting or partnership with crime and vice, he could arise in the Assembly or on a campaign rostrum, and by telling the story of his tenement boyhood and the sacrifices of his mother, reduce even hardened political opponents to tears.

He was elected to Congress in 1902, and re-elected in 1904, but he did not care for national politics, and retired in 1906. In 1908 he was again elected to the state Senate. His health was slowly failing, however, and in 1912, following the death of his wife and of his two favorite cousins and lieutenants, "Florrie" and "Little Tim" Sullivan, his mind began to give way. Nevertheless, he was elected to Congress that fall, though he made no campaign and did not even go to Washington to be sworn in. For a time he was confined in a sanitarium and later lived in a house belonging to his brother. On the night of Aug. 30, 1913, eluding observation, he wandered away. A train early next morning, a few miles from Eastchester, ran over the body of a man who, as the crew believed, was already dead. Strangely enough, the search for Sullivan continued while the body lay unidentified in a morgue for two weeks. Just as it was about to be sent to the potter's field it was identified by a policeman. The funeral was one of the most imposing ever seen in New York; it was estimated that 25,000 sincere mourners followed "Big Tim" to the grave. It was Sullivan who was responsible for Columbus Day becoming a legal holiday in New York, and for the law making the carrying of concealed weapons a felony.

[Newspaper literature on Sullivan is voluminous; see *N. Y. Herald*, Apr. 28, 1901, May 19, 1907, and Nov. 1, 1909; *World* (N. Y.), Oct. 27, 1901, June 14, 1903, and Feb. 16, 1913; *N. Y. Press*, Dec. 3, 1905, Sept. 29, 1912, and Nov. 17, 1912; *N. Y. Tribune*, Sept. 19, 1901; and all New York newspapers of Sept. 14, 15, 1913. Other sources include *Biog. Dir. Am. Cong.* (1928); G. K. Turner, "Tammany's Control of N. Y. by Professional Criminals," *McClure's Mag.*, June 1909; *Ten Months of Tammany* (1901), pub. by City Club of N. Y.; *Report of the Special Committee of the Assembly . . . to Investigate the Pub. Offices . . . of N. Y.* (5 vols., 1900); A. F. Harlow, *Old Bowery Days* (1931); M. R. Werner, *Tammany Hall* (1928); Harold Zink, *City Bosses in the U. S.* (1930); memorial addresses, *House Doc. 1177*, 63 Cong., 2 Sess.; *Proc. of the Legislature of the State of N. Y. on the Life . . . of Timothy D. Sullivan* (1914); *Current Lit.*, Dec. 1909; *Munsey's Mag.*, Dec. 1913.]

A. F. H.

SULLIVAN, WILLIAM (November 1774–Sept. 3, 1839), lawyer and writer, was born at Biddeford, Me., on the Saco River, son of James Sullivan [q.v.], later governor of Massachu-

setts, and Mehitable (Odiorne) Sullivan. Prepared for college by the Rev. Phillips Payson of Chelsea, Mass., he was graduated from Harvard with honors in 1792, studied law in his father's Boston office, and was admitted to the bar in 1795. On May 19, 1802 he married Sarah Webb Swan, daughter of Col. James Swan [q.v.]; to them ten children were born.

In Boston Sullivan proved himself an able lawyer and shared in the increasing fortunes of the growing city. During the early years of his practice he was frequently called upon to give legal advice to the selectmen (Boston Town Records, *passim*); in 1814 he served as fire ward, in 1821 he aided in drafting a charter for the city (Morison, *post*, II, 237). As chief marshal of the Boston Centennial Celebration in 1830, he left behind a characteristic letter addressed to the Chief Marshal of the Celebration of Sept. 17, 1930 (*Boston Transcript*, Jan. 23, 1926, pt. III).

He also played a prominent rôle in politics, despite his Democratic parentage allying himself with the Federalists. In 1804 he was elected to the Massachusetts General Court and thenceforth until 1830 was in almost continuous service as representative, senator, or member of the executive council of the state. In 1812 he was a member of the Federalist Convention in New York and of the Central Committee of Federalists in Massachusetts. Though not a delegate to the Hartford Convention, he was in sympathy with its actions and was sent with Harrison Gray Otis and Thomas H. Perkins [qq.v.] to carry to Washington the protest of the Massachusetts legislature which grew out of the report of that convention. Fourteen years later he joined with others to defend the convention against the charge brought by John Quincy Adams that the Federalists there present had advocated disunion (Henry Adams, *Documents Relating to New-England Federalism*, 1877, pp. 43–45, 63–91).

In 1829 his wife inherited a competence sufficient for the future needs of the family, making it possible for him to abandon the practice of law for the writing which had already become his greatest pleasure. His conviction that the permanence of the institutions of his country depended upon the spread of popular education induced him to prepare a series of "class books": *The Political Class Book* (1831); *The Moral Class Book* (1831); *Historical Class Book*; (*Part First*) *Containing Sketches of History . . . to . . . A.D. 476* (1833); *Historical Causes and Effects, from the Fall of the Roman Empire, 476, to the Reformation, 1517* (1838). In 1835 and 1836 he gave a series of historical lectures in Boston; these are preserved in manuscript in

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the Boston Public Library. In 1837 he brought out *Sea Life*. His most considerable work, *Familiar Letters on Public Characters and Public Events from the Peace of 1783 to the Peace of 1815* (1834), was republished in 1847 with notes and a sketch of the author by his son, under the title, *The Public Men of the Revolution*. He was in constant demand as a public speaker and a number of his occasional addresses were published. At his death he was described as a man of "most amiable and benevolent disposition, varied and extensive accomplishments" (*Boston Daily Advertiser*, Sept. 4, 1839). He was by all agreed to be hospitable, cheerful, of lively wit, sound sense, and great intelligence. His writing was simple and lucid—as he himself said, "not in the fashion of his day."

[Biog. sketch by J. T. S. Sullivan, in *The Pub. Men of the Revolution* (1847); MSS., Mass. Hist. Soc.; *New Eng. Hist. and Geneal. Reg.*, Oct. 1865, Oct. 1892; T. C. Amory, *Memoir of Hon. William Sullivan* (1879), pub. also in *Proc. Mass. Hist. Soc.*, vol. II (1880); *Col. Soc. of Mass. Pubs.*, vols. VII (1905), XVII (1915), XXVI (1927); J. T. Sargent, *A Discourse on the Death of William Sullivan* (1839); G. W. Warren, *The Hist. of the Bunker Hill Monument Asso.* (1877); T. C. Amory, *Life of James Sullivan* (2 vols., 1859); S. E. Morison, *The Life and Letters of Harrison Gray Otis* (2 vols., 1913).] E. D.

SULLIVAN, WILLIAM HENRY (Aug. 9, 1864–Jan. 26, 1929), lumberman and civic leader, was born in Port Dalhousie, Ontario, Canada, the son of Timothy and Margaret (Sinnott) Sullivan; both parents were of Irish descent. The boy was educated in the public schools of St. Catharines, Ontario. While yet in his teens he went to Buffalo, N. Y., and followed there for a time the trade of a carpenter, which he had learned in Canada. Subsequently, he obtained employment in the Garretson furniture plant and soon became manager. In 1886 he was intrusted with the responsibility of building a sawmill for his employer, L. L. Garretson, who had bought a hardwood tract of 14,000 acres near Austin, Pa., and on the completion of this mill he was put in charge of its operation. Meanwhile, he had become acquainted with the Goodyears of Buffalo and for a while conducted some lumber mills for them at Galeton, Pa.

In 1902 the Goodyears decided to turn their attention to lumbering in the South and began acquiring extensive tracts of land in Washington and St. Tammany parishes in southeastern Louisiana and the adjoining counties of Pike and Marion in southern Mississippi. In 1906, having organized the Great Southern Lumber Company, they sent some representatives, including Sullivan, to select a site for a lumber mill. Largely at his suggestion, they finally decided upon a tract of land in Washington Parish,

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La., along a stream called Bogue Lusa, which empties into the Pearl River. On this tract Sullivan directed the building of the largest sawmill in the world, with a capacity of 1,000,000 feet per day, and laid out a town which he named Bogalusa. He soon became vice-president and general manager of the company and organized other industries, such as a paper mill, a box and crate factory, and a turpentine and creosote plant, which were operated along with the lumber mill. His last project was the manufacture of California redwood lumber, an enterprise which was inaugurated at a cost of \$1,000,000 and put into successful operation only a few days before his death. With the growth of the varied interests of the company, the town of Bogalusa developed rapidly into a thriving industrial community of about 14,000 people. As an executive, Sullivan planned on a large scale and with a view to permanence, mixing sentiment and good business sense. He worked hard to make Bogalusa a beautiful and comfortable place in which to live and to preserve it from extinction through the exhaustion of the timber resources of the vicinity. He induced the company to reforest large tracts of its cut-over lands and encouraged other land owners in that region to do the same thing. His contribution to the development of the lumber industry of Louisiana into one of the leading industrial activities of the state was greater perhaps than that of any other single individual. He was also active in the development of farming interests and offered special inducements to farmers settling on the company's cut-over lands that were not reforested.

When the town was incorporated in 1914, Sullivan was elected mayor under the commission form of government and was continued in that office without opposition until his death. In all its civic and business activities he took a leading part. During the flood of 1927 he was one of the three principal advisers of Secretary of Commerce Hoover in the relief work of the Mississippi Valley and at Hoover's suggestion became the director of that work in Louisiana. He was of striking physical appearance—tall, large of frame, and well proportioned; he had a forceful personality, engaging manners, and inexhaustible energy. He was married twice: first, on Oct. 4, 1886, at Buffalo, N. Y., to Elizabeth Calkins, who died on July 11, 1918; and second, on Jan. 27, 1922, at Slidell, La., to Ella Rose Salmen, who died less than two months before his own death. Three children were born to the first of these unions and two to the second. In 1927 he was made a member of the military staff of Gov-

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ernor Simpson of Louisiana and from that time was popularly known by the title of colonel.

[*Times-Picayune* (New Orleans), the *New Orleans Item-Tribune*, and the *Bogalusa Sunday Times*, Jan. 27, 1929; *Lumber Trade Jour.*, Feb. 1, 1929; *Southern Lumberman*, Feb. 2, 1929; *Who's Who in La. and Miss.* (1918); Alcée Fortier, *Louisiana* (1909), vol. I; P. B. Carter, "Hist. of Washington Parish," *La. Hist. Quart.*, Jan. 1931; information from D. T. Cushing, general manager of the Great Southern Lumber Company.]

E. M. V.

SULLIVANT, WILLIAM STARLING

(Jan. 15, 1803–Apr. 30, 1873), botanist, distinguished as America's foremost bryologist, was born at Franklinton, a frontier settlement near the present site of Columbus, Ohio, the eldest of four children of Lucas Sullivant, a Virginian, and Sarah (Starling) Sullivant. His father, having been commissioned by the federal government to survey this virgin region, had purchased a large tract along the Scioto River. Here young Sullivant grew up, self-reliant and notably sturdy of physique. He attended school in Kentucky, entered Ohio University at Athens, and was graduated from Yale College in 1823. His father's death in the same year obliged him immediately to assume management of the family properties in Ohio, so that he became at once a surveyor and engineer. Until late in life he engaged successfully in business affairs.

When about thirty Sullivant first became interested in botany. He studied the flowering plants and in 1840 published *A Catalogue of Plants, Native and Naturalized, in the Vicinity of Columbus, Ohio*. Shortly, however, he turned to the mosses, a difficult group requiring microscopic examination and thus well suited to his bent for scrupulously accurate and detailed study. His *Musci Alleghanienses* (2 vols., 1845–46) was accompanied by beautifully prepared specimens of the mosses and hepatics discussed, mostly of his own collecting in the southern Alleghanies. Next came two papers entitled "Contributions to the Bryology and Hepaticology of North America" (*Memoirs of the American Academy*, new ser., vols. III, 1848, and IV, 1849), illustrated by engravings. Far more important was his contribution to the second edition (1856) of Gray's *Manual* of a synoptical illustrated treatise upon the bryophytes. This was republished separately as *The Musci and Hepaticae of the United States East of the Mississippi River* (1856), and it laid the foundation for subsequent bryological studies in the United States. With the assistance of Leo Lesquereux [q.v.], Sullivant issued also in the same year the well-known exsiccata *Musci Boreali-Americani* in fifty uniform sets of about 360 specimens each. In 1865 he prepared a similar but larger

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series of exsiccata which included many recent species from California, and he assisted C. F. Austin in publishing the classic *Musci Appalachiani* (1870) also. In the meantime he had published upon part of Charles Wright's Cuban mosses and upon important collections obtained by several governmental surveys, the most noteworthy result being an elaborately illustrated folio (1859) describing the mosses collected by the United States Exploring Expedition under Lieut. Charles Wilkes [q.v.]. Sullivant's greatest work, however, is the *Icones Muscorum* (1864), a thick imperial octavo volume with 129 illustrations in copperplate, being "figures and descriptions of most of those mosses peculiar to eastern North America which have not been heretofore figured." This publication placed him in the front rank of bryologists. A *Supplement* to it appeared the year after his death, which resulted from pneumonia. His bryological collections and books were bequeathed to Harvard University.

Sullivant was married, Apr. 7, 1824, to Jane Marshall, of Kentucky (a niece of Chief Justice Marshall), who died within a year. His second wife, Eliza Griscom Wheeler of New York, whom he married Nov. 29, 1834, was an acute bryologist who assisted in all his scientific work up to her death, Aug. 23, 1850. On Sept. 1, 1851, he married Caroline Eudora Sutton, who survived him. By the three marriages there were thirteen children. He is commemorated by the genus *Sullivantia*, a unique plant of the saxifrage family, which he himself discovered in Ohio.

[Data are mainly from a biog. memoir by his long-time friend Asa Gray, in Sullivant's *Icon. Musc. Suppl.* (1874), pp. 1–8, repub. in *Am. Jour. Sci.*, 3 ser., vol. VI (1873); *Proc. Am. Acad. Arts and Sci.*, vol. IX (1874); *Biog. Memoirs Nat. Acad. Sci.*, vol. I (1877). See also W. J. Youmans, *Pioneers of Science in America* (1896), pp. 394–401, esp. the concluding portion, as to admirable personal traits; and Joseph Sullivant, *A Geneal. and Family Memorial* (1874). For list of plant species named in Sullivant's honor, see article by Clara Armstrong in *Ohio Naturalist*, vol. I, pp. 33–35, Jan. 1901.]

W. R. M.

SULLY, DANIEL JOHN (Mar. 9, 1861–Sept. 19, 1930), cotton speculator, son of Abraham (or Abram) Charles and Jane Sully, was born in Providence, R. I. He attended the Norwich Free Academy and in his teens found his first employment as clerk in a coal merchant's office. On Oct. 1, 1885, he married Emma Frances Thompson, daughter of the manager of the great Knight cotton mills at Providence. Sully entered the employ of the Knight organization and became deeply interested in the production of raw cotton. Realizing the value of an intimate knowledge of the subject, he persuaded his employers to let him spend the better part of

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two years in the South in the study of the growing and marketing of cotton. He served with the Knight mills for some time longer, but his interest in manufacture was waning, and he was becoming more and more absorbed in the speculative feature of the cotton trade. He finally resigned and entered a brokerage office in Boston, where he spent four years, returning to Providence in 1891 to become a member of the brokerage firm of F. W. Reynolds & Company. Here he specialized in Egyptian cotton. American cotton production appeared to him to be a waning industry, and therefore, when he went to New York in 1902 and opened a brokerage office of his own, he was a pronounced "bull" in the market. Theodore Price, the dominant "bull" up to that time, had pushed the price of cotton up to nine cents but feared to attempt going further. At this point Sully practically took charge of the market. Steadily he bought and pushed the price upward. By May 1903 he was believed to have made a million dollars profit. He sold out most of his holdings and took his family for a brief trip to Europe. During his absence prices continued strong, and on his return he plunged into buying again. For the next few months he dictated the price of cotton. His operations not only covered the cotton markets of the South but extended to the exchanges of Liverpool and Alexandria, Egypt. As he completed his "corner" and prices climbed steadily upward, the public entered into the speculation on an unprecedented scale. Cotton finally rose to a few points above seventeen cents. Sully meanwhile was speculating in stocks, grain, and other commodities, and his credit was greatly extended. On Mar. 18, 1904, a panic seized the cotton market, and a drop of twelve to thirteen dollars per bale occurred, throwing Sully into bankruptcy. His liabilities were \$3,000,000, and he could pay only fifty cents on the dollar. Next he took over a soap company and endeavored to establish an international organization, but this failed in 1908. His noted art collection was sold, and he was forced to turn his handsome seaside home at Watch Hill, R. I., into a summer boarding-house. This, too, was sold to pay debts in 1914, and he spent his later years in rather reduced circumstances. He died in Beverly Hills, Cal. He was survived by his wife, a son, and two daughters, one of whom was the first wife of Douglas Fairbanks, the actor.

[See *Who's Who in America*, 1920-21; *N. Y. Tribune*, Mar. 19, 1904; obituaries in *N. Y. Times*, *World* (N.Y.), and *N. Y. Herald Tribune* and in *Providence Journal*, Sept. 20, 1930; city records of Providence, R. I. The New York newspapers—especially *Commercial Advertiser*, and *Wall Street Journal*—during 1903

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and 1904 are full of references to Sully's "corner" in cotton and to his failure.]
A. F. H.

SULLY, THOMAS (1783-Nov. 5, 1872), painter, was born at Horncastle, Lincolnshire, England, the fourth child of Matthew and Sarah (Chester) Sully, who were actors. In 1792 the Sullys came to America with their family of four sons and five daughters, and settled in Charleston, S. C. Influenced largely by prudential motives they decided upon a business career for Thomas, and at the age of twelve he was placed with an insurance broker, who soon discovered that the boy's heart lay elsewhere and advised his father that he should be a painter. His artistic tastes were first stimulated by the influence of a schoolmate, Charles Fraser [*q.v.*], who instructed him in the "rudiments of the art," and later by his elder brother Lawrence (1769-1803), a miniature and device painter. For a time he was under the instruction of a Monsieur Belzons, the husband of one of his sisters, but as the two were temperamentally far apart Sully soon broke away from his French brother-in-law (c. 1799). Upon the invitation of his favorite brother, Lawrence, who had moved to Richmond, Va., he went to live with him and his wife, the former Sarah Annis of Annapolis, Md., and became his brother's pupil. The two brothers later decided to remove to Norfolk, and it was there on May 10, 1801, that Sully painted his first miniature from life, a likeness of his brother Chester. In this same year he painted "ten pieces valued at one hundred eighty dollars," and in the following year he achieved his "first attempt in oil colors," a small portrait of William Armistead. He began, early in his painting career, his methodical "Account of Pictures" (oftener spoken of as his "Register"), which suggests that he thought he had entered upon his rightful vocation and that he looked forward to a steady and increasing employment. On the pages of the "Register," ruled in columns, he entered the date on which a likeness was begun, the size of the picture, the sitter's name, with an occasional explanatory note, the price received, and the date of the completion of the picture. This record he continued until the end of his career.

The Sullys lived and worked together in both Richmond and Norfolk until the death of Lawrence Sully in Richmond in 1803. On June 27, 1805 (Hart, *post*, p. 13), Thomas married his widowed sister-in-law, whom with her three children he had supported for two years. She bore him six daughters and three sons. Of the sons one became an artist; another, Alfred Sully, a soldier and Indian fighter. The marriage was a happy one and the family life unusually har-

monious. In November 1806, after several years of hard work and little remuneration, on the advice of Thomas Abthorpe Cooper [*q.v.*], the distinguished actor, Sully removed to New York City. This proved a turning-point in his career, for he was introduced there to his patron's wide circle of friends, many of whom he painted. There are records of his having painted during this period John E. Harwood, Mr. Twaits, Mr. and Mrs. John Darley, all on Cooper's order, and later Mrs. Villars as "Lady Macbeth," and Mrs. Ann Brunton Warren of the Philadelphia Theatre. At the end of 1807 he had produced "pieces" to the number of seventy and listed his receipts at \$3,203. The Embargo at the end of this year greatly injured his prospects, so that he was forced to paint a series of "thrifty" portraits for thirty dollars each. He was fortunate, however, in meeting Gilbert Stuart [*q.v.*], then at the height of his fame (1807) and living in Boston. Allowed to stand by the great artist's chair while he painted, Sully relates that it was "a situation I valued more at that moment than I shall ever again appreciate any station on earth" (Dunlap, *post*, vol. II, p. 250). Stuart consented to criticize a portrait of Isaac P. Davis which Sully was engaged to paint, and the few words of praise from the great painter, "Keep what you have got, and get as much as you can" (*Ibid.*, p. 251), came like a benediction to the younger man. Following his Boston visit, Sully determined to go to Philadelphia to live. He made a preliminary visit in 1807, when he painted a portrait of Miss Wilcocks, sister of his friend Benjamin Chew Wilcocks, and in 1808 settled in the city, which remained his home for the rest of his life. One of his letters of introduction was written by Washington Irving to Rebecca Gratz [*qq.v.*], whom he later painted. At this time he was receiving an almost ludicrously small sum for his work, fifty dollars being his regular price for a bust portrait, though a half-length sometimes brought him eighty dollars. Yet these likenesses from the hand of the still young painter had the quality of enduring art, and many of them will remain among the loveliest portraits of all time.

A great longing for improvement in his art and a desire for wider opportunities made Sully again contemplate a trip abroad which he had given up at the time of his brother's death. Wilcocks and six of his friends each promised to give two hundred dollars towards a proposed journey to England. In return Sully offered to make a copy of some one of the great masters for each of his six benefactors while he was abroad, a promise which, though it meant nine months

of incessant application and more than rigid economy, he scrupulously fulfilled. On May 17, 1809, he was admitted to American citizenship and on June 10 he set sail for England, landing five weeks later, July 13, 1809, in Liverpool. In two weeks' time he was painting in London. Among his letters of introduction was one from William Rawle to Benjamin West, 1738-1820 [*qq.v.*], who received him kindly and asked to see a sample of his work. Though West appeared to be impressed with the portrait of Charles King which Sully painted to show him, he questioned Sully's knowledge of the anatomy and structure of the head, and recommended the serious study of osteology and anatomy. Sully followed his advice with profit, and at the further suggestion of West, who had almost given up portrait painting in favor of historical pieces, he sought out and observed the work of the best portrait artists of the day. Particularly attracted by the portraits of Sir Thomas Lawrence, he made the painter's acquaintance and was introduced by him to many important people, some of whom became his sitters. Among these was the Kemble family. He painted the lovely Frances Anne Kemble [*q.v.*] at various times later on, sometimes as her natural self and sometimes in her acting rôles.

On Mar. 10, 1810, he set sail for home and on Apr. 24 once more resumed his brush in Philadelphia at 56 South Eleventh St. There he finished many head and bust portraits, and attempted some whole-length figures, the first being a composition piece after Schiller's play, *The Robbers*, which featured the portrait of William B. Wood as Charles de Moor. This picture was soon followed by another that attracted even greater attention, that of George Frederick Cooke in the rôle of Richard III. During the next succeeding years Sully painted portraits that showed him at his very best, and his reputation was soon firmly established as a "History and Portrait Painter." His income, while not large, was steadily increasing, and he was free from pecuniary anxieties. He joined the Pennsylvania Academicians, a body of artists looking to the then recently established Academy of the Fine Arts, and served on a committee for the management of the schools of the academy. In 1818, when the legislature of North Carolina asked him for two full-length portraits of Washington, he proposed instead that he paint an historical picture showing Washington crossing the Delaware to attack Trenton. When the picture was completed, however, it was so large (17'4" x 12'5") that it was not accepted, and Sully finally disposed of it for \$500 to a frame-maker. It now hangs in the Boston Museum of Art. An-